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# Monthly Labor Review

March 1948 Vol. 66 No. 3

Work and Policies of the Department of Labor

Salaries of Federal Employees

Developments in Consumers' Cooperatives, 1947

Illness Absenteeism in Manufacturing

United States Department of Labor ✓ Bureau of Labor Statistics

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# Monthly Labor Review

ITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

WRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Publications Staff*

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# This Issue In Brief

ONE OF THE LAST OFFICIAL ACTS of President William Howard Taft on March 4, 1913, was to sign the bill creating the Department of Labor, now 35 years old. The article WORK AND POLICIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (p. 249) reviews the Department in terms of its function in modern industrial society and assays its performance through war, peace, and depression. Two of the important factors during the past three decades which have influenced the shaping of the Department's structure and policies are an expanding industrial economy and a rapidly growing labor force, preconditions for labor problems and a labor movement.

In connection with the organized labor movement, two book notes in this issue are worthy of special mention: THE DYNAMICS OF WAGE DETERMINATION UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (p. 316) carries forward Dr. Arthur Ross' two-part institutional examination (the first was summarized in the December 1947 issue, p. 690) of the role of unions in wage determination, concentrating on "the logic of trade-union wage behavior which cannot be explained simply in terms of maximization of the wage bill": e. g., why is the size of the adjustment often considered more crucial than the amount of the wage? Explanations of wage determination based on the concept of unions as monopolistic sellers of labor are challenged. The second, based on Dr. Richard A. Lester's article, REFLECTIONS ON THE "LABOR MONOPOLY" ISSUE (p. 316), dovetails neatly into this general discussion. He does not feel that unions "consistently attempt to maximize any monetary quantity" or "act in the labor market as a monopolist would in a commodity market" or that more rivalry between unions "would lead to lower rather than to higher wages."

The Federal Government has its own "wage-fixing" problems. SALARIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, JULY 1945–JULY 1947 (p. 255) analyzes the wage structure of Federal workers in classified positions (a subsequent article will consider the wages of unclassified workers—Foreign Service, Post Office, and others). Last July, half the classified employees received base salaries of less than $2,500; 93 percent received less than $5,000. Deflated to allow for consumers' price increases, the average salary of $3,006 was worth only $1,886 in prewar purchasing power. In spendable prewar dollars, after allowing for pay-roll deductions, the Federal worker in July 1947 took home only $1,526 if single and $1,708 if married with two children—less than in 1939.

Over the past year, DEVELOPMENTS IN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES (p. 261) were influenced by two important events: unusual interest displayed by organized labor, resulting in many new cooperatives sometimes jointly sponsored by AFL and CIO; and the charge that cooperatives enjoyed an "unfair" business advantage due to income tax exemptions affecting farm co-ops.

Measuring plant absenteeism is a difficult task. Many of the relatively few establishments which do keep adequate absence records, according to ILLNESS ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS DURING 1947 (p. 265), do not keep them in sufficient detail to determine cause. However, on the basis of 260 plants with about 160,000 workers there was an average of between 3.3 and 3.4 absences per worker per year. Nonoccupational accidents or illnesses accounted for nearly 2 absences per year per worker. The largest plants had a 50-percent higher general absence rate than the smallest size plant. As might be expected, women were absent more often than men, particularly with respect to illness absenteeism. About half the illness absences ended after only 1 day; less than 10 percent lasted as long as 8 days.

# The Labor Month in Review

PRICE CHANGES AND PRICE PROSPECTS dominated economic developments during February 1948 and continued to influence labor demands and policies. Following the sharp drop in agricultural commodity prices in the early part of the month, there was considerable discussion whether the high point of living costs had been reached and declines could soon be anticipated. Although there were declines in the retail prices of foods, the costs of other items of living expenses did not move downward and some increased. In the midst of this situation, the publication of higher prices for certain semifinished steel products, following a series of increases in steel prices since the first of the year, shifted attention from agricultural price declines to the prospects for further increases in industrial prices. At the same time, the employment situation appeared to remain generally strong, with changes reported for January and February apparently largely seasonal in character. It was still too early to appraise the economic situation clearly. By early March, it was indicated that labor unions with wage negotiations pending were continuing to press their wage demands.

After rising to an all-time high in mid-January, retail food prices in large cities declined 2 to 3 percent by mid-February. Price cuts, however, were centered on a few foodstuffs. Other items were only slightly affected and some even advanced. The price of bread, for instance, remained largely unchanged and in a few cities actually advanced, even though the price of flour declined. Other consumers' prices were generally not reduced and in some instances increases were reported. Such increases, together with continuing upward rent adjustments, may offset in considerable measure the lower prices of foodstuffs and result in little net decrease in the consumers' price index for February from the all-time high reached in January.

The spectacular drop in agricultural commodity prices in the first part of the month brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for farm products down 7.5 percent during the week ending February 14, one of the sharpest breaks since the inception of the weekly index in 1932. The marked break is accounted for largely in terms of the particular market situation. The principal factors which had been acting to push grain prices to new all-time highs, in addition to the general postwar price rise, were the poor crops in 1947, particularly the United States corn and European wheat crops. The crop outlook changed for the better early in the year, with good harvests in the southern hemisphere and forecasts of favorable crop conditions for both the United States and Europe.

A partial recovery of agricultural prices from the February lows and small but continued advances in certain of the nonagricultural groups held the index of wholesale prices for all commodities at 159.2 percent of the 1926 average during the last 2 weeks of the month. This was about 4 percent below the peak reached by the wholesale price index during the week ending January 17, 1948. By early March, the Bureau's daily index of sensitive agricultural commodity prices had recovered a substantial part of the February drop.

### Wages and Collective Bargaining

In presenting demands for wage increases, labor unions have for some time laid heavy emphasis on the rise in living costs since previous contract negotiations or from the end of the war. Changes in consumers' prices have thus been a factor in the steady flow of wage agreements negotiated since mid-1947, affecting both large and small groups of workers in local and industry-wide situations—in parts of the textile and clothing industries, in local transportation and retail trade, printing and publishing, construction, maritime, communications, and others.

The possibility of a decline in the cost of living, following the "break" in agricultural prices, raised the question as to the influence of such a decline on union wage demands. Wage agreements reached in February by AFL, CIO, and independent unions, where negotiations were already well under way, did not appear to be affected by the price developments of the month. Wage negotiations are still pending in major mass-

production industries. At the beginning of March, it was too early to tell whether price developments might be such as to influence wage negotiations in the spring. In the case of the steel workers, it was felt by some observers that the increase in steel prices bettered the union's position in the demand for a wage increase.

During the past few months, wage increases have added about as much (in cents per hour) to the manufacturing wage bill as had increases granted during the corresponding period a year ago. Despite a reduction in January in average weekly hours and, thus, in premium overtime pay, average hourly earnings in manufacturing increased by 1 cent between mid-December and mid-January, as recent pay increases in apparel, cotton textiles, and other industries became effective. Excluding the effects of the loss in premium pay, average hourly earnings rose by about 1½ cents over the month.

The small seasonal decline in the length of the average factory workweek during January was largely responsible for a slight decline in average weekly earnings to $52.27, in spite of the increase in hourly earnings. Adjusted to the rise in the Bureau's consumers' price index, average weekly earnings in manufacturing exceeded the level of a year ago by a small margin.

**Industrial Relations**

New cases arising under the Labor Management Relations Act have been reaching the NLRB at a rate unprecedented in the history of the Board. A total of 3,008 new cases was received during January, 45 percent more than the record number received in December, and the Board conducted 1,191 elections, 395 more than in December. Most of the cases filed and most of the elections held involved the provision of the Labor Management Relations Act which requires employee authorization for negotiation of union-shop contracts. Of the total number of new cases in January, 2,119 were petitions for union-shop referendums, while 993 of the elections conducted were for such referendums.

The NLRB's recent decision in the Pipe Machinery Co. case, regarding voting eligibility, is of importance with respect to the rights of striking employees in collective bargaining relations. The act states that where a representation election has been called, "employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not eligible to vote." Under the ruling in this de sion, striking employees, who have been "vali replaced" by new employees hired on a permane basis, will lose their rights to have their vo counted in a representation election.

In this case the Board indicated certain proc dures for determining voting eligibility in repr sentation elections during an economic stri currently in effect. An election will be held, an despite the strike, both the new employees an all strikers will be deemed presumptively eligibl to vote subject to challenge. Challenged ballo are to be segregated and will not be counte unless the results of the election make it necessar to do so. If counting the challenged ballo would affect the results of the election, th "question of which of these ballots shall be opene and counted must await a further investigatio concerning the employment status of the indi vidual strikers and their replacements." Thi further investigation will be for the purpose o determining, at the date selected to test votin eligibility—the pay-roll date immediately pre ceding the Board's direction of the election— "which of the striking employees have been validly replaced and which individuals are still entitled to reinstatement."

Questions of eligibility to vote in a representation election, to be determined by the Board, include such matters as whether (1) a new employee is a permanent replacement, (2) a striking employee has been validly replaced, or (3) the employee's position no longer exists by reason of its permanent discontinuance for economic reasons.

In a U. S. District Court decision on February 25, at Indianapolis, the constitutionality of section 10 (j) of the Labor Management Relations Act was upheld. This section of the act permits the NLRB, after issuing an unfair labor practice complaint, to petition any district court "for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order" pending the decision of the Board on the matter. The court upheld the authority of the Board's General Counsel to petition for the injunction on behalf of the Board. The decision was rendered on a motion to dismiss the petition of the Regional Director of the NLRB for temporary injunctive relief against the International Typographical Union.

# Work and Policies of the Department of Labor, 1913-48

## Historical Background of the Department, Principles Guiding Its Work, Fields of Activity, and Specific Programs

LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR completed 35 years of operation on March 4, 1948. During this period of war, peace, depression, and prosperity—with its redistribution of the working force because of expansion in factory and service employments—the Department's auxiliary activities have often been modified. However, the basic objectives have been continuous and the principles stated in the law of 1913 establishing the Department have consistently guided its work, namely, "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

Federal activity on behalf of labor antedates the creation of the existing Department by nearly 3 decades. The Bureau of Labor was established in January 1885 as a fact-finding agency by an 1884 act and, under different titles, operated continuously until in 1913 the agency itself and its work were incorporated into the tenth Federal executive department—the newly formed Department of Labor headed by a Secretary of Labor who is the Presidential and Administration adviser on labor matters. Organized labor and other social groups had worked earnestly to bring about the successive steps that finally resulted in the law granting an executive status to the Department and Cabinet rank to the Secretary.

### Federal Labor Agency Changes

Agencies provided for by law:

- Bureau of Labor, Department of the Interior, 1884
- Department of Labor (without Cabinet representation), 1888
- Department of Commerce and Labor, 1903
- Department of Labor, 1913

Commissioners and Secretaries of Labor:

- Carroll D. Wright, 1885–1905 (Commissioner)
- Charles P. Neill, 1905–1913 (Commissioner)
- William B. Wilson, 1913–1921 (Secretary)
- James J. Davis, 1921–1930 (Secretary)
- William N. Doak, 1930–1933 (Secretary)
- Frances Perkins, 1933–1945 (Secretary)
- Lewis B. Schwellenbach, 1945– (Secretary)

### Changing Labor Situation

The conditions which culminated in the 1884–1913 legislation date from before the Civil War and particularly from the 1860's. Before and during the Civil War, however, when industrial activity was still relatively limited, the slavery question tended to absorb public attention to the exclusion of social reform. But, once slavery had been abolished by the 13th amendment to the Constitution in 1865 and the depriving of a citizen of life, liberty, or property without due process of

law had been prohibited under the 14th amendment in 1868, the public turned to pressing peacetime social problems which had previously been overshadowed.

Economic development, which received an impetus during the Civil War, increased and the reorganization of production in factories followed. This involved the replacement of hand work by machine work of different kinds. In turn, processes previously performed by skilled craftsmen were subdivided, thereby permitting the employment of less skilled persons in work formerly reserved for craftsmen.

The labor movement began to reestablish itself first under the leadership of the National Labor Union and of the Industrial Congresses; then the Knights of Labor in the 1870's and 1880's brought pressure on employers to improve conditions of employment. Not infrequently, recourse was taken to strikes of which the 8-hour day stoppage of 1886—the only general strike in the country's history—was a notable example. Organization of employers followed worker organization, in order to provide agencies to deal with the changed situation. By the end of the nineteenth century, the labor movement had taken definite form and the American Federation of Labor was in the ascendency. At about that time, several significant collective-bargaining arrangements based on written trade agreements were established. They have been continued into the current period and have laid the foundation for orderly labor relations.

Organized labor and others interested in improving labor conditions also began to press for protective legislation after the Civil War ended. As early as 1865, both Congress and State legislatures were considering a statutory 8-hour day and by 1867 six States had actually passed such laws. However, these statutes proved to be unworkable.

The successful operation of collective bargaining, the intelligent preparation of legislation and its enforcement, pressing industrial unrest, and other related problems made the collection and analysis of information regarding labor essential. To meet the need for facts, workingmen's organizations, as early as 1832, had published studies on conditions of labor. Investigations on all aspects of labor problems that in their opinion required legislation were made by the National Labor Union in 1868 and by the Industrial Congresses 1873 and 1874. In the 1880's, private organi tions like the Consumers' League were study child labor and sweated industries. In 1906, American Association for Labor Legislation organized to study conditions that make la laws necessary and to disseminate informati leading to the enactment and efficient enforceme of protective legislation. Colleges and univer ties began to expand their courses in labor a social welfare.

## Broad Role of the Department

After the Department of Labor became a reali in 1913, Secretary Wilson, a trade-union offic of long standing who had entered politics throug trade-union support and the Cabinet by way Congress—where he was regarded as organize labor's spokesman—stated in his first annual re port: "It was created in the interest of the wel fare of all the wage earners of the United States whether organized or unorganized. * * * In the execution of that purpose the element of fair ness to every interest is of equal importance, and the Department has in fact made fairness be tween wage earner and wage earner, between wage earner and employer, between employer and em ployer, and between each and the public as a whole the supreme motive and purpose of its activities." These principles have guided the Department throughout its existence and cannot be expressed better today.

If the Department had construed its obligations narrowly—by confining activities to the protection of wage workers and excluding all other employees from its field—the separation would have become increasingly difficult: the practical aspirations of men at machines and men at desks have converged steadily and are closely interrelated. Both groups depend upon the Department's informational and other services which relate to jobs, wages, hours, overtime, paid vacations, social protection, and other working conditions. The rosters of member unions of the AFL, the CIO, and unaffiliated organizations show the same situation; these bodies include unions of wage earners, salaried employees, and professionals. Even in the larger area consisting of self-employed as well as wage and salaried workers there is evidence of growing awareness of mutual interests.

This is stated quite simply in the reference to the total labor force in my annual report for the fiscal year 1947—"Protecting 60 Million Workers."

Likewise, had the Department ignored the interests of management and the public in its broad program dealing with labor problems, the trend toward closer collaboration between all groups would have been retarded. Notwithstanding their differences, labor and management are drawing closer together as co-participants in a functioning democratic society based on human rights and welfare.

Three of the Department's four main functions—fact-finding, labor-law administration, and consultation—were being carried on by the Bureau of Labor before the executive agency was established. They must at all times be fulfilled in the light of the broad national interest—free of any possible bias—and they must meet the needs of the times.

The fourth function, added by the 1913 enabling law—policy making—transcends the others; it belongs in the sphere of the country's basic objectives. Here, the Department interprets the mandate of Congress to mean that constant vigilance shall be exercised in sifting trends and evaluating activities that do or may affect the welfare of labor.

The Secretary as a member of the Cabinet advises the President on labor matters. In the Secretary's annual report, which is required by law, Congress is informed of the activities of the Department in servicing labor and others, the accomplishments, the movement of economic indicators, and the fields in which constructive measures are needed. The Department also considers of great importance the legislative proposals it makes to Congressional committees.

In addition, the Secretary, sometimes acting on behalf of the President, and members of the Department's staff also advance governmental labor policies on boards and committees and, if pertinent, in consultation with private and public agencies and individuals.

The philosophy of the Department in acting in the interest of wage earners is that the effects upon the national well-being must always be taken into account. Consultation and advice are sought and considered in making decisions. The Department is sensitive to the views of those it services—whether they are individuals or groups or speak for organized or unorganized labor. Points of view of management and the public also have their place in counselling those who help to carry out the labor programs of the United States. The Department realizes that labor conditions and labor relations affect them all. In order to insure departmental knowledge of the position of these groups on pertinent subjects, the different bureaus and divisions have advisory committees. Representation on such bodies sometimes includes labor or management, and sometimes labor, management, and the public, in different combinations. But in the final shaping of its policies and recommendations, the Department itself must evaluate any given situation, guided by its effect on the total national welfare.

*Fact-Finding Functions.* Carroll D. Wright, the first Commissioner of Labor, did not expect the original fact-finding Bureau to effect reforms. He wrote to the Secretary of the Interior, "a bureau of labor cannot solve industrial or social problems * * * but its work must be classed among educational efforts, and by judicious investigations and the fearless publication thereof it may and should enable the people to comprehend more clearly and more fully many of the problems which now vex them."

The Department must meet two tests in its fact-finding operations, namely, to insure conformity with Congressional intent in the field of labor and to make its work consistent with the public interest. Timeliness of the subject matter and an unbiased presentation are the criteria for the selection of labor subjects for study. In this major field of the Department's activity, priorities for research are based on the relative usefulness of two or more projects at a given time; when the financial resources available are small the choice is often difficult. The constant endeavor is to inform the public on developments and their effects on wage earners. Utilizing the facts disclosed by the Department's studies, Federal and State legislatures, labor, and management are in a better position to obtain needed remedies.

The Bureau of Labor's first publication (1886) covered industrial depressions, and other early reports dealt with strikes and lock-outs (1887), work and wages (1895–96), and cost of living and retail prices of food (1903). Under the law establishing the Department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics

was required to "collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor and the products and distribution of the products of the same * * *." The Secretary was empowered to employ any or all of the bureaus of the Department on such work and to rearrange the work if desirable in the public interest.

Although the study and reporting in basic fields—such as accidents, employment, hours, industrial relations, prices, wages, and woman and child labor—have recurred regularly, great changes have been made in emphasis in supplementary investigations over the past 35 years. This was natural in a dynamic and growing Nation: a subject that was new and vital at one time became merely routine a few years later. Changing industrial and social life made foresight and a willingness to pioneer essential in order that facts should be available not only when needed for legislative or other purposes but to insure that wage earners would not be taken unawares by developments that affected their welfare. The study on the effects of lead poisoning in industry—pioneer work— is a case in point.

*Administrative Programs.* Although the Department is an executive agency, it has always had responsibility for the administration of certain Federal labor laws. Special staffs have carried out these functions, often utilizing the informational facilities of other offices within the organization. In fact, the presence of administrative bodies within the agency has proved advantageous to the other branches of the Department because the conditions that arise under the protective or restrictive conditions established by law may be examined at close range by officials of the Department and reported upon for suitable private or public action.

As a policy, the Department has always been glad to pioneer in new fields of administration. It has been ready to accept the transfer of such functions to other expanded and specialized public bodies equipped to carry them on. However, the Department believes in a high degree of centralization of Federal labor facilities within the one executive agency that was established for the express purpose of safeguarding and promoting the interests of the country's workers. This is desirable in the view of the Department to insure an integrated program as well as to guarantee econo in operation.

Drastic changes have been made in the Depa ment's administrative functions which in the selves are a key to many of the developments th have affected the wage earners of the United Stat in the last 35 years. The original administrati duties were, in the main, a legacy from the Depar ment of Commerce and Labor transferred to t Department of Labor by the basic enabling act 1913.

Except for the employment office functions th are centralized in the United States Employmen Service, temporarily in the Department, origin administrative duties have been transferred to othe public agencies. In times of war and other crises th Department has administered a variety of law and Executive orders on a temporary basis. At th time of the thirty-fifth anniversary, departmenta administrative functions were highly concentrate in the field of wage and hour regulation and en forcement of fair working conditions for worker employed on public contracts and for those en gaged in interstate commerce or the production o goods for interstate commerce.

*Consultative Functions.* The Department's consultative functions are as varied as its several bureaus, divisions, and services. In its work, for example, the Bureau of Apprenticeship advises and assists in the development and maintenance of programs for the training of apprentices in skilled crafts; the Women's Bureau is in constant touch with the groups in the country which are concerned with women's problems. Another example of the Department's consultative activity is the extensive work done in the prevention of accidents.

In advising on State labor legislation, the Department's Bureau of Labor Standards acts as the sole clearing house of information in the Nation on State labor legislation and administration. With the assistance of advisory committees representing State administrators of labor, the Bureau develops suggested procedures and language for State bills in a wide field of labor legislation, for example, on wages, hours, and workmen's compensation. Upon request of State labor departments, labor, and other groups, the Bureau gives service in adjusting these standards to particular State use.

The primary purpose of the Secretary in adding is Bureau was "to assist the States in moving ward greater uniformity in respect of labor legislation and to aid in developing modern standards for the health, safety, and employment of industrial workers."

*The United States Department of Labor: Origin of and changes in its bureaus and divisions*

| 1884–1912 | 1913 | 1933 | 1939 | 1948 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| eau of Labor, Department the Interior, 1884. | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, 1913. | No change | No change | No change. |
| eau of Immigration, Department of Labor, 1891. | Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, 1913. | Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, 1933. | No change | Immigration and Naturalization Service transferred to Department of Justice, 1940. |
| eau of Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1906. | Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, 1913. | | | |
| ildren's Bureau, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1912. | Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, 1913. | No change | No change | Children's Bureau transferred to Federal Security Agency, 1946. |
| | Conciliation Service, Department of Labor, 1913. | No change | No change | Functions transferred to independent Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, 1947. |
| | | United States Housing Corporation, Department of Labor, 1918. | Functions transferred to Treasury, 1937. | |
| | | Woman in Industry Service, wartime agency established in 1918 became Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, 1920. | No change | No change. |
| | | Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1933.[1] | Employment Service, Federal Security Agency, 1939. | Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1945. |
| | | | Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor, 1936. | Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Department of Labor, 1942. |
| | | | Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, 1938. | |
| | | | Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, 1934. | No change.[2] |
| | | | Apprentice Training Service, Department of Labor, 1937. | No change.[2] |
| | | | | Veterans' Reemployment Rights Division, Department of Labor, 1947.[2] |

[1] Prior to 1933, the placement activities of the Department of Labor were not continuous and were of a limited nature. However, some work along these lines was being performed by the Bureau of Immigration when it was incorporated into the Department in 1913.

[2] Designated a Bureau in February 1948.

*Policy-Making Programs.* In addition to advising the President and the Administration on general labor policy, the Department participates and often furnishes leadership on boards and in conferences. For example, the Secretary of Labor headed the War Labor Administration in World War I; he made the arrangements for the first International Labor Conference in 1919 and formally opened the meeting on behalf of the United States. Problems of women were placed before the country at the Women's Industrial Conference, convened by the Chief of the Women's Bureau in 1923. In 1930, the Children's Bureau was active in the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, which led to greater public appreciation of the importance of child welfare. Not long afterwards, the annual conferences on State labor legislation, of which the fourteenth was held late in 1947, were initiated by the Secretary of Labor.

Members of the Labor Advisory Board which was established to pass upon the preparation and the administrative enactment of NRA codes were appointed by the Secretary. The Secretary acted as Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Social Security which made the recommendations upon which the Social Security Act of 1935 was based. And when the United States entered World War II, the Department brought representatives of labor, management, and Government together to discuss the problem of labor standards calculated to promote efficiency and production. The Secretary of Labor was also a member of the War Manpower Commission.

In both the national and international spheres, the Department and its several bureaus and divisions are currently represented on numerous policy-making bodies. National bodies on which the Secretary of Labor sits include the Interdepartmental Committee on Relations with Council of Economic Advisers, the National Security Resources Board, and the Veterans' Placement Service Board. In order to insure that labor matters are fully considered in international deliberations, the Department's representatives participate in committees of the United Nations,

the preparatory committees of the International Trade Organization, and, of course, the International Labor Organization. The Secretary himself is a member of the Board of Foreign Service of the United States. Participation in such deliberations is viewed by the Department as one of the chief means of determining labor policies.

In the light of history, the granting of full status to the Department of Labor and the timing of the transfer of labor functions into this independent executive branch of Government were particularly fortunate. After the United States declared war in 1917, the Department became the pivotal Federal labor agency. Subsequent changing needs of wage earners resulted in many modifications in its work. Whatever the claims upon the time of its personnel, service to labor in the light of the national interest and the promotion of amicable labor-management relations have continued to be the basic objectives of the Department of Labor.

# Salaries of Federal Employees, July 1945-July 1947

LUCILE C. URSELL and JOHN W. MITCHELL [1]

IN JULY 1947, 50 percent of Federal Government employees in classified positions received base salaries of less than $2,500 a year.[2] Another 25 percent received between $2,500 and $3,500; 18 percent received between $3,500 and $5,000; and only 7 percent received $5,000 or more.

Although salary rates were the same, the average salary for July 1947 ($3,006) was somewhat higher than that for July 1946 ($2,856), reflecting mainly staff reductions because of appropriation cuts. The employees more severely affected were those with less seniority and therefore at the lower salary levels. The July 1946 average salary was substantially higher than that for July 1945 ($2,340), a result of a pay increase of 14 percent effective July 1, 1946, and of war-to-peace changes in occupations and employment levels.

Nevertheless, even the July 1947 average of $3,006 was worth only $1,886 in terms of prewar consumers' prices (as measured by the Bureau's index, using the 1939 average as the base). Furthermore, the Federal worker, because of income tax and retirement deductions,[3] received only $2,433, or $1,526 in prewar dollars, if single, and $2,722, or $1,708 in prewar dollars, if married and with two children. These figures are the more impressive if it is realized that they are lower than what the Federal worker received in 1939. His average total salary then was approximately $2,000 of which the single worker gave up roughly $100 through income tax and retirement contributions and the married worker $70 through retirement deductions (he paid no income tax). In other words, reckoned in consumer goods the single worker received almost $400 less net spendable income [4] in 1947 than in 1939, while the married worker received approximately $200 less in 1947 than in 1939.

More than half the Federal workers in classified positions received less than the average, however. The median salary was $2,544 in July 1947. This represented a total in terms of prewar consumers' prices of $1,596 and, after income tax and retirement deductions, of $1,303 for the single worker and $1,482 for the married worker with two children. Comparable net spendable earnings in 1939 were $1,710 for the single worker and $1,736 for the married worker—$407 and $254 higher than in 1947.

## Basic Rate Changes, 1945 and 1946

On July 1, 1945, and again on July 1, 1946, increases in basic salary rates were granted, in accordance with congressional action, to all Federal employees whose positions were under the Classification Act of 1923 as amended. The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, using a sliding-scale formula, raised salaries 20 percent at the lower end of the scale and 9 percent at the upper end. The formula used was 20 percent on the first $1,200 of salary, 10 percent on the next $3,400, and

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[1] Of the Bureau's Employment Statistics Division and the U. S. Civil Service Commission, respectively.

[2] The term "classified positions" refers to those subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, in the professional and scientific (P); subprofessional (SP); clerical, administrative, and fiscal (CAF); and crafts, protective, and custodial (CPC) services. Only these four services are considered in the present article. Positions in the clerical-mechanical (C-M) service, also covered by the act and with rates on an hourly basis, are excluded. Hereafter the abbreviations are used.

Base salaries exclude premium pay, such as for overtime, which most employees received from December 1942 through August 1945, for night work, etc., and exclude other allowances. They include pay for vacations and sick leave which are earned (by full-time employees who have permanent or indefinite appointments), but not necessarily used, at the rate of 26 and 15 days a year, respectively.

This article presents an analysis only of rates under the Classification Act and of the distribution of employment according to those rates as reported to the U. S. Civil Service Commission by each agency in the executive branch of the Government. An analysis of the distribution of employment by C-M rates, by rates established administratively, by wage boards, Executive orders and by other statutes (as are those, for example, in the Postal Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Foreign Service) will be presented in a later article.

[3] Federal employees pay into the retirement fund at the rate of 5 percent of total base salary. Prior to July 1, 1942, the rate was 3½ percent.

[4] Net spendable earnings or income refers to that part of a worker's salary that is left after income tax and retirement contributions have been deducted.

5 percent on the remainder. The 1946 act, on the other hand, granted a flat 14-percent increase, except for the provision of a salary ceiling of $10,000 a year and of a minimum increase of $250 a year which, however, was not to exceed 25 percent. In effect, employees with annual salaries between $1,620 and $8,000, stated in pre-July 1945 terms, received increases of 14 percent, with the average for all employees at 14.1 percent. Together, the two acts increased basic Federal salaries an average of 31.4 percent;[5] the increases ranged from 50 percent, or $360, for positions with former salaries of $720 a year, to 25 percent, or $1,975, for those with former salaries of $8,000.

TABLE 1.—*Changes in selected basic annual salary rates of classified Federal positions [1] effected by Federal Employees Pay Acts of 1945 and 1946*

| Annual rate [2] effective— | | | Increase, June 30, 1945, to July 1, 1946 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Through June 30, 1945 | July 1, 1945 | July 1, 1946 | Amount | Percent |
| $720 | $864 | $1,080 | $360 | 50.0 |
| 1,200 | 1,440 | 1,690 | 490 | 40.8 |
| 1,260 | 1,506 | 1,756 | 496 | 39.4 |
| 1,440 | 1,704 | 1,954 | 514 | 35.7 |
| 1,620 | 1,902 | 2,168 | 548 | 33.8 |
| 1,800 | 2,100 | 2,394 | 594 | 33.0 |
| 2,000 | 2,320 | 2,645 | 645 | 32.3 |
| 2,300 | 2,650 | 3,021 | 721 | 31.3 |
| 2,600 | 2,980 | 3,397 | 797 | 30.7 |
| 2,900 | 3,310 | 3,773 | 873 | 30.1 |
| 3,200 | 3,640 | 4,150 | 950 | 29.7 |
| 3,500 | 3,970 | 4,526 | 1,026 | 29.3 |
| 3,800 | 4,300 | 4,902 | 1,102 | 29.0 |
| 4,600 | 5,180 | 5,905 | 1,305 | 28.4 |
| 5,600 | 6,230 | 7,102 | 1,502 | 26.8 |
| 6,500 | 7,175 | 8,180 | 1,680 | 25.8 |
| 8,000 | 8,750 | 9,975 | 1,957 | 24.7 |

[1] For definition see footnote 2, p. 255.
[2] Represent entrance rates for, respectively, the first two crafts, protective, and custodial service grades and the 15 clerical, administrative, and fiscal service grades.

These changes represented the first general adjustments of basic Federal salary rates since 1928.[6] The 1945 adjustment brought Federal salaries up to the 15-percent increase over January 1941 permitted to private employees under the "Little Steel" formula in 1942, but was still short of the 28-percent increase in the consumers' price index during the same period. The pinch was not felt by most Federal salaried workers, however, until the overtime premium was eliminated in September 1945.[7] The increase granted July 1 1946 (bringing the total increase to 31.4 percent) practically closed this gap, consumers' prices meanwhile having risen 32 percent over their January 1941 level. The balance thus established between the relative changes in Federal salaries and consumers' prices since January 1941, however, was soon upset, as with the virtual elimination of Federal controls July 1, 1946, prices rose steeply.

## Salary Distributions, 1945–47

A comparison of the distribution of Federal salaries over the 2-year period, July 1945–July 1947, shows clearly the effect of the salary increase granted by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. In July 1945, over 50 percent of the Federal employees in classified positions received base salaries of less than $2,000 a year, whereas after the passage of the act, only 17 percent received less than that amount. Or, to pick another level showing a marked change, in July 1945, only 1 of every 4 employees had salaries of over $2,500 a year while in July 1946, 2 of every 5 had salaries of over $2,500. Also, those receiving salaries of over $5,000 a year were 3 percent of the total in July 1945 and 6 percent in July 1946.

The changes in the salary distributions for July 1945 and July 1946 were affected not only by the salary increases granted by Congress but also to some extent by within-grade salary advances which were earned more rapidly under the terms of the 1945 pay act, and by occupational shifts accompanying the Government's conversion from war to peace. Among other factors affecting the occupational pattern were the establishment of the War Assets Administration, the expansion of the Veterans Administration, and the gradual reduction of employment in or the abolition of certain war agencies. The net employment change over the year period amounted to a drop of 15 percent in the classified services.

The salary distribution in July 1947 was affected not by statutory changes in pay rates but by the within-grade salary advances mentioned above and by staff reductions, aggregating 20 percent

[5] This figure represents the increase accruing to employees on the rolls in July 1947.

[6] The pay cuts which were in effect during the depression years and were restored in April 1935, and the payment of overtime which was begun in most agencies in December 1942, had not altered the basic pay rates. Also, the Brookhart Act of 1930 raised only the maximum rates for most grades and therefore touched the salaries of very few employees. Similarly, Public Law 694 (77th Cong.), effective August 1, 1942, raised the basic rates of only a small number of persons who were in the few CPC and SP grades affected.

[7] Most Federal agencies adopted the 5-day 40-hour week the beginning of September 1945.

ring the preceding year (a total of 33 percent ring the preceding 2 years). The staff reductions were occasioned partially by the continued nversion of some of the agencies from a war to peacetime basis, and partially by a curtailment functions and operations of many of the agencies substantially smaller appropriations. The les adopted for such reductions favored the tention of employees with longer periods of rvice and therefore bore more heavily upon mployees in the lower salary ranges who on the hole had served for shorter periods.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage distribution of Federal employees in classified positions,[1] by basic annual salary group, 1945–47*

| Salary group | July 1947 | July 1946 | July 1945 [2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under $1,250 | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| $1,250–$1,499 | (3) | (3) | 2.1 |
| $1,500–$1,749 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 24.5 |
| $1,750–$1,999 | 12.0 | 15.1 | 24.4 |
| $2,000–$2,249 | 20.4 | 24.8 | 15.7 |
| $2,250–$2,499 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 8.9 |
| $2,500–$2,749 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 4.1 |
| $2,750–$2,999 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| $3,000–$3,499 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 2.9 |
| $3,500–$3,999 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| $4,000–$4,499 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 2.7 |
| $4,500–$4,999 | 4.3 | 3.2 | .4 |
| $5,000–$5,999 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| $6,000–$6,999 | 1.5 | 1.1 | .8 |
| $7,000–$7,999 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .3 |
| $8,000–$8,999 | .6 | .5 | .1 |
| $9,000–$9,999 | .2 | .1 | (3) |
| $10,000 | .1 | .1 | (3) |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of employees | 824,019 | 1,033,538 | 1,221,182 |
| Median salary | $2,544 | $2,394 | $1,968 |
| Average salary | $3,006 | $2,856 | $2,340 |

[1] Covers employees in positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, in the professional and scientific (P); subprofessional (SP); clerical administrative, and fiscal (CAF); and crafts, protective, and custodial (CPC) services. Employees in grade 9 of the professional and scientific service and grade 16 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service are excluded because their rates are determined individually by Congress; and employees in the clerical-mechanical (C–M) service, whose rates are on an hourly basis, also are excluded.

[2] A survey of employment by salary level was not made in July 1945. The data shown were derived by distributing the employment reported by salary level as of December 1944 according to rates provided by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, which became effective July 1, 1945.

[3] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Although the staff reductions were evident numerically in all of the salary groups below $4,500 they were relatively more severe in those groups below $2,250. (Employees receiving less than $2,250 a year constituted 41 percent of the total in 1946 and only 34 percent in 1947.)

The changes in the relative importance of the various grades of each classification service, discussed in a later section, sheds some light upon the reason for the generally higher salary levels in July 1947 as compared with July 1946. Most of the change is traceable to the professional and scientific service, but in the absence of detailed occupational data, one can conclude only that responsible professional and scientific research requiring high-grade personnel has been given a greater relative importance in the postwar Government employment picture than previously.

## Employment Changes by Service

In both July 1946 and July 1947, employment in the CAF and CPC services was below the peak in December 1944; in the P and SP services, however, employment first rose and then dropped but not to as low a level as in December 1944. If the analysis is extended back to December 1938, the CAF service shows a relative gain at the expense of the P and SP services in particular and of the CPC service to a small extent.[8] In the 7½ year period, the CAF service rose from 50 to 67 percent of all classified positions, while the P and SP services fell from 20 to 11 percent and from 14 to 9 percent, respectively.

The median for the P service was in grade 3 in 1944, 1946, and 1947. But in 1947, the proportion in the first 3 grades was somewhat lower than in previous years (57 percent as compared with 60 and 61 percent in 1946 and 1944, respectively). For the CAF service the median moved from grade 3 to grade 4 between July 1946 and July 1947, and for the SP and CPC services it moved in the opposite direction, from grade 5 to grade 4, between December 1944 and July 1946.

The increase in median grade of the CAF service does not necessarily indicate promotions, but probably reflects the greater seniority of employees in the higher grades and the dismissal, because of appropriation cuts and conversions to a peacetime basis, of those with less seniority who naturally would be concentrated in the lower grades. To some extent it may reflect the difficulty of retaining and replacing personnel at the salaries paid in the lower grades.

The drop in median grade for both the SP and CPC services in July 1946 apparently resulted, in the SP service, from an increase in employment, almost all in the lower grades, and in the CPC

[8] See table 7, in Salary Trends in Federal Employment, Monthly Labor Review, March 1946 (p. 384). The number of persons shown in this article differs slightly from that given in the earlier one. Employees in grade 9 of the professional service and grade 16 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service are excluded here because their rates are determined individually by Congress. They were included in the earlier presentation.

service, from a decrease in employment severe enough in the upper grades to push the median into the grade 4 group. The change in median grade probably reflected shifts in the occupational composition of the two services as transition was made from war to peace.

Aside from these influences, the employment changes in the individual SP, CPC, and CA grades appeared to result from random factors. In the P group, however, employment fell in grades 1 through 4 and rose in grades 5 through (relative to the total, grade 4 also rose) between

TABLE 3.—*Percentage distribution of Federal employees in each classification service, by grade, 1944–47*

| Grade | Professional and scientific [1] | | | Clerical, administrative, and fiscal [1] | | | Subprofessional | | | Crafts, protective, and custodial | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1947 | July 1946 | December 1944 | July 1947 | July 1946 | December 1944 | July 1947 | July 1946 | December 1944 | July 1947 | July 1946 | December 1944 |
| Grade 1 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Grade 2 | 21.8 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 18.7 | 22.1 | 26.9 | 17.6 | 19.7 | 11.9 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 19.6 |
| Grade 3 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 26.7 | 26.3 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 23.6 | 17.8 | 15.0 | 21.1 | 19.5 | 19.1 |
| Grade 4 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 16.2 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 14.7 | 10.5 |
| Grade 5 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 15.3 | 19.9 | 25.8 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 9.1 |
| Grade 6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 17.1 | 23.5 | 27.9 |
| Grade 7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.7 |
| Grade 8 | .9 | .8 | .7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Grade 9 | | | | 6.2 | 5.0 | 3.8 | | | | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Grade 10 | | | | 1.2 | .9 | .9 | | | | .8 | .6 | .6 |
| Grade 11 | | | | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | | | | | | |
| Grade 12 | | | | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | | | | | | |
| Grade 13 | | | | .9 | .8 | .6 | | | | | | |
| Grade 14 | | | | .4 | .4 | .2 | | | | | | |
| Grade 15 | | | | .1 | .1 | .1 | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of employees | 93,327 | 97,983 | 80,653 | 551,788 | 719,810 | 911,454 | 71,639 | 75,860 | 67,210 | 107,265 | 139,885 | 161,865 |

[1] Employees in grade 9 of the professional and scientific service and grade 16 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service are excluded because their rates are determined individually by Congress.

July 1946 and July 1947. A proper interpretation of these changes would require a detailed occupational analysis for which information is lacking. It may be concluded from the data at hand, however, that the emphasis on more responsible professional and scientific research was strengthened during the 1947 fiscal year.

## Departmental and Field Salaries

Departmental service, as distinct from field service, is located almost entirely in Washington, D. C.[9] Except for those positions in the SP and CPC services in the District of Columbia which were specifically placed in the departmental service by the Classification Act of 1923,[10] departmental positions are usually identified as those in headquarters offices of departments and agencies with responsibility for the general administration of an agency and over-all policy development and planning, while those in the field service are usually identified with responsibility for carrying out the agencies, programs in local areas.

In July 1947 the classified field service had four times as many employees as the departmental service. The ratio of field to departmental was a little less than 4 to 1 in the P and CAF services, a little less than 6 to 1 in the CPC service, but in the SP service the ratio was 32 to 1. The unusual ratio of the SP service is accounted for by the types of positions it includes, among which are agricultural and biological aides, engineering draftsmen, and laboratory technicians. The CPC service likewise has many positions which typically are in the field (e. g., farmer, tailor, bus driver), but it also includes the many custodial positions which were specifically placed under the departmental service by the Classification Act.

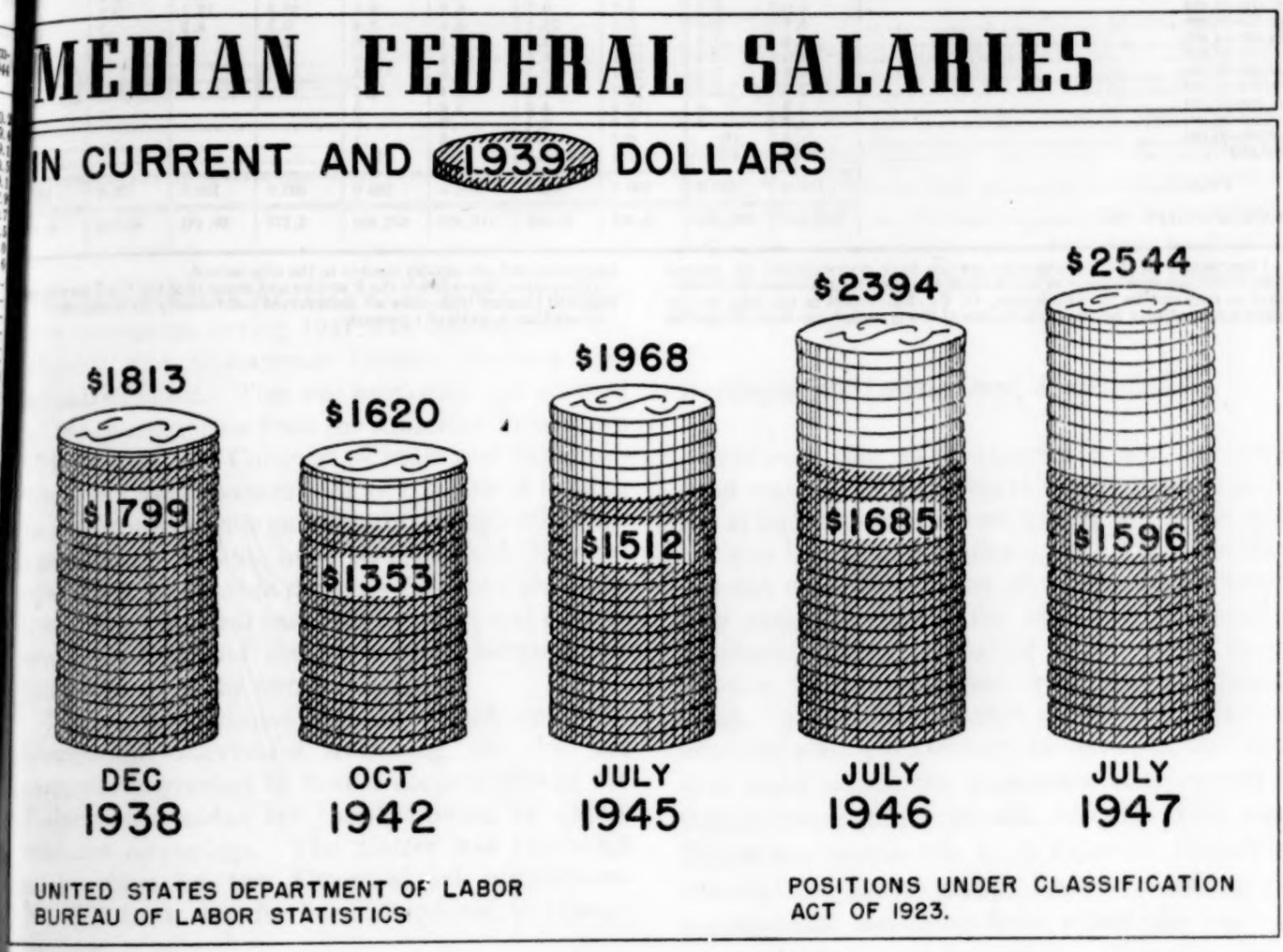
Although the four classification services together showed a somewhat greater concentration of employees in the lower salary groups (especially in

[9] Although the Comptroller General ruled in 1942 (21 Comp. Gen. 649, January 8, 1942) that employees in the departmental service need not be stationed in Washington, D. C., about 86 percent are. Some of the agencies with departmental services outside Washington are the Railroad Retirement Board (Chicago) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (Philadelphia).

[10] The pay schedules, according to the act, were to apply "only to civilian employees in the departments (and independent agencies) within the District of Columbia and (were not to) apply to employees in positions the duties of which are to perform or assist in apprentice, helper, or journeyman work in a recognized trade or craft and skilled and semiskilled laborers except such as are under the direction and control of the custodian of a public building or perform work which is subordinate, incidental, or preparatory to work of a professional, scientific, or technical character."

hose below $2,000) in the field, there was considerable variation between the individual services. In the P service the departmental had a substantially greater proportion of its employees at salary levels over $5,000 a year than the field, which probably is accounted for by the difference in functions. Program planning, direction, and control for example, as stated above, are departmental functions, and require a greater amount of education, experience, and general ability than program operation (which in many cases is a field function), and would carry a higher rate of compensation. The few departmental positions of the SP service, likewise, were more concentrated at higher salary levels than the field positions.

In the CPC service a substantially greater proportion of the employees in the field received annual salaries of less than $1,750 and of $2,250 and




over; but in the range $1,750–$2,249 the proportion was substantially greater in the departmental service. The same general pattern was evident in the CAF service. Below $2,250 a year and in the upper middle range, $3,500–$5,000 a year, the field service had relatively more employees, whereas salaries in the lower middle and extreme upper ranges were relatively predominant in the departmental service.

A thorough analysis of the reasons for the different salary distributions would require detailed occupational information which is not available. However, since salary rates for comparable duties have been identical in the departmental and field services since 1930,[11] such an analysis could only indicate differing proportions of the more difficult and of the more responsible types of positions.

[11] Originally, the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1923 were to apply only to the departmental service. Their application to the field service was authorized by the Welch Act, effective July 1, 1928, but was attained only after the passage of the Brookhart Act (effective July 3, 1930).

TABLE 4.—*Percent of Federal employees in each classification service, departmental and field,[1] by salary group, July 1947*

| Salary group | Total | | Professional and scientific [2] | | Clerical, administrative, and fiscal [2] | | Subprofessional | | Crafts, protective and custodial | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Departmental | Field | Departmental | Field | Departmental | Field | Departmental | Field | Departmental | Field |
| Under $1,250 | ---------- | (3) | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 0.1 |
| $1,250–$1,499 | ---------- | (3) | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | .1 |
| $1,500–$1,749 | 0.5 | 1.8 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | (3) | 0.3 | 4.9 | 12.5 |
| $1,750–$1,999 | 9.5 | 12.7 | ---------- | ---------- | 7.5 | 9.5 | 3.6 | 32.6 | 35.8 | 22.6 |
| $2,000–$2,249 | 20.4 | 20.4 | ---------- | ---------- | 21.8 | 23.8 | 13.2 | 20.2 | 36.7 | 20.6 |
| $2,250–$2,499 | 16.1 | 15.7 | ---------- | ---------- | 20.3 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 13.6 | 5.8 | 14.0 |
| $2,500–$2,749 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 13.5 | 10.2 | 17.8 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 14.2 |
| $2,750–$2,999 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 11.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 8.6 |
| $3,000–$3,499 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 25.3 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 4.3 |
| $3,500–$3,999 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 13.1 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 4.2 | .7 | 1.6 |
| $4,000–$4,499 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 13.1 | 24.9 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 1.3 | .4 | .2 | .4 |
| $4,500–$4,999 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 13.1 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 3.9 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| $5,000–$5,999 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 20.7 | 16.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| $6,000–$6,999 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| $7,000–$7,999 | 2.9 | .8 | 13.4 | 4.0 | 1.6 | .6 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| $8,000–$8,999 | 1.7 | .3 | 7.6 | 1.4 | .9 | .3 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| $9,000–$9,999 | .6 | (3) | 2.5 | .4 | .3 | .1 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| $10,000 | .4 | (3) | 1.4 | .1 | .2 | (3) | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of employees | 153,487 | 670,532 | 19,889 | 73,438 | 115,306 | 436,482 | 2,178 | 69,461 | 16,114 | 91,151 |

[1] Employees in the departmental service have responsibility for general administration of the agencies and work in the respective headquarters which may or may not be in Washington, D. C. Employees in the field service have responsibility for the performance of the agencies' functions in specific local areas and are usually located in the area served.

[2] Employees in grade 9 of the P service and grade 16 of the CAF service are excluded because their rates are determined individually by Congress.

[3] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

# Developments in Consumers' Cooperatives, 1947

FLORENCE E. PARKER[1]

THE OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT in the cooperative movement during 1947 was undoubtedly the unusual and widespread interest displayed by organized labor. This was awakened and spurred by pronouncements from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, favoring cooperatives as a means of helping to hold the economic gains made through collective bargaining. Results have been twofold: New cooperatives to provide not only food but also (less frequently) medical care and housing; and greater understanding and mutual respect between the local leaders of the two movements.

Next in importance was the attack upon the cooperative movement centering on the tax exemptions granted to farmer cooperatives in the Federal income-tax law,[2] as bestowing an unfair business advantage. The matter was taken up in hearings by two Congressional committees. No bills have thus far been introduced to change the law.

As regards operating results, 1947 appears to have been, on the whole, a good year for consumers' cooperatives. The petroleum associations had one of the best periods in their history, in spite of shortages of supplies in some areas. Among the other distributive cooperatives, those with the greatest diversity of business seem to have made the best showing.

[1] Of the Bureau's Labor Economics Staff. A somewhat more detailed report will appear later in bulletin form.

[2] Cooperatives of nonfarm membership have no exemptions.

Among the service associations, student cooperatives were again expanding, and several bought new buildings to house their members. Preliminary reports also indicate a substantial pick-up in business among the credit unions and insurance associations. Housing and medical care—two subjects of great current interest—both showed some progress in 1947.

Record sales and substantial earnings are reported for a number of the regional cooperative wholesales. Even with increased sales, however, 1947 proved to be a difficult period for those handling groceries only or mainly, and at least two sustained a loss on the year's operations. Among the wholesales which have gone into petroleum refining, difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of crude oil made it difficult or impossible to operate refineries at capacity, and resulted in further efforts toward ownership or control of sources of supply.

## Developments Among Local Associations

Although the 1947 experience was generally good among the distributive associations, a number of liquidations occurred among the urban associations handling groceries only. These resulted in most cases from losses on less-desirable inventory acquired during the period of commodity shortages, higher operating costs, price uncertainties, and unsuspected weakness in management. A considerable part of these liquidations occurred among the eastern associations, but there were some among the consumers' cooperatives of farmer membership in the Middle West also. Others are reported to be in financial difficulties. Among this latter group, some are asking for management assistance from either the regional wholesale or the area federation. This situation is leading to renewed consideration of closer integration not only between associations in a metropolitan area, but also between retail associations and the regional wholesale.

In spite of economic uncertainties, however, many cooperatives opened new stores or new departments, and added new services. A number of mergers and negotiations for further action in this regard were also reported. Numerous new

associations were formed, including a number of veterans' cooperatives. Some of the latter are grocery cooperatives to serve the families of student ex-servicemen; most of them will probably be temporary only and will dissolve when the students leave, on graduation.

A noteworthy feature of the new growth has been the widespread participation by organized labor, greater than at any time during the nearly 30 years in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been following the development of the cooperative movement. Although, in many cases, nothing concrete may result from this interest, reports indicate that from Vermont to Florida, and from New Jersey to the Pacific Coast, local unions and their members are taking action.

In some cases, medical care or housing is the service proposed. Generally, however, the aim is a full-scale cooperative store or even supermarket, and the collection in advance of funds sufficient to operate it. In the meantime, high living costs have led to case-lot sales at union halls and headquarters, or at depots opened for the purpose. Such sales have been widely reported throughout the East and Midwest.

Cooperative leaders, though welcoming labor participation in the cooperative movement, have expressed uneasiness over the case-lot sales (or buying club) idea, for a number of reasons: (1) Such sales lend themselves only to staple groceries (mainly canned goods), whereas it is the perishables that have increased most in price; (2) the grocery business is one of narrow margins, and it is feared that union members expect greater savings than are possible; (3) unless sales are made at prices sufficiently high to provide not only savings for the purchaser, but also a surplus from which to build capital for a full-fledged business, nothing permanent results; and (4) if sales are made at cost, or below the regular current retail prices, the antagonism of local retailers is bound to result.

Cooperators are therefore endeavoring to see that distributions take place through cooperative channels (to maintain the open-membership principle); that sales are made at or near current prices, with patronage refunds at stated intervals and the rest of the earnings put into a reserve for a future store; and that distribution is accompanied by educational work, to promote membership in a permanent cooperative.

*Housing Associations.*—Housing projects reported are of all sizes and in all stages of progress. For associations for which data are available the size of project ranged from 30 to 1,800 dwellings, with an average of about 350. Some associations had obtained the full number of members for which the project was designed; others were still in the recruiting stage.

Controls on building materials were lifted in June 1947, and this enabled other than veterans' groups to proceed with construction, but continued high prices were a deterrent. Another hindrance was the cessation of sale of public housing to cooperatives on a long-term mortgage basis; the all-cash requirement adopted put a brake on negotiations unless private financing could be found. The Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency announced late in the year that, in the disposal of Government-owned housing, preference would be given to veterans' cooperatives in cases where it is not feasible to subdivide a project for sale to individual buyers.

Housing associations were reported to be negotiating for the purchase of Government-built houses in Compton, Calif. (500 units), Audubon, N. J. (531 units), and Greenbelt, Md. (1,800 units). In Washington, D. C., a veterans' cooperative which had contracted for a 748-unit development obtained final ratification of the sale early in 1948.

Veterans' groups are also sponsoring new projects in a number of places. Thus, in New Brunswick, N. J., a veterans' cooperative, formed in the spring of 1946, bought a tract of 54 acres of rolling land which it subdivided into 206 plots of 70 by 110 feet, leaving 2 acres for a business area and 9 acres for parks and playgrounds. Ground was broken in January 1947. By August, 16 houses had been completed and were occupied, and 46 others were under construction; the association had 167 members and a waiting list (construction had had to be slowed down until the necessary utilities could be installed). However, the association is reported to have run into financial difficulties later in the year. The mutual-ownership plan was abandoned, the members in the completed houses were to be given title to their dwellings, and at last reports new construction had been stopped. The future of the project is uncertain.

At the Circle Pines development near New Brighton, Minn.—a project planned to provide

me 1,800 homes eventually—about 55 dwellings ere expected to be ready for occupancy by the d of 1947. The cooperative shopping center as opened in September.

In Illinois, a cooperative association had com-leted the roads in its 60-family development, 22 iles west of Chicago, and 2 of the 45 member milies had begun construction of their homes. n Indiana, members of an automobile workers' nion organized a housing cooperative in 1946; y August 1947 it had 467 members and was earing construction. Labor organizations are lso behind housing projects being developed in Kenosha and Racine, Wis. In the latter city, by August 1947, some 200 members had been secured nd financing had been obtained for a 370-house roject. The building contract was let in Novem-ber.

Cooperative apartment buildings were planned r under way in a few cases. In New York, Amalgamated Housing Corporation finished con-truction of a new building—its fifth project in the Bronx—which provided dwellings for the families of 30 veterans. Several months earlier it announced plans for another development, also in the Bronx, to consist of seven buildings providing some 700 apartments. This association, as re-ported previously,[3] is carrying on a slum-clearance and redevelopment project in downtown Manhat-tan, which will contain nearly 800 apartments; ground was broken in mid-November 1947.

In addition to the above-mentioned associations which have progressed to the construction stage, others (more numerous) had by the end of the year drawn up their community and architectural plans and some were engaged in improving the site, preparatory to construction.

Several regional housing conferences were held during the year, for the exchange of experience and information. At one of these, held in Racine, Wis., organization of the North Central Co-operative Housing Service was completed. At first only an information clearing house, the new regional is legally empowered also to render direct service in coordinating purchases, and to do re-search on building materials, methods, and prob-lems. At another, in California, the regional cooperative wholesale was chosen to serve as coordinating center for financing, purchasing, and public relations of cooperative housing groups in the State. The housing associations, five of which are members of the wholesale, agreed to finance a housing coordinator on its staff. A third con-ference, in New York, considered ways in which the regional wholesale's Clusa Service (giving real-estate brokerage and insurance service) and its housing consultant could be utilized more exten-sively by housing groups.

*Medical and Hospital Associations.* Progress was made as regards medical care. Reports indicate that at least 20 cooperative hospitals were in operation at the end of 1947, as compared with 9 at the end of the preceding year. Three other new associations had buildings in process of con-struction, and several of the older organizations enlarged their facilities. At least 30 other associa-tions were under way, conducting membership drives and collecting funds, but the Bureau has received no reports regarding them. Texas was still the leading State (30 associations chartered), with the next States—Minnesota (7 associations) and Oregon (5 associations)—far behind. Reports from Wisconsin indicate that the 1947 law author-izing the formation of cooperative medical-care associations will result in activity there.

Among the associations with hospitals in opera-tion, the reported membership ranged from about 400 to 2,500, with an average of about 1,350. The number of persons (members and dependents) eligible for treatment would be three or four times these figures.

It is estimated that organizing a cooperative hospital association requires from 1½ to 2 years. The large amount of capital needed for equipment and building, the technical knowledge required,[4] and the large membership base that is essential for efficient operation are delaying factors. In at least two cases, it has been reported that these, plus local opposition from noncooperative sources, have caused the project to be dropped.

The Cooperative Health Federation of America held its first annual meeting at Elk City, Okla., in September 1947. The convention amended the association's bylaws to permit associate members (including labor unions, regional cooperatives, and farm organizations) to nominate 5 persons for membership on the board of directors, subject to

[3] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 904 (p. 5).

[4] Aid along this line is now said to be available through the Cooperative Health Federation of America, 343 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 4, Ill.

approval by the other board members. The meeting mapped out a program of technical aid to new groups on legal, architectural, financial, and personnel problems, and of health education through distribution of leaflets. A link between this branch of the cooperative movement and the Cooperative League had already been forged when the secretary of the latter accepted the position of executive director of the federation.

*Other Service Associations.* No general statistics are available as yet on the 1947 operations. On the basis of scattered reports it appears that, with the lifting of credit limitations and the return of higher-priced consumer goods to the market, credit-union business took a sharp upward spurt. The insurance organizations connected with the consumers' cooperative movement also reported large increases in business, as well as the addition of new features and benefits. The organizations writing automobile insurance, however, noted increased accident claims, necessitating higher premium rates in some cases.

## Central Structure and Functions

Two important steps had been taken in the cooperative movement in 1946: (1) The Cooperative Congress voted to make National Cooperatives the federation for the distributive branch of the consumers' cooperative movement, combining commercial activities with the employee-training, educational, and publicity work formerly done by the Cooperative League of the USA. The latter was to become a national organization for all branches of the cooperative movement, and also carry on research, compile statistics, and do public-relations work. (2) At a meeting of National's board of directors, immediately preceding the congress, it was decided that, in future, production on a national scale would also be centered in National.

Early in 1947, however, a move was made to divorce from National the productive department in which hot-water heaters and milking machines were manufactured. This action, it later appeared, resulted from the opinion, on the part of the producer-minded members of the organization, that the earnings of this department (which ha been the most profitable operation of National should not be used to assist in financing the pro motion of *consumer* cooperation. However, meet ings of National members in March and Ma disclosed wide opposition to weakening the whole sale and also that this opposition came from mem ber regionals which were the largest patrons of the department in question. The proposal was tabled at both meetings, and the May meeting adopted a budget providing $96,000 for education in 1947–48 (as compared with $48,000 in the preceding year), subject to the approval of the directors of the member regionals. It was proposed that the money be given to the League, which would then take over again the educational work and employee training, on a contract basis. This proposal was agreed to by the League, and became effective on October 1, 1947.

A further step away from the 1946 decisions was taken at a meeting of National's executive board on January 8, 1948, when it voted to sell its chemical-products plant, manufacturing cosmetics, household cleansers, and other chemical products. The reason given was "insufficient Nation-wide cooperatively organized demand" for these products.[5] Opposition to this action is reported to have developed among some of National's members, and the matter may be reconsidered.

This series of acts almost completely nullifies the 1946 decisions, except that National will give some direct financial assistance to League educational work and that the League remains an overall federation.

The League, meantime, has appealed to individual cooperators for contributions to enable it to broaden its educational work on housing, medical care, student cooperatives, etc., and to assist in developing cooperatives in areas that are now "cooperative deserts." Cooperative leaders have also suggested that League membership be open to dues-paying individuals as well as regional organizations.

[5] The same meeting voted to suspend publication of the Co-op Magazine, started in January 1945, because of the "diversity of needs for technical and occupational information" and the consequent "inability of the Co-op Magazine to do a thoroughly satisfactory job as a Nation-wide technical journal" (Cooperative Builder, Superior, Wis., Jan. 22, 1948).

# Illness Absenteeism in Manufacturing Plants in 1947

MAX D. KOSSORIS[1]

NEARLY TWO-THIRDS of all work absences, for which the reasons were known, were ascribed to illness or accidents not related to employment, according to reports received in a survey covering absenteeism in manufacturing during the first and second quarters of 1947. This survey, made jointly by the Social Security Administration, the United States Public Health Service, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, constitutes a preliminary attempt to determine the extent and causes of work absenteeism under peacetime operating conditions. A second report covering the last two quarters of 1947 and incorporating additional data for the first half of the year will be released later.

Existing social insurance legislation, with few exceptions, does not provide disability benefits for temporary nonoccupational illness or accidents. Only two States, Rhode Island and California, have adopted such benefit systems for workers covered by unemployment insurance. Federal legislation in this field applies only to railroad workers, for whom benefits became effective in July 1947.

Workmen's compensation laws, on the other hand, provide benefits for occupational accident disability in 47 States. Some of these acts also provide benefits for industrial diseases. Federal employees, longshoremen and harbor workers, and private employees in the District of Columbia are protected by Federal workmen's compensation legislation.

Interest in the possible ways of providing more widespread financial protection against the losses in earnings arising from nonoccupational illness and accidents has grown apace in recent years. A considerable number of current union agreements contain such provisions and many unions are pressing for the inclusion of this protection in their negotiations for new agreements.[2] Factual information regarding the extent of absenteeism arising from nonoccupational illness and accidents is, therefore, of prime importance to both the unions and the representatives of management who must consider the probable costs of such a program.

Preliminary information in this survey indicated that relatively few employers maintain sufficiently detailed absenteeism records to enable them to provide the essential information. The restricted volume of available data, therefore, prevented the development of representative absenteeism rates for individual industry classifications or even for the major industry groups. As a result, it was possible to summarize the data only in the form of totals for the entire reporting group.

About 260 manufacturing plants, with approximately 160,000 workers, participated in the survey. Three-fourths of these plants and about three-fourths of the reported employment were distributed relatively evenly among five major industrial groups: chemicals and allied products; food; iron and steel and their products; machinery (except electrical); and paper and allied products. The remainder represented a wide variety of other manufacturing categories. The sample, therefore, included a sufficient range of manufacturing activities to minimize the peculiar influences of any particular industry and may be accepted as reasonably representative of manufacturing generally.

Among the reporting plants there were substantial differences in the scope and detail of the absenteeism records from which they could provide information. For example: While all of the reporting plants were able to supply the total number of man-days lost through absenteeism, only

[1] Director of the Bureau's San Francisco Regional Office; formerly Chief of the Bureau's Industrial Hazards Division.

[2] For examples of Medical Service Plans under Collective Bargaining see Monthly Labor Review, January 1948 (p. 34).

about one-half were able to break down the data according to the sex of the workers involved. Similarly, some plants were unable to break down the absences by duration and others were unable to classify the absences according to the reason for absence. These reporting differences are reflected in the summaries presented in the tables, which are perforce based upon different proportions of the total sample. In order to facilitate comparisons between the quarters, the absence rates shown in tables 1 and 2 were expressed in annual equivalents.

For the purpose of this survey, an absence was defined as a failure to report for work at any time when the employee was scheduled to work. Included were all absences due to work injuries or industrial disease, accidents and illness not caused by employment, and time taken out for the employee's personal reasons—i. e., because of death or illness in the family, business matters, transportation difficulties, etc. However, time out for authorized regular vacations, involuntary lay-offs, lack of work, or work stoppages was not counted as absence.

Only absences lasting 1 full day or longer, and beginning during the specified quarter, were counted. An absence which had started in an earlier quarter was not counted as a new absence, but as a continuation of an existing absence. Each absence, therefore, was counted only once in the computation of the absence-frequency rate—and only in the quarter in which the absence began. Successive absences by the same employee were counted as new absences only if the employee returned to work for 1 full day before he was absent again. If he worked less than a full day, the absence was regarded as continuous.

## Absence Rates

For the entire reporting group the first- and second-quarter absences, expressed on an annual basis, averaged between 3,300 and 3,400 per 1,000 workers. (See table 1.) In other words, if absenteeism continued throughout the year at the same rate as prevailed in the first two quarters, each worker—on the average—would have had about 3.3 or 3.4 absences. The rates for the two quarters were very similar, although sufficient differences were apparent to indicate that seasonal influences are important. Absences due to work injuries constituted only a minor part of the tota
Most important in both quarters was the absen
rate for disability resulting from accidents or sic
ness not related to employment. Each work
averaged nearly two absences per year for th
reason. Seasonal influences probably account fo
the somewhat lower frequency of such absences i
the second quarter than in the first quarte
Similarly, the rise in absences for personal reason
in the second quarter as compared with the firs
quarter may reflect seasonal influences.

TABLE 1.—*Absences per 1,000 workers per year in manu facturing, by reason for absence and by sex of absentee first and second quarters of 1947*

| Reason for absence | All workers [1] | | Men [2] | | Women [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st qr. | 2d qr. | 1st qr. | 2d qr. | 1st qr. | 2d qr. |
| Number of plants reporting | 213 | 199 | | | | |
| Number of workers | 96,938 | 88,227 | 44,403 | 41,005 | 11,816 | 11,0 |
| | Absences (per 1,000 workers per year) | | | | | |
| All reasons | 3,297 | 3,385 | 3,274 | 3,135 | 5,049 | 4,8 |
| Industrial accident or sickness | 49 | 72 | 58 | 66 | 21 | 1 |
| Nonindustrial accident or sickness | 1,866 | 1,735 | 1,628 | 1,356 | 2,816 | 2,3 |
| Personal reasons | 889 | 1,001 | 1,001 | 1,106 | 1,453 | 1,5 |
| Unknown | 493 | 577 | 587 | 607 | 759 | 8 |

[1] Based upon all reports, including those which did not give a sex break-down.
[2] Based only upon reports which gave a sex break-down.

An examination of the experience of the various plants, when grouped by size, revealed the rather surprising fact that the absence rate increased steadily as the size of the plant increased. The largest plants averaged more than half again as many absences per worker as the smallest. Expressed in terms of absences per 1,000 workers per year, the averages for the second quarter were:

| Plants having— | Average number of absences per 1,000 workers per year |
|---|---|
| Less than 50 employees | 2,027 |
| 50 to 249 employees | 3,110 |
| 250 to 499 employees | 3,373 |
| 500 to 999 employees | 3,396 |
| 1,000 or more employees | 3,484 |

Women were absent more often than men in each of the two quarters. Among the men, absences in the first quarter occurred at the rate of 3.3 per worker per year and at the rate of 3.2 in the second quarter. For the women, the corresponding average rates were 5.0 and 4.9. The

ost marked difference was in absences due to kness, for which the men's averages were 1.6 d 1.4 per year, while the women's averages re 2.8 and 2.4.

### nual Time Loss

In the first quarter the workers of the reporting ants lost time at an annual rate of 10.7 days per rker employed. In the second quarter less me was lost because of illness, and the rate of ss dropped to 9.0 days per employee per year. ee table 2.)

More than half of the time lost in each quarter as ascribed to sickness or injury from nonwork cidents. In the first quarter the rate of time ss for these reasons was 6.5 days per employed rker per year. In the second quarter this rate ll to 4.9 days per worker per year. In contrast, ork injuries resulted in time-loss rates of 0.6 ays per employed worker per year in the first uarter and of 0.4 days per worker per year in he second quarter.

TABLE 2.—*Average days of absenteeism per worker per year in manufacturing, classified by reason for absence and by sex of absentees, first and second quarters of 1947*

| Reason for absence | All workers [1] | | Men [2] | | Women [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st qr. | 2d qr. | 1st qr. | 2d qr. | 1st qr. | 2d qr. |
| Number of plants reporting | 259 | 260 | | | | |
| Number of workers | 158,946 | 160,743 | 66,952 | 66,280 | 16,696 | 16,843 |
| | Rate of absenteeism per worker per year (days) | | | | | |
| All reasons | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 13.1 | 12.5 |
| Industrial accident or sickness | .6 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .2 | .2 |
| Nonindustrial accident or sickness | 6.5 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 7.4 |
| Personal reasons | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Unknown | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 |

[1] Based upon all reports, including those which did not give a sex break-down.
[2] Based only on reports which gave a sex break-down.

Only about half the reporting plants were able to break down the days-lost information on the basis of the sex of the employees involved. The available data indicate, however, that the rate of absenteeism for women was about half again as high as the rate for men. Whereas the annual time-loss rates for men in the two quarters were, respectively, 9.3 and 8.3 days per worker, the averages for women were 13.1 and 12.5 per worker. This difference was most pronounced in respect to the time lost because of illness or nonwork injuries. For men the annual rate of time loss for these reasons was 5.6 days per worker during the first quarter and 4.1 in the second quarter. For women the corresponding rates were 8.2 and 7.4. It is also pertinent to note that the average time loss for women for personal reasons considerably exceeded that for men in each quarter.

Paralleling the direct relationship between plant size and the number of absences per worker, the amount of time lost per employee also appeared to be influenced by the size of the reporting establishment. The average rate of time loss per worker varied from 4.9 days per year in plants with less than 50 employees to 9.7 days in plants with 500 to 999 employees, but dropped slightly to 9.0 days for the largest plants with 1,000 or more employees.

### Length of Illness Absences

Approximately half of the illness absences, for which the duration was reported, were terminated after only 1 day and fully three-fourths of the total were terminated in less than 4 days. (See table 3.) Less than 10 percent of the absences chargeable to illness involved disabilities lasting as long as 8 days.

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of absences ascribed to nonindustrial illness or accidents in manufacturing, classified by length of absence and by sex of absentees, first and second quarters, 1947*

| Length of absence | Number of absences | | | | | | Cumulative percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All workers [1] | | Men [2] | | Women [2] | | All workers [1] | |
| | 1st qr. | 2d qr. | 1st qr. | 2d qr. | 1st qr. | 2d qr. | 1st qr. | 2d qr. |
| 1 day | 16,802 | 13,974 | 6,948 | 5,892 | 3,600 | 3,185 | 49.8 | 53.9 |
| 2 days | 5,662 | 4,113 | 2,486 | 1,755 | 1,115 | 896 | 66.6 | 69.8 |
| 3 days | 3,207 | 2,232 | 1,318 | 944 | 609 | 447 | 76.1 | 78.4 |
| 4 days | 1,861 | 1,314 | 729 | 518 | 315 | 303 | 81.7 | 83.4 |
| 5 days | 1,715 | 1,016 | 653 | 417 | 277 | 194 | 86.8 | 87.4 |
| 6 days | 863 | 484 | 367 | 234 | 192 | 135 | 89.3 | 89.2 |
| 7 days | 632 | 398 | 204 | 159 | 100 | 89 | 91.2 | 90.8 |
| 8–14 days | 1,343 | 989 | 615 | 450 | 258 | 195 | 95.2 | 94.6 |
| 15–21 days | 598 | 486 | 202 | 197 | 135 | 111 | 96.9 | 96.4 |
| 22–28 days | 297 | 257 | 120 | 99 | 58 | 68 | 97.8 | 97.4 |
| 29 days and over | 735 | 666 | 236 | 177 | 88 | 110 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 33,715 | 25,929 | 13,878 | 10,842 | 6,747 | 5,733 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[1] Based upon all reports, including those which did not give a sex break down.
[2] Based only upon reports which gave a sex break-down.

# Summaries of Special Reports

## Primary Market and Consumers' Prices in 1947

THE YEAR 1947 marked the transition from the era of wartime prices, dominated by war-created shortages and deferred demands, to the postwar period in which supplies were determined by the limits of productive capacity and demands by the requirements of the postwar economy. Most wartime price pressures and controls, which characterized price movements in 1946 were liquidated by the early months of 1947. By the middle of the year prices had absorbed most of the impact of high incomes, deferred expenditures, and reconversion shortages and had effected a sort of uneasy equilibrium between postwar levels of incomes and production.

In contrast to the mingled increases and declines that prevailed during the first half of 1947, price movements in the second half were steadily and almost uniformly upward. Commodity prices in primary markets rose 16 percent, and consumers' prices 9 percent, during 1947; but two-thirds of the rise in each case occurred between June and December, and the rate of increase was accelerating as the year ended.

The persistent upward movement of prices was the result of an unprecedented volume of purchasing power—for consumption, investment, and export—in the face of inadequate supplies owing to limited productive capacity. Underlying this demand were ample money, low interest rates, and easy credit, which permitted a rapid expansion of bank loans and consumer credit in the latter half of 1947. The national income was at an all-time high—more than 200 billion dollars at

TABLE 1.—*Percent change in consumers' prices and in primary market prices in specified periods* [1]

| Commodity group | Percent change— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In fourth quarter, Sept. 1947 to Dec. 1947 | In third quarter, June 1947 to Sept. 1947 | In last 6 months, June 1947 to Dec. 1947 | In 1947, Dec. 1946 to Dec. 1947 | In 1946, Dec. 1945 to Dec. 1946 | Since last month of full price control, June 1946 to Dec. 1947 | World War II | World War I |
| | | | | | | | Aug. 1939 to Dec. 1947 | July 1914 to peak in spring 1920 [2] |
| Consumers' prices: All items | +2.0 | +4.3 | +6.3 | +8.9 | +18.0 | +25.3 | +69.4 | +108.4 |
| Food | +1.7 | +6.8 | +8.6 | +11.3 | +31.5 | +42.1 | +121.3 | +126.4 |
| All items less food | +2.1 | +2.4 | +4.6 | +7.1 | +9.0 | +14.0 | +42.9 | |
| Apparel | +1.9 | +1.0 | +3.0 | +8.3 | +18.1 | +21.6 | +90.6 | +200.4 |
| Rent | +1.6 | +4.0 | +5.7 | +6.1 | +.5 | +6.4 | +10.6 | +29.2 |
| Fuel, electricity, and ice | +2.6 | +5.9 | +8.6 | +10.6 | +4.7 | +15.7 | +31.1 | +68.2 |
| Gas and electricity | +.5 | +.4 | +1.0 | +.7 | −2.1 | +.5 | −6.5 | |
| Other fuels and ice | +3.6 | +9.3 | +13.3 | +17.1 | +9.7 | +26.2 | +68.2 | |
| Housefurnishings | +2.1 | +2.7 | +4.8 | +8.1 | +19.4 | +22.6 | +90.3 | +179.1 |
| Miscellaneous | +2.6 | +1.2 | +3.8 | +6.1 | +9.1 | +12.9 | +43.8 | +93.7 |
| Primary market prices: All commodities | +3.6 | +6.6 | +10.5 | +15.8 | +31.6 | +44.5 | +117.5 | +148.4 |
| Farm products | +5.5 | +4.8 | +10.6 | +17.0 | +27.8 | +40.4 | +222.5 | +137.8 |
| Foods | −.5 | +10.8 | +10.3 | +11.4 | +47.4 | +58.0 | +165.5 | +134.2 |
| All commodities except farm products and foods | +5.1 | +5.2 | +10.6 | +16.5 | +24.1 | +37.6 | +81.4 | +159.7 |
| Hides and leather products | +9.9 | +6.7 | +17.3 | +14.9 | +48.6 | +65.9 | +119.1 | +177.2 |
| Textile products | +3.9 | +2.2 | +6.3 | +9.6 | +32.8 | +35.2 | +117.7 | +240.5 |
| Housefurnishing goods | +3.2 | +1.1 | +4.3 | +12.1 | +14.8 | +22.1 | +57.5 | +152.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | +8.9 | +9.8 | +19.6 | +29.3 | +13.3 | +41.6 | +71.2 | +186.9 |
| Metals and metal products | +.9 | +5.7 | +6.7 | +12.9 | +27.6 | +35.6 | +63.2 | +96.6 |
| Building materials | +4.2 | +5.1 | +9.5 | +21.0 | +32.1 | +47.0 | +113.2 | +210.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | +10.4 | +1.7 | +12.3 | +7.4 | +30.8 | +40.0 | +81.9 | +123.0 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | +4.8 | +2.8 | +7.8 | +11.6 | +14.9 | +23.4 | +65.8 | +100.3 |

[1] In comparing retail and primary market price movements, the following differences between the consumers' price and primary market price indexes must be noted: The primary market index is based on prices of selected representative commodities of constant specifications. The consumers' price index is based on prices of selected goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities, and reflects in part the effect of disappearance of lower priced articles.

[2] May 1920 for primary market prices; June 1920 for consumers' prices.

n annual rate compared with less than 100 billion ollars in 1939—reflecting increased wages, high gricultural income, and good business profits. n addition, corporations and individuals held iquid savings several times prewar amounts. Exports continued at an extremely high level, hough somewhat below second quarter peaks, nd strong demands were anticipated to fulfill the equirements of the European Recovery Program.

A number of specific developments were broadly nfluential in the renewed price rise beginning at midyear: extensive damage to the United States orn crop and crop failures abroad, in the face of eavy domestic and foreign demands; increases in oal prices (beyond those required to cover higher age costs); upward freight adjustments; higher prices and scarcity of basic steel and, especially, teel scrap; and rent increases under the Housing nd Rent Act adopted in June 1947. Increases n corn prices affected other grains and many ivestock, poultry, and dairy products, while ncreased coal and steel prices and freight ates gradually spread to almost all segments of industry.

Although the underlying trend of prices was generally upward, there were differences in the timing and direction of price changes, owing to changing and sometimes conflicting influences. Prices of nonagricultural commodities increased almost uninterruptedly, but the price advance for agricultural commodities showed a succession of rises and falls over the year in response to seasonal and other specific market influences.

Except for foods, the rise in prices during 1947 was considerably greater in primary markets than at retail. Primary market prices of nonagricultural commodities rose 16½ percent; increases in retail costs of goods and services other than food averaged about 7 percent. Advances in prices of foods were approximately the same at retail as at wholesale.

At the primary market level, fuel and lighting materials led with a rise in prices of more than 29 percent for the year. Building materials increased 21 percent, with lumber prices up more than a third. Increases for other major commodity groups ranged from 7 to 17 percent. A few commodity subgroups, including silk, crude rubber, tires and tubes, and drug and pharmaceutical materials, declined in price. In contrast to earlier years, the increase in average prices of nonagricultural commodities was as large as or larger than for agricultural commodities.

Similarly, "other fuels and ice" led at the consumer level with a price advance of over 17 percent. Retail food prices rose over 11 percent;

TABLE 2.—*Actual prices for selected commodities at retail and primary market levels, specified periods*

| Commodity | Mid-month prices | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest 1947 | Lowest 1947 | December 1947 | December 1946 | June 1946 | August 1939 |
| ***Retail market level*** | | | | | | |
| Eggs, doz | $0.818 | $0.589 | $0.818 | $0.698 | $0.510 | $0.320 |
| Salt pork, lb | .575 | .388 | .575 | .503 | .228 | .154 |
| Butter, lb | .954 | .695 | .954 | .915 | .610 | .307 |
| Bread, white, lb | .136 | .116 | .136 | .115 | .106 | .078 |
| | Average monthly prices [1] | | | | | |
| ***Primary market level*** | | | | | | |
| Corn, No. 3 yellow, bu | $2.609 | $1.330 | $2.609 | $1.343 | $1.448 | $0.442 |
| Wheat, No. 2, hard winter, bu | 3.060 | 2.108 | 3.060 | 2.076 | 1.871 | .642 |
| Steers, good to choice, 100 lbs | 35.000 | 25.344 | 35.000 | 29.425 | 17.406 | 9.263 |
| Hogs, heavy butchers, good to choice, 100 lbs | 28.719 | 22.250 | 26.650 | 23.510 | 14.850 | 5.750 |
| Cotton, middling, 15/16", average of 10 spot markets, lb | .375 | .316 | .359 | .323 | .290 | [2] .092 |
| Prunes, California, 50/60's, f. o. b. packer, lb | .165 | .114 | .114 | .169 | .099 | .038 |
| Hides, packer, cow, light native, lb | .361 | .226 | .352 | .260 | .155 | .114 |
| Print cloth, 38½", 64 x 60, 5.35 yd/lb, yd | .283 | .193 | .283 | .185 | .114 | |
| Copper, electrolytic, lb | .224 | .196 | .215 | .195 | .144 | .105 |
| Steel scrap, heavy melting, gross ton | 40.000 | 30.000 | 40.000 | 28.188 | 20.000 | 16.125 |
| Linseed oil, raw, lb | .395 | .291 | .346 | .358 | .155 | .086 |
| Douglas fir boards and shiplap, No. 1, common 1" x 8", R. L., dried S4S, Mbd. ft | 70.686 | 52.965 | 70.686 | 46.728 | 41.773 | 19.110 |
| Bituminous coal, mine run, net ton | 7.575 | 6.230 | 7.575 | 6.044 | 5.832 | 4.246 |
| Petroleum, crude, California, bbl | 2.410 | 1.560 | 2.410 | 1.560 | 1.210 | .885 |
| Tallow, inedible, packers prime, lb | .266 | .118 | .223 | .218 | .086 | .043 |
| Soybean oil, domestic, crude, lb | .335 | .156 | .261 | .249 | .118 | |
| Newsprint, standard, rolls, ton | 90.000 | 84.000 | 90.000 | 84.000 | 67.000 | 50.000 |
| Rubber, crude, plantation, ribbed smoked sheets, lb | .258 | .152 | .215 | .225 | .225 | .167 |

[1] Average of prices for 1 day each week.

[2] Average of daily prices.

other groups (except gas and electricity), 6 to 8 percent. The rate of increase in consumers' prices during the year varied considerably among the 34 large cities included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index—from about 5 percent in San Francisco to 11½ percent in Cincinnati, compared with the national average of 9 percent.

Scattered signs of stress in the price structure could be detected. Savings were being drawn upon. Supplies in many lines were overtaking demand. Supplies of consumer durable goods were reasonably adequate but were being purchased increasingly on credit. Demand for luxuries had fallen off. Used cars could be purchased at reduced prices, but 1947 models were still selling above the price of a new car. Resistance to prevailing high prices was noted for some articles, as for example, butter and meat, furniture, men's hats, and shoes. Such signs led to much speculation as to how long high price levels would prevail.

### Farm Products and Foods

Food prices rose sharply and persistently during the last half of 1947—an average of 9 to 10 percent at wholesale and retail levels of distribution despite the near-record production of crops and livestock during the year. Several factors, evident in early 1947, which stimulated successions of food price increases were (1) unusually adverse planting and growing weather for many crops, notably corn, (2) European crop failures accelerating Government purchases and allocations for foreign relief, and (3) increasing domestic demand and record per capita consumption of many foods. These price-making factors had far-reaching effects that would influence the entire economy well into 1948.

Food prices advanced to record highs in late 1947, as much as 20 percent above post World War I peaks in 1920. In December, primary market prices of farm products and foods were 17 percent and 11 percent, respectively, above December 1946; and 40 percent and 58 percent above June 1946 prices. Retail food prices were 11 percent above December 1946 and 42 percent above June 1946. All of the major groups of foods except fruits and vegetables participated in the price rise between June and December. There were no indications at the end of 1947 that the upward food-price movements would lose vig early in 1948.

Wheat and corn played a significant role in th food price movements of 1947. Forecasts in th spring of a near-record corn crop were followed b inclement weather which delayed plantings, the by floods and summer drought, all resulting i monthly reductions in crop forecasts and a fin crop of only 2,401 million bushels, 26 percent belo the 1946 record crop. This small corn crop ac celerated demands for wheat and other grains which resulted in higher feed prices, reduced incentive to feed livestock, and brought prospect for inadequate supplies, as well as higher prices of wheat (despite record production in 1947) and of grain-fed livestock and products derive from them.

Between July and September, grain prices soared to new high levels. The spot price o No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago jumped 26 percent from about $2.11 a bushel in mid-July to $2.65 i mid-September; wheat prices rose more than 2 percent. With attention focused on the grain exchanges, demand for speculation curbs led the Government to increase margin requirements for futures trading to one-third of the selling price, effective October 7. The Citizens' Food Committee invoked voluntary conservation measures, including meatless Tuesdays, poultryless and egg-less Thursdays, and a 60-day grain holiday for distilleries.

Nevertheless, grain prices continued upward each month from July through December. The rise for these 5 months was 25 percent, and for the year about 55 percent, despite the record 1947 wheat production of 1,365 million bushels, 18 percent above 1946 and about 50 percent above the 1936–45 average. During this period, the Government made record grain purchases for foreign relief. Rising prices of feed grains caused the ratio of livestock prices to feed prices to fall below average.

Wholesale prices of cereal products advanced 14 percent in the last half of the year to a level 68 percent above that of June 1946, and retail prices of cereals and bakery products rose 10 percent, continuing the steady advance begun in December 1945. Retail bread prices remained relatively stable until October, when rising wholesale prices for flour and other ingredients forced a Nation-wide wave of price increases of 1 to 2 cents a loaf.

Livestock and wholesale meat prices rose steadily and more than seasonally by 12 and 17 percent from June to September, breaking many previous records. Over the same period, retail prices for meats climbed 12 percent. Late in September and early October, Congressional Committees held local hearings to account for the high cost of living. Leaders of both parties urged the country to eat less meat and consumers' organizations urged resistance to record meat prices. These events combined with rising feed prices and seasonally liberal supplies resulted in lower meat prices at all levels of distribution in October and November. By the year end, however, prices were again moving upward, contrary to the normal seasonal trend. In December, livestock and meat prices were about 15 percent above those of December 1946. Compared with June 1946, the price increases were 65 percent and 95 percent, respectively; retail meat prices rose 85 percent. Many housewives who paid 42 cents a pound for round steak, 42 cents for bacon, and 23 cents for salt pork in June 1946, were hard-pressed to pay 80, 87, and 58 cents for these same meats in December 1947—with prospects for reduced meat supplies and even higher prices in the first half of 1948.

Prices of dairy products advanced 30 percent at wholesale and 19 percent at retail between June and December. These increases, shared by all items, were considerably more than seasonal because of strong demand and sharp production declines resulting from prolonged drought and hot weather in major dairy producing areas. Although butter prices fluctuated irregularly during this period, December prices were 39 percent higher than in June at wholesale and 35 percent at retail. In mid-September and mid-December, many retailers sold butter for over $1 a pound. Consumers' price resistance and substitution of oleomargarine forced sharp price reductions in October and again at the end of December. Prices of fresh milk and cheese advanced steadily during the last half of 1947—26 and 31 percent at wholesale and more than 11 percent at retail. Egg prices rose more than seasonally from June to December because of extremely low storage reserves—from 21 to 37 percent in wholesale markets and 29 percent in retail stores as eggs replaced meat more frequently in the family diet.

Prices of edible fats and oils which had jumped sharply after the removal of price controls in October 1946, recovered at the end of 1947 from declines earlier in the year. Large marketings of heavyweight lard-producing hogs and uncertainty over export purchases resulted in a 35-percent drop in wholesale and in retail lard prices between April and August. In the late summer and early fall, Government purchases of lard and vegetable oils for export combined with strong demand by shortening, margarine, and soap manufacturers to raise prices of all fats and oils. Oleomargarine production reached new peaks in the fall, 36 percent above a year earlier, and many housewives found the 36-cent average price for a pound of oleomargarine more appealing than butter at 80 to 90 cents.

Coffee prices rose steadily during the last 5 months of 1947. Sugar prices also moved slowly upward. The removal of sugar from price control on October 31, 1947, was not accompanied by any severe price increase, for stocks were adequate and the outlook for abundant future supplies was good.

### Textile Products

Developments in postwar markets have had diverse effects on the movement of prices of textile fibers and textile fabrics, although the general trend of prices continued upward. Average primary market prices of textile products rose 9.6 percent during 1947, and 6.3 percent during the last 6 months. These increases resulted in higher-cost apparel to moderate-income families in large cities, a 3.0 percent rise from June to December and 8.3 percent for the year.

In the face of heavy production, prices of both cotton and rayon fibers and fabrics increased over the year in response to keen demand both for domestic use and export, as well as higher production costs. Output of cotton goods in 1947, totaled between 10 and 11 billion square yards, about 10 percent more than in 1946. Production of rayon yarns rose 10 percent in 1947 and output of rayon woven fabrics was the largest in history.

Spot quotations for 15/16″ middling cotton reached a 27-year peak of 39.35 cents per pound on July 16, 1947, and dropped to 30.55 cents on September 30, partly because of a prospectively larger harvest. Quotations returned to the 36-cent level in December. Demand for all types of fabrics carried mill quotations for cotton goods upward about 18 percent on the average during the year and 10 percent during the last 6 month

to a level 53 percent above June 1946. The advance reflects in part higher costs of raw cotton and wage increases of about 10 percent. Despite these increased costs, mill margins in late 1947 were substantially higher than a year earlier.

The relatively tight supply of long staple cotton brought varying degrees of price change for different commodities. Prices of heavy cotton yarns remained relatively stable, but combed and carded yarns rose about 15 percent during the year. Keenly sought print cloths and sheetings led the price advance for fabrics. Spot quotations for the popular 80 square print cloth, with a June 1946 ceiling price of 15.4 cents, reached a postwar peak of 38.5 cents per yard at the mill level in December 1947. Mill quotations for heavy industrial and work clothing fabrics, such as ducks and drills, utilizing coarser yarns, rose much less markedly than the finer yarn materials.

Rayon producers faced an average increase of 23 percent in woodpulp costs in 1947, a 12-percent rise in average hourly earnings of employees, and other rising production costs. Prices of rayon yarn were raised twice during 1947 to a level approximately 20 percent above December 1946. Viscose staple fiber quotations increased 26 percent to 35 cents a pound, nearly erasing the favorable price differential with raw cotton. By the fourth quarter of 1947 mill contract prices for 9 popular types of rayon dress goods were approximately 50 percent above their November 1946 ceiling prices. Heavy demand led to resales of rayon yarns and apparel fabrics such as plied crepes, prints, and lining twills for immediate delivery, as well as cotton fabrics, at appreciably enhanced prices.

Average prices of raw wool and woolen textiles also advanced in 1947, with relative changes strongly affected by world conditions. Quotations for Australian wool rose 50 percent to a point 77 percent above June 1946, reflecting heavy world-wide demand and scarcity of fine apparel wools. Domestic wool quotations in contrast rose only slightly in 1947. As a result of high prices and greatly reduced imports, mills increased their use of the more plentiful fine grade home grown apparel wools to about 30 percent of total consumption in 1947. Woolen and worsted piece goods prices rose 8.0 percent on the average in the last half of 1947 and 17.3 percent during the year.

In contrast to cotton, rayon, and wool, pric of nylon and silk declined during 1947. A dr of about 7 percent in nylon yarn prices in the fir half of 1947, despite a demand which probabl exceeded the pressure for other yarns, enable hosiery manufacturers, with a few exceptions, t maintain stocking prices at their January 194 level. Over 70 percent of women's hosiery wa knit from nylon yarn in 1947.

Silk, again available from Japan, suffered fro competition with other fibers and from throwin and weaving difficulties. Average realizatio prices dropped 29 percent during 1947, mostl in the first quarter, and 42 percent from Jun 1946.

The guaranteed minimum prices for Japanes raw silk announced in February 1947 by the Unite States Commercial Company remained in effec throughout the year; on March 1, 1947, the Com pany officially discontinued its auction metho in favor of an over-the-counter basis. Late i 1947, the Army announced a new price schedul for Japanese raw silk, effective January 1, 1948 for 1 year, approximately 40 percent below th guaranteed floor prices of 1947.

These advances in primary markets raised retail costs of clothing 22 percent above June 194 OPA ceiling prices. Nearly two-thirds of the ad vance in 1947 took place in the first half of the year. Price increases for footwear, woolen cloth ing, and rayon garments predominated in the latter half of 1947. Style changes in women's wear requiring greater fabric yardage and labor, caused women's apparel prices to rise faster than men's.

Unit volume of retail sales in most categories of apparel in 1947 declined, compared with the banner year 1946. Retailers noted diminishing consumer interest in the higher price lines and more discrimination in demands, with a greater portion of income spent for food, automobiles, and other consumer durable goods. Merchants began to concentrate more heavily on stocks of acceptable quality shoes, women's dresses, and men's suits in the medium price ranges.

Exceptions to generally higher prices were women's nylon stockings and men's rayon hosiery which were abundant during the summer season, and men's felt hats. Lower retail prices also were reported for men's cotton work clothing, pajamas, and undergarments.

### ides and Leather Products

Prices of hides and leather products exhibited arp fluctuations as well as considerable differ- ces in the degree of price change at various stages manufacture as the result of conflicting influences domestic and foreign markets in 1947. Price anges were most marked for the raw stock and ast striking for footwear. By the end of 1947, ices were higher with respect to controlled els than for any other major commodity group. Spot quotations for raw hides and skins, which mped 78 percent from June 1946 to December 46 and then declined nearly 18 percent by May 47, rose 48 percent in 6 months to a 27-year ak in November 1947. The release of restric- ons on exports of cattlehides and skins on April 1947, and reduced imports stimulated a bullish arket. In the first 11 months of 1947 imports cattlehides were 24 percent below the same riod in 1946 and exports exceeded imports by 5,000 hides. This reversal of the customary et import balance for cattlehides was due in art to an unfavorable price ratio between Argen- ne and domestic hides. In December 1947 ackers' calfskin prices were 80 percent higher han a year earlier and 242 percent above their une 1946 ceilings. On the other hand, India oat skins, our chief source of kid shoe leather, ere imported in much larger volume in 1947. Prices in December 1947 were 13 percent below December 1946 but over twice as high as in June 1946.

Leather prices, which fluctuated much less than aw stock, advanced nearly 17 percent in 1947 eaching a 27-year peak in December—95 percent bove June 1946 ceilings. Prices of calf leather, n especial demand for footwear and handbags, veraged 52 cents a square foot for men's weight n June 1946, 91 cents in December 1946, and 1.30 a year later. Calf and kid leather produc- ion in the first 10 months of 1947 exceeded output for the same period in 1946 by 20 percent, but was apparently insufficient to meet the accumu- ated 5-year demand. Other types of leather rose less markedly.

Factory prices of leather footwear were raised to cover higher production costs but much less sharply than hides or leather because of consumer resistance to high prices—12 percent in 1947 and 7 percent above June 1946 ceiling prices. Retail prices advanced consistently. Shoe production for the year was estimated at 465,000,000 pairs, 15 percent less than the phenomenal production of the preceding year. Toward the end of 1947 manufacturers were reported to be shifting a great share of production to the medium and lower priced lines but quality was still below prewar standards.

### Housefurnishings and Miscellaneous Services

For prices of services and housefurnishing goods, the year 1947 was one of adjustment, in which continued demand and higher production costs were juxtaposed against more adequate supplies and resistance to prevailing price levels. On the average, manufacturers' prices and retail costs of housefurnishings increased 12 percent and 8 percent, respectively, to levels about 22 percent above June 1946. In the third quarter, there was some softening in prices of bedding, wool floor coverings, upholstered living room furniture, and radios. Consistent recovery in the last quarter, except for radios, was attributed to increased costs of raw materials and labor. Retail costs of miscellaneous goods and services rose about 6 percent during the year.

For many durable goods, excluding automobiles and refrigerators which were still limited by the shortage of steel, production exceeded prewar levels. Consumer expenditures for durable goods increased over 1946 but the demand was less urgent and more discriminating. This brought resumption of special sales and other selling practices to attract customers at a time when rising costs of raw materials, wage increases of as much as 15 percent, increased freight rates, and other production costs were exerting constant upward pressure on prices.

The pinch on incomes, owing to higher prices for necessities, was evident in a decline in the proportion of consumer expenditures for services and in prices of some services, particularly luxuries. Thus, prices for barber and beauty shop services, weakened as shops competed for business. Seasonal specials on permanent waves and competition with "home permanents" resulted in a slight decline in average prices during the summer months. Costs of other services, including telephone, public transportation, laundry service. and medical care, continued to move upward to

meet higher maintenance and operating costs. Laundry establishments reported, however, that delivery service, discontinued during the war, was back to normal.

A greater proportion of business was done on credit, and other selling terms were considerably more generous in some lines. Credit controls, commonly referred to as Regulation W, expired November 1, 1947, and installment accounts in furniture and department stores, substantially higher than in 1946, increased more than usual in November and December. Consumer credit as a whole rose more than a third during the year.

The wool floor covering industry paid higher prices for carpet wools and cotton and jute yarns and about 13 percent more in wages during 1947. Manufacturers increased prices about 5 percent during the last 6 months but production was concentrated more on the most wanted price lines so that at the end of 1947 moderate-income families were paying only slightly more for the lower grades of wool floor covering than in December 1946. Large supplies of lower priced terry bath towels, cotton curtains, and wool blankets were available, causing some reduction in average retail prices. However, retail prices of sheets increased, reflecting advances in manufacturers' prices.

Prices for wood household furniture, wood office furniture, and bedding advanced 5 to 7 percent during 1947 at both the retail and primary market levels. Supplies remained tight and for most articles shipment in 60 to 90 days was the usual delivery schedule. The cost of raw materials, such as lumber, veneers, linters, burlap, steel, and packing materials continued to advance. Labor costs in October 1947 were more than 9 percent higher than in December 1946.

Average primary market prices of furnishings, including electrical appliances, stoves, dinnerware, and glassware, advanced 13 percent during 1947, largely in the first 6 months of the year. Retail prices of appliances and stoves advanced moderately. Except for vacuum cleaners, most major appliances still were distributed on an allotment basis. Many distress sales of appliances occurred, notably in off-brand electric irons and radios. Trade-ins for vacuum cleaners were again established after a lapse of more than 5 years.

## Fuels and Utilities

Prices of fuels, which led the price advance in 1947, moved in response to postwar influences. The supply of petroleum was inadequate to meet its wider use as fuel for homes, automobiles, farm machinery, and diesel engines than before the war. Coal increases reflected postwar demand and costs. Shortage of transportation facilities had an important effect upon supplies, particularly of petroleum products.

In December, primary market prices of all fuel and lighting materials were at the highest level since August 1922, and retail prices of fuel, electricity, and ice were the highest on record. From June to December 1947, wholesale prices increased 20 percent and retail prices 9 percent; the increases for the year were 29 percent and 11 percent.

Prices for petroleum and products in primary markets rose 28 percent between June and December 1947; 48 percent between December 1946 and December 1947; and 75 percent between June 1946 and December 1947. During 1947 three general increases in the price of crude petroleum raised the posted price for a barrel (42 gallons) of most crudes by about 95 cents; furthermore, trade sources often indicated that some refiners frequently paid sizable premiums over the posted price in order to secure additional supplies. At the end of the year, the prices of many refined products had increased almost as much as crude petroleum.

The postwar demands for petroleum products exceeded even the combined civilian and military demands during the war. Although production of most products in 1947 equaled or exceeded the high wartime rate, reports of shortages, particularly of fuel oil and gasoline, were widespread. Transportation problems were a major contributing cause.

Both anthracite and bituminous coal prices increased substantially during the last half of the year. The rise was due in part to the wage increase granted under the new union agreement signed in July, and to a freight-rate increase of 10 cents per ton in October. Reports to the Bureau indicate that the average increases in wholesale prices for anthracite and bituminous coal were generally between $1.00 and $1.25 a

Retail increases amounted to more than per ton for bituminous coal and around $2 for hracite. Except for spot shortages in popular s, most coal dealers and distributors reported le supplies. Complaints of transportation iculties appear to be diminishing. Severe tages spot-lighted increases in the price of e, particularly during the last 6 months of 1947.

### using and Building Materials

Building activity was maintained at a high rate 1947, exerting strong pressure on the prices of lding materials, which reached the highest el ever recorded. During the first 6 months of year, average prices for all building materials primary markets rose 11 percent and during the t half an additional 9½ percent, reaching a level percent above June 1946.

The shortage of housing was still a major oblem despite a sizable increase in the volume new residential construction. This shortage cumulated both during and after the war. e demand for housing resulted from the number returned veterans seeking new homes, the high arriage and birth rates, and the need for more sirable living quarters by persons who have en doubling up or who have been occupying satisfactory dwellings.

During 1947 about 835,000 dwelling units were mpleted compared with 440,000 in 1946, only percent below the 1925 record. However, they ere built at very high costs with concentration more expensive single family houses for sale ther than apartments for rent. Some easing in pplies of materials during the year reduced the erage time to build a house from 6 months in 946 to about 4½ months in late 1947.

Following a slight recession in the late spring, mber prices advanced almost 14 percent in the t 6 months of 1947, to more than 3 times their prewar level. Plywood prices, according to trade reports, increased nearly $2 for a 4 x 8 panel. Although lumber production is maintained at a gh rate, it cannot keep pace with the unusual emands. The Pacific Northwest, which supplies third of the Nation's building wood, and the South, as well, were beset by bottlenecks resulting from lack of shipping facilities. Also contributing to the shortage were increasing shipments to foreign countries, Government buying, and the low level of inventories. In the second half of 1947, exports of sawmill products greatly exceeded imports.

Brick and tile prices increased 10½ percent from June to December 1947. Cement prices were boosted by a price advance of 10 cents a barrel in August, and by a freight rate increase in October. Higher manufacturing costs for steel and fuels resulted in substantially higher prices for plumbing and heating equipment and structural steel. Average prices of paint materials advanced 6 percent during the last 6 months of 1947; but mixed paints declined more than 6 percent. Supplies of paint materials have become a little easier, particularly drying oils. Pigments, especially white, continued in short supply.

Acute shortages developed in nails, cast iron pipe, and millwork. The scarcity of nails led to a "grey" market, in which junk dealers and other types of dealers, who customarily did not sell nails, obtained large supplies which they resold at inflated prices. It is reported that distribution of available supplies of millwork was frequently disrupted by a barter system of exchanging lumber and plywood for finished doors. Plywood, particularly scarce, was being sold increasingly in a bootleg market direct to consumers.

Reflecting price increases for building materials, the estimated cost of 1-family homes to be started in October 1947 was $6,635, compared with $5,670 in January 1947 and $5,630 in October 1946. This increase also reflects a rise of about 13 percent in hourly earnings of building workers since October 1946 and the construction of larger and more elaborate homes since relaxation of residential building controls.

In October 1947 only about 15 percent of new dwelling units were in 2-or-more family structures, generally built for rental, compared with an average of 39 percent from 1921 to 1930. Yet special surveys have indicated that 47 percent of veterans seeking habitation desired rental units. Although most veterans could not afford to pay more than $7,000, new 1-family homes in late 1947 sold for around $10,000.

In the 6 months from June to December 1947, after the passage of the Housing and Rent Control Act of 1947, rents [1] for residential housekeep-

[1] For a more detailed report on changes in rents, see "Residential Rents Under the 1947 Housing and Rent Act," Monthly Labor Review, January 1948 (p. 14).

ing dwellings in large cities advanced an average of 5.7 percent. With the imposition of rent controls beginning in June 1942, residential rents were cut back or stabilized and in the 5-year period from the summer of 1942 to June 1947 they rose only 1 percent.

| | Percent change in residential rents in 34 large cities |
|---|---|
| September 1939 to May 1942 | +5.2 |
| May 1942 to December 1942 | −1.7 |
| December 1942 to June 1947 | +1.1 |
| June 1947 to December 1947 | +5.7 |

The sharpest advances in the second half of 1947 took place in September and October. By this time, voluntary agreements between landlords and tenants and additional changes under the hardship provisions of the act had been made.

The greatest rent increase reported for any city was for Chicago—10.8 percent from June 15 to December 15, 1947. In Indianapolis, Birmingham, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, rents rose over 8 percent in the 4 to 6 months after June. The smallest increases were in cities where war activities, such as shipbuilding, have diminished; for example, Manchester, N. H., Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala. In Washington, D. C., which has its own rent control law, rents rose 1.2 percent in 5 months and in New York City 1.5 percent in 4 months.

The proportion of tenants whose rents have increased varies considerably among the large cities. In some cities, a fairly small proportion of tenants has been affected. In Chicago, as high as 60 percent of the tenants have had their rents increased.

## Metals and Metal Products

Developments in metals industries in 1947, particularly iron and steel, were of major significance in the structure of prices and wages for the whole economy. The supply of basic steel remained inadequate to meet new demands for export of manufactured products to Europe as well as pent-up demand for consumer durable goods and industrial equipment.

Average wholesale prices of metals and metal products rose 6.7 percent during the last half of 1947 to a point more than 35 percent higher than in June 1946. From December 1946 to December 1947, the group index rose 12.9 percent, led by an advance of over 20 percent for iron and ste products.

The general revision of the price structure i the steel industry which was begun after deco trol in late 1946 was completed early in 1947, b prices of raw materials, including iron ore, p iron, and particularly scrap, continued to advanc Scrap prices, for example, increased to more tha double the last OPA ceiling price of $20 a to In the third quarter, a new general increase in th steel industry to cover higher costs was precipi tated by wage increases won by the steelworker in April and by the coal miners in July. B December 1947 prices of iron and steel product as a group had risen to the highest point sinc November 1920.

Serious shortages of important products pre vailed, although 1947 production of steel amounte to more than 84 million net tons, well above th 66 million net tons produced in 1946 but abou 6 million tons below theoretical capacity. Severa large consumers, particularly automobile and ma chinery manufacturers, purchased producing mill in order to meet their steel requirements. Pro duction was handicapped by the lack of good quality scrap, as well as the inferior quality o coking coals. By the end of 1947, even alloy items, comparatively easy for some time, were beginning to be scarce. Because of the domestic supply situation, export controls similar to those of wartime went into effect on October 1 on about 50 iron and steel items, including pig iron, sheet steel, and steel plates.

Farm machinery prices increased nearly 9 per cent during 1947, with over three-fourths of the rise occurring in the last quarter. The value of farm machinery produced in 1947 exceeded by over 200 million dollars the 1946 record output of 1,016 million dollars. Higher farm purchasing power, farm labor shortages, and world-wide demand for increased food production had built up a 12-month backlog of orders as the year ended. Estimated requirements for agricultural machinery under the Marshall Plan would increase this backlog to over 14 months.

Dealers' prices for motor vehicles rose over 7 percent during the last 6 months of 1947—approximately 17 percent above the June 1946 controlled levels. Steel shortages forced car makers to substitute aluminum and plastics when possible,

reasing costs but allowing production of usands of additional units.

Except for light-weight trucks, the supply of tor trucks approximately met the demand by end of the year but passenger car demands exceeded available supplies. The average age passenger cars in operation is now estimated at ears; in 1941 it was 5.5 years. In the used car rket 1946 and 1947 models commanded large miums over new car prices during the first 9 nths of the year, but demand contracted later d prices fell $150 to $200.

Prices of nonferrous metals were strongly in-enced by developments in world markets. The pply-demand situation was much less critical an for steel. Prices increased only fractionally ring the last half of 1947. Midway in the ird quarter of 1947 the outlook was for dimin-ing exports because of the dollar shortage road. By the end of 1947, however, the supply s again relatively short as the domestic steel ortage stimulated demand for nonferrous sub-tutes, particularly aluminum sheets.

Tin prices rose from 70 to 80 cents a pound in pril and again from 80 to 94 cents a pound in ecember, as the Reconstruction Finance Cor-oration advanced the price to offset increases in purchase price and to keep pace with rises in e London and Eastern markets. Copper, lead, d zinc prices also were raised to meet advances the world markets and to compensate for in-reased production and transportation costs. In uly 1947, prices for copper and its products de-lined slightly following a downward adjustment prices in foreign markets. In an effort to im-rove the supply of copper, the excise tax on mports of foreign copper was suspended by Con-gress. In December, the price of lead was 15.0 ents a pound at New York, more than double he ceiling price of 6.5 cents in June 1946.

The seasonal decline in demand by jewelry and ilverware factories and increased offerings by oreign suppliers brought the price of silver down rom 76.2 cents an ounce in January to a low of 3.4 cents in July, but it rose again to 74.6 cents t the year's end. Mercury prices decreased s good supplies and price reductions by the Span-sh-Italian Combine reduced the price from $89.00 per flask in January to $84.50 by mid-year nd $80.50 in November and December.

## Chemicals and Allied Products

Primary market prices of chemicals and allied products toward the close of 1947 were at their highest level since December 1920. They advanced 12 percent from June to December 1947, as a result chiefly of sharp increases in prices of fats and oils, and 7 percent for the year 1947. Although the sharp rise following price decontrol in late 1946 soon lost momentum, the rise continued through April 1947. From May to August, prices dropped, but in September they started another advance which more than offset the previous declines, except for drugs.

These commodities were subject to an exceptionally heavy demand from both domestic and foreign sources. Particularly acute has been the need for fats and oils, which exhibited extreme price fluctuations after price decontrol. They advanced 85 percent in price in the 2 months following price decontrol and continued to advance through March. During the summer of 1947, prices dropped 42 percent from the March high but rose over 55 percent from June to December. Spearheading the advance in fats and oils during the last few months of 1947 was inedible tallow, the basic material of soap, which is sorely needed throughout Europe. In November 1947, tallow was selling for 25 cents per pound compared to 12 cents in August.

The heavy chemicals industry was faced with transportation inadequacies, increased freight rates, higher costs of fuel, labor, and containers, as well as continued shortages in raw materials. Caustic soda and compounds were in tight supply, and increases ranging from 2 to 15 percent were reported in September and October. Coal tar chemicals and derivatives were in critically short supply. As a result of fuel shortages, some steel mills have used byproducts of coal tar crudes for fuel, thereby reducing the supply available to other industries.

Prices of fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers, which have risen gradually but steadily since June, have been influenced by the shortage of nitrogen, the heavy demand for agricultural products, and the continuance of soil conservation programs. Production was high but deliveries were hindered by lack of transportation facilities.

Prices of drug and pharmaceutical materials,

one of the few groups to decline in price over the year, reacted immediately to the removal of price controls as did fats and oils, rising over 62 percent from October to December 1946. The all-time peak was reached in March 1947 when prices surpassed by about 30 percent the highest level of World War I. In April 1947, prices started receding and continued downward until early fall, ending the year slightly lower than in June 1947. Contributing to the midyear decline were castor oil, one of the few items which has remained in ample supply, ergot, ether, camphor, and glycerin. Quotations for glycerin, a byproduct of soap manufacture, increased 25 percent in November, as soap makers passed on some of their advancing costs. Persistent increases were quoted in prices of menthol.

### Paper and Pulp

From December 1946 to December 1947, average prices for paper and pulp rose nearly 21 percent as shortages prevailed for most major products, notwithstanding record production. The upward trend in prices of woodpulp and paperboard slackened somewhat during the last half of the year but prices of paper continued to move sharply upward. Newsprint prices remained steady following an increase effective in April, but reports of an impending increase were frequent as the year ended. Prices paid for newspapers by consumers rose about 3 percent during the year.

### Rubber

Prices of crude rubber, which had been one of the most critical commodities during the war, averaged 3.7 percent lower in primary markets at the end of 1947 than a year earlier. By the third quarter prices had reached a point lower than in August 1939, when it appeared that large amounts would be available from the Netherlands East Indies and there was a slackening in factory buying as tire production approached consumer demand.

Prices then turned upward and by December were 20 percent higher than at mid-year, reflecting government buying for stockpiling purposes, relaxation of the controls on the use of natural crude rubber in nearly all products except tires and tubes, together with reduced imports. The consumption of synthetic rubber substantially e ceeded the percentage requirements set forth Government regulations, despite a favorable pri of the natural product early in the third quart

Average prices for tires and tubes in Decemb 1947 were more than 6½ percent below the lev of December 1946. Following the decline in cru rubber markets, tire prices were reduced by lea ing manufacturers in mid-1947 to the lowe level in more than 5 years. With the upturn rubber prices in September and increased tran portation costs in October, tire prices were r vised upward.

## Economic Reports, December 1947–January 1948[1]

RECENT GOVERNMENTAL REPORTS and messag stress the high level of economic activity in th United States, the need for anti-inflation measure and also deal with the foreign aid program Because of their labor interest, brief statements o these reports are given below.

### Economic Report of the President

President Truman, in his Economic Report pointed to the high level of most economic activi ties in 1947 and the peacetime record establishe in a number of them. Civilian employmen passed the 60-million mark in June and average about 58 million for the year; unemployment reached the practical minimum. Output per man-hour was only slightly higher than in 1946, but production of goods was about 7 percent above 1946 and 76 percent above the 1935–39 average. Consumer income, after taxes, reached a new high in the last quarter of 1947 at the annual per capita rate of $1,264. Business investment and income were above those of any previous year, and dividend payments reached a new high even though retained corporate earnings were double those of the war years and four times those of 1929. The

[1] Data are from The Economic Report of the President, Washington, January 1948; Council of Economic Advisers: Second Annual Report, December 1947; Messages of the President to Congress, December 19, 1947, and January 7, 1948; and Protecting 60 million Workers: 1947 Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, Washington, 1947.

of securities and commercial bank loans to iness were considerably above 1946. Almost ce as many housing units were completed in 7 as in the previous year. Exports of goods services reached an all-time high annual rate 20 billion dollars. Imports continued to lag ind exports, resulting in an export surplus of billion dollars. After Government expendi- es of 41.3 billion dollars, the cash receipts plus was 5.6 billion dollars.

As the year ended, the high level of production d employment was more than ever threatened inflation, the report states. After a halt in the ring, prices started to rise again after June, and th consumers' and wholesale prices were sub- ntially higher at the year end than a year rlier. Wages also continued upward, but failed regain the ground lost owing to price increases 1946 and the renewed rise in living costs during e second half of 1947. Incomes of corporations, incorporated businesses, and of farmers were all bstantially above 1946.

Unless restraints and regulatory measures are posed, the President stated "we stand in great nger that runaway prices, overextended credit, d unbalanced developments will lead to an eco- mic recession. * * * The first objective for 948 must be to halt the inflationary trend." ach of the 7 measures not yet acted on in his 10- oint program,[2] should be passed, the President rged. The second main objective for 1948 hould be to maintain maximum employment, chieve maximum production, and adjust the rice-income structure so as to stop the inflation- y spiral without production cut-backs or exten- ve unemployment." The third main objective hould be "to establish firmer foundations for the ong-range growth and prosperity of our economy n the years ahead." Within 10 years, the country hould be able to increase its annual output by 35 ercent, which would bring per capita real income 7 percent above the 1947 level and 80 percent bove 1937.

The long-range economic program should cover the development of natural resources and capital quipment. "Wise conservation and development efforts are now all the more needed because in many respects these resources were subjected to excessive drains to supply wartime production." Improved soil management, flood control, increased output of timber and minerals, and regional development through improved agricultural methods and further industrial expansion are very important. Expansion of business plant and the capacity of certain basic industries is necessary. New and rebuilt highways and urban redeveloping and housing are pressing problems, the President stated.

Development of human resources and productivity is another long-range objective. Federal aid for elementary and secondary education is an essential first step. A comprehensive national health program (including prepaid health insurance and aid to hospitals) is necessary because of the inability of millions of persons to purchase adequate medical care. Social security, both for old age and unemployment, should be increased and its coverage extended.

The report concludes with another long-range objective—the development of institutions and practices for a high production economy. "We must seek through education and understanding" to adjust the decisions relating to industrial price-wage-profit policies to the broad needs of the economy. Active competition must be preserved and revived through the anti-trust laws. A larger flow of income should go to consumers and a better income distribution is desirable. Agricultural and food policies "should be based on the expanding needs of a maximum production economy." Tax policy should be adopted to promote stabilized prosperity. Finally, "our international economic relations should be such as to aid in the restoration of Europe under the European Recovery Program."

### Report of Council of Economic Advisers

The report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers is largely a discussion in general terms of the meaning and implications of "maximum production" and the means of achieving it. The Council's interpretation of the phrase is "that volume of production which the people of a country, when given opportunity to apply their labor whenever they see fit and under efficient conditions of employment, will want to turn out before they prefer to turn their time to enjoyment of leisure."

[2] Three points were covered by law of December 30, 1947, i. e., the extension of controls over rail transportation and exports and the relaxation of the anti-trust laws to permit voluntary agreements for the control of certain basic commodities.

A foresighted development of the country's resources is necessary to maximum production. Increasing productivity depends on the supply of capital and equipment which must be enlarged and maintained in proper balance with necessary current consumption. An 8-hour day, a 5-day week, and a 2-week vacation each year should be the pattern for the present. Production must be planned to anticipate the needs and desires of consumers.

The Council questioned whether increasing production accompanied with rising prices can continue. To reach an "internally consistent or stable equilibrium * * * many industrial prices must come down at least in relation to other prices. Many rates of profit must subside * * *. Gross imbalances in the wage structure must be rectified * * *. Better balances of income among sections, groups, and individuals must be attained."

"In any composite of salutary policies, none is so significant as the achievement and maintenance of real price competition, which means the lowest price consistent with a fair return in a stable economy rather than the highest price that the traffic will bear in an unstable economy."

### Presidential Messages to Congress

In delivering his message on the state of the Union to a joint session of Congress on January 7, 1948, President Truman stated that, in spite of the wastefulness of war, great progress had been made in the past 10 years in expanding the production of the Nation's farms and factories.

A number of goals were outlined by the President as desirable in the next 10 years, that is, to secure fully the essential human rights of this country's citizens; to protect and develop human resources; to conserve and use natural resources so that they can contribute most effectively to the welfare of the people; to lift the standard of living for all people in the Nation by strengthening the economic system and sharing more broadly among the people the goods produced; and to achieve world peace based on principles of freedom and justice and the equality of all nations.

The continuing rise of prices has caused great hardship among the families of low income. A "cost of living" tax credit of $40 for each taxpayer and each dependent should be allowed, the President recommended. To make up this loss revenue, taxes should be increased on the pro of corporations which have attained all-time hi levels.

On December 19, 1947, the President sent Congress his message on long-term aid to Euro stating: "It is of vital importance to the Unit States that European recovery be continued ultimate success * * * We cannot give relief i definitely so we seek practical measures whi will eliminate Europe's need for further relief * * *

The failure to restore the world-wide tradi system in which Europe played a prominent pa would result in "economic deterioration throug out the world." The European recovery will r quire vigorous efforts on the part of Europea nations, and also sufficient outside aid, most which must come from the United States.

The Administration's program for Europea recovery, as outlined by the President, is designe (1) to make genuine recovery possible within definite period; (2) to insure that the funds an goods furnished will be used most effectively (3) to minimize the financial cost to the Unite States and at the same time to avoid crushin burdens on the European countries; (4) to hav regard for conserving the physical resources o the United States and to minimize the impact o our domestic economy; (5) to be consistent wit other international relationships and responsibili ties of the United States; and (6) to set up a administration which will carry out the progra wisely and efficiently.

### Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, i his report to Congress for the fiscal year 1946–47, stated that the "greatest need, from the standpoint of continued prosperity for the individual wage earners and the whole economy, is to bring about a more stable balance between prices and wages."

The report listed the accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the year in its numerous activities of interest to labor and made the following recommendations for legislation.

"* * * to raise Federal minimum wages to at least 65 cents an hour and to strengthen the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, eliminate unfair and discriminatory practices in hiring and tenure of employment through the establishment of

Fair Employment Practices Commission; to establish in Federal law the principle of equal pay for equal work, without discrimination as to sex; to establish a Federal-State grant-in-aid program to promote industrial safety; to provide for more effective Federal programs for the rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped; to provide for the admission of 400,000 displaced persons over a period of 4 years as nonquota immigrants; to provide for study of the legal status of women by a joint commission; to establish in the Department of Labor a labor extension service for wage earners similar to the Extension Service provided for farmers through the Department of Agriculture; and measures designed to strengthen the Department's functions in the field of employment, and to fulfill its responsibilities in the field of international labor affairs."

## Manufacturing Industries: Wage Rate Structure, 1945-46 [1]

FORMAL RATE STRUCTURES were reported by about 3 out of 4 manufacturing establishments in 1945–46. These provide a written or otherwise generally recognized scale of rates for the most important occupational classifications in the plant. Among the establishments with formal rate structures, a single rate was somewhat more common (in 3 out of 5 plants) than a range of rates for experienced workers in an occupation, with increases in earnings based on seniority and merit.

One plant out of four reported individual determination of rates, with relatively less attention paid to occupational classification in wage determination. In such plants the workers' rates of pay are frequently set by the owner, manager, or foreman on an individual basis, and wage increases are granted in the same way. Workers may not know why their pay is set at a certain level nor what rate is paid to other employees performing similar tasks; nor do they know in advance what their earnings will be if they are transferred to other work.

This information on rate structure was obtained in wage studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 56 manufacturing industries; together, these industries employed almost half of all manufacturing workers in the country and were representative of all broad manufacturing industry groups except rubber, petroleum, lumber, printing, shipbuilding, and basic iron and steel.[2] Despite the exclusions, it is believed that the industrial coverage was sufficiently diversified to comprise a relatively good cross section of manufacturing as a whole.[3]

A large majority of the establishments in the 4 manufacturing industry groups for which separate data are presented in the accompanying table reported a formal rate structure. Such methods of wage determination were, however, more typical of the textile and apparel industries than of chemicals and metalworking. Nine out of 10 textile establishments and over 8 out of 10 apparel establishments reported a formal rate structure, compared with 7 out of 10 chemical and metalworking establishments. Among the industries studied outside the groups just discussed, individual rate structures were most widespread in the manufacture of jewelry and were least common in the footwear, the pulp, paper, and paperboard, and the tobacco industries. Single rate scales tended to be more common, compared with rate ranges, in industries in which formal rate structures were most widespread. The textile and apparel groups were characterized by a very high proportion of establishments having a single rate rather than a range of rates; in contrast, most of the metalworking establishments with formal rate structures provided a range of rates for a job, and in the chemical industries rate ranges were almost as numerous as single rate scales. In textile and apparel manufacture, plants with one rate for a job were 7 or 8 times as numerous as those with a range of rates.

On the whole there was a good deal of uniformity in rate structure among industries within an in-

[1] Prepared by Lily Mary David of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

[2] Although field studies were not made in these industries, formal rate structures are known to be widespread in them.

[3] Coverage of manufacturing was incomplete because the data were obtained from studies intended primarily to provide information on individual industries rather than a picture of manufacturing as a whole. The industries studied are listed in the table.

The individual surveys covered a representative group of plants rather than all firms in each industry; altogether 15,636, or over two-fifths of all establishments in these industries, were studied. As these studies were made primarily to obtain wage rate information, a greater proportion of large establishments and of establishments in large cities and in certain regions were included in order to permit presentation of data by region. Moreover, the proportion of establishments studied varied from industry to industry. No attempt has been made in the table to compensate for differences in coverage among industries or between segments of the same industry. In most industries, establishments with less than 8 workers were not studied.

dustry group, although there was a greater variation within the chemical and metalworking groups than in apparel or textile manufacture. Thus, while four-fifths of the establishments in the industrial chemical and soap and glycerin industries had formal rate structures, from a third to more than two-fifths of the plants engaged in manufacturing drugs and medicines, paints and varnishes, and perfumes and cosmetics reported individual determination of rates. Similarly, in the metalworking group, at least a third of the establishments in some industries, such as machinery, machine tool accessories, and electroplating and polishing, reported individual rate determination; most metalworking industries, however, had at least three out of four establishments with formal rate structures.

No one industry characteristic appears to explain the variation in rate structure among industries. The extent to which formal rate structures have been adopted seem to have been influenced by a number of factors. Thus, there appears to be some tendency for this type of rate structure to be more common in industries characteri by large establishments; however, there are merous exceptions, among which are the appa industries. Industries in which incentive work widespread also tend to have formal rate structu more often than those in which time work is m common; piece rates are unlikely to vary amo workers performing the same task. Industri characterized by a fairly definite and well esta lished occupational structure are more likely have a formal rate structure than those in whi the division of labor varies widely from plant plant and has not been long established. T type of rate structure seems to be less close related to the extent of unionization than some the other factors previously mentioned; formal ra structures appear to be about as common in so industries not highly unionized as in others wi extensive unionization. Although unions fr quently obtain a formalization of the occupation and wage structure of an establishment, there a union plants in which a formal rate structure h not been adopted.

*Distribution of establishments by rate structure, in selected manufacturing industries, 1945–46*

| Industry | Number of establishments studied | Percent of establishments with— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Individual determination | Formal rate structure | | |
| | | | All | Single rate | Range of rates |
| All manufacturing industries studied [1] | 15,636 | 25 | 75 | 43 | 32 |
| Apparel | 2,261 | 14 | 86 | 75 | 11 |
| Knit outerwear | 253 | 30 | 70 | 60 | 10 |
| Knit underwear | 161 | 4 | 96 | 92 | 4 |
| Men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear | 220 | 19 | 81 | 73 | 8 |
| Overalls and industrial garments | 132 | 17 | 83 | 65 | 18 |
| Women's and misses' dresses | 976 | 13 | 87 | 78 | 9 |
| Women's and misses' suits and coats | 305 | 8 | 92 | 76 | 16 |
| Work pants, cotton | 155 | 8 | 92 | 75 | 17 |
| Work shirts | 59 | 15 | 85 | 54 | 31 |
| Chemicals | 999 | 28 | 72 | 39 | 33 |
| Drugs and medicines | 258 | 35 | 65 | 33 | 32 |
| Industrial chemicals | 255 | 11 | 89 | 56 | 33 |
| Paints and varnishes | 291 | 33 | 67 | 31 | 36 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | 121 | 44 | 56 | 21 | 35 |
| Soap and glycerin | 74 | 20 | 80 | 53 | 27 |
| Metalworking [1] | 6,647 | 28 | 72 | 19 | 53 |
| Aircraft engines and engine parts | 201 | 20 | 80 | 11 | 69 |
| Copper alloying, rolling, and drawing | 37 | 5 | 95 | 52 | 43 |
| Electric generating and distribution equipment | 267 | 20 | 80 | 9 | 71 |
| Electroplating, plating, and polishing | 252 | 38 | 62 | 19 | 43 |
| Fabricated structural steel | 324 | 27 | 73 | 28 | 45 |
| Foundries, ferrous | 646 | 27 | 73 | 36 | 37 |
| Foundries, nonferrous | 350 | 25 | 75 | 27 | 48 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 168 | 21 | 79 | 25 | 54 |
| Machine tool accessories | 156 | 34 | 66 | 6 | 60 |
| Machine tools | 181 | 21 | 79 | 8 | 71 |
| Machinery | 2,034 | 32 | 68 | 12 | 56 |
| Oil burners, hot-water and steam-heating apparatus | 68 | 19 | 81 | 40 | 41 |
| Metalworking—Continued. | | | | | |
| Power boilers and associated products | 271 | 25 | 75 | 28 | 47 |
| Radios, radio equipment (except tubes), and phonographs | 277 | 16 | 84 | 10 | 74 |
| Sheet metal | 385 | 29 | 71 | 35 | 36 |
| Small arms | 72 | 15 | 85 | 11 | 74 |
| Stoves and ranges | 164 | 7 | 93 | 51 | 42 |
| Tanks | 10 | ..... | 100 | 70 | 30 |
| Tool and die jobbing shops | 623 | 38 | 62 | 8 | 54 |
| Textiles | 1,448 | 8 | 92 | 82 | 10 |
| Cotton textiles | 346 | 3 | 97 | 91 | 6 |
| Hosiery, full-fashioned | 187 | 7 | 93 | 89 | 4 |
| Hosiery, seamless | 206 | 5 | 95 | 86 | 9 |
| Rayon and silk textiles | 237 | 11 | 89 | 78 | 11 |
| Textile dyeing and finishing | 193 | 14 | 86 | 65 | 21 |
| Woolen and worsted textiles | 279 | 9 | 91 | 80 | 11 |
| *Other manufacturing industries* | | | | | |
| Bakeries | 1,320 | 33 | 67 | 48 | 19 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco | 31 | 13 | 87 | 61 | 26 |
| Cigarettes | 18 | 11 | 89 | 22 | 67 |
| Cigars | 198 | 4 | 96 | 88 | 8 |
| Corrugated and fiber boxes | 171 | 18 | 82 | 56 | 26 |
| Fiber cans and tubes | 52 | 37 | 63 | 44 | 19 |
| Folding paper boxes | 188 | 31 | 69 | 33 | 36 |
| Footwear (except house slippers and rubber footwear) | 347 | 10 | 90 | 81 | 9 |
| Jewelry, costume | 94 | 70 | 30 | 8 | 22 |
| Jewelry, precious | 123 | 54 | 46 | 27 | 19 |
| Paperboard | 111 | 12 | 88 | 70 | 18 |
| Pulp and paper | 208 | 3 | 97 | 83 | 14 |
| Set-up boxes | 286 | 45 | 55 | 42 | 13 |
| Structural clay products | 331 | 21 | 79 | 68 | 11 |
| Wood furniture, other than upholstered | 514 | 37 | 63 | 20 | 43 |
| Wood furniture, upholstered | 289 | 44 | 56 | 40 | 16 |

[1] Includes data for automobiles and communications equipment.

# Meat Products Industries: Wage Structure, January 1947[1]

PLANT WORKERS in the meat-packing industry (other than the "Big Four")[2] averaged $1.08 an hour on a straight-time basis in January 1947. Men, accounting for more than four-fifths of the plant labor force, averaged $1.12 an hour, as compared with a 90-cent average recorded for women plant workers. Although individual rates ranged from less than 50 cents to $2.10 or more an hour, over three-fourths of the plant workers received between 80 cents and $1.30 an hour. Average hourly wage rates in the Pacific region of $1.41 exceeded those in other regions by 30 cents or more. The lowest average rates were found in the Southeast region, in which plant workers as a group earned 75 cents an hour. Average wage rates in the Middle Atlantic, Middle West, Great Lakes, New England, and Mountain regions were closely grouped around the national average; average wage rates in the Border and Southwest regions, 97 and 91 cents, respectively, were also substantially above the level found in the Southeast region.[3]

A comparison of plant-worker earnings with those reported for December 1937—the date of the last Nation-wide study made in the industry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—revealed that average hourly earnings have increased by more than 80 percent. The percentage increase in earnings was greatest in the southern segment of the industry. Hourly earnings in meat packing (other than the "Big Four"), although still somewhat below the level for the entire industry, showed a greater increase during the 9-year period than that indicated for the industry as a whole.

The large national packers (the so-called "Big Four") are estimated to employ more than half of the wage earners in this industry; nevertheless, the remainder of the meat-packing firms constitute a large and important group of employers. Included in the group are hundreds of meat-packing houses engaged in interstate shipment of meat products, as well as a large number of small packers, commonly referred to as "country packers," who pronuce for intrastate market only. The primary operations carried on by meat packers include the slaughtering of cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, and calves and the preparation of meat for distribution as fresh meat, cured beef or pork, canned meat products, and sausage. A small proportion of the meat packers do no slaughtering, but purchase whole carcasses for cutting and further processing. The large establishments are generally more fully integrated than the small and medium-sized plants insofar as slaughtering the various animals and the preparation of byproducts are concerned.

Much of the production of such products as fresh sausage (frankfurters, bologna, pork sausage, etc.), bacon, and canned meats is carried on as a secondary operation in meat-packing plants. However, a large number of establishments are primarily engaged in the production of these and other prepared meat products. The sausage industry, as referred to in this report, is concentrated to a great extent in the large cities, most of the firms producing for intrastate markets only. In contrast to the meat-packing industry, much of which is located near the centers of supply in the Great Lakes and Middle West regions, more than a third of the workers in the sausage industry are employed in the Middle Atlantic region. Total employment in the sausage industry is less than a fifth of that in meat-packing (other than the "Big Four"), and less than a tenth of that in the entire meat-packing industry.

In the sausage industry plant workers averaged $1.12 an hour in January 1947. Men plant workers averaged $1.20 an hour—8 cents above the meat-packing average for men. Women plant workers averaged 88 cents, or 2 cents less than the women's wage level in meat packing. The range

[1] Prepared by Toivo P. Kanninen of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Field work for the survey was conducted under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Further detail will be provided in a mimeographed report: Wage Structure-Meat Products.

[2] The scope of this survey corresponds to industries coded 2011 and 2013 in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1941 edition) issued by the Bureau of the Budget with the following exclusions: Plants operated by the so-called "Big Four" packers; and plants employing less than 8 workers. The study included 374 meat-packing plants, employing 37,446 workers, and 192 establishments manufacturing sausages and other prepared meat products, employing a total of 8,645 workers.

[3] The regions used in this study are: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

of individual rates was similar to that in the meat-packing industry, but a larger proportion of the plant force was concentrated in the higher wage brackets: 14 percent of the workers in sausage plants, compared with only 7 percent in meat packing, earned $1.50 or more an hour. Regional averages in the sausage industry ranged from $1.44 in the Pacific region to 70 cents in the Southwest; hourly averages in other regions for which data could be presented separately were Middle Atlantic, $1.18; Great Lakes, $1.10; New England, $1.00; and Border States, 98 cents.

## Occupational Wage Rates

Among the selected plant occupations studied meat packing, average wage rates of men rang from $1.62 for floorsmen to 92 cents for watchm (table 1). Workers in the specialized maintenan crafts averaged $1.25 or more an hour, wi machinists (the top-rated maintenance worker earning $1.38. In a majority of the men's job the highest wage rates were paid in the Pacif region, the principal exception being jobs on th cattle-killing floor, for which workers in th

TABLE 1.—*Average straight-time hourly wage rates* [1] *for selected occupations in meat-packing establishments (except the "B Four"), by region, January 1947*

| Occupation and sex | United States [2] | | Average hourly rates | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of workers | Average hourly rates | Middle Atlantic | Border States | South-east | Great Lakes | Middle West | South-west | Moun-tain | Pacific |
| *Men* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon-slicing-machine operators | 152 | $1.04 | $1.07 | (3) | (4) | $1.11 | $1.02 | (3) | | |
| Boners, beef | 1,054 | 1.42 | 1.27 | $1.26 | $1.00 | 1.47 | 1.77 | $1.12 | $1.21 | $1.5 |
| Butchers, general, cattle killing | 1,634 | 1.36 | 1.48 | 1.15 | .72 | 1.32 | 1.29 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 1.7 |
| Butchers, general, hog killing | 868 | 1.12 | 1.17 | 1.04 | .73 | 1.15 | 1.20 | .90 | (3) | 1.0 |
| Butchers, general, sheep and calf killing | 258 | 1.58 | 1.98 | (3) | | 1.51 | 2.07 | .83 | (3) | 1.7 |
| Calf skinners | 158 | 1.53 | 1.55 | | (3) | 1.41 | 1.06 | 2.82 | | (3) |
| Carpenters, maintenance | 225 | 1.25 | 1.29 | 1.21 | 1.01 | 1.26 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.43 | 1.6 |
| Cutters, general, beef cutting | 1,059 | 1.28 | 1.22 | 1.07 | .71 | 1.37 | 1.34 | 1.02 | 1.21 | 1.6 |
| Cutters, general, pork cutting | 787 | 1.15 | 1.13 | .92 | .74 | 1.15 | 1.33 | .99 | 1.15 | 1.4 |
| Electricians, maintenance | 183 | 1.28 | 1.31 | 1.39 | 1.05 | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.30 | (3) | 1.4 |
| Firemen, stationary boiler | 690 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.16 | .77 | 1.14 | 1.14 | .87 | 1.01 | 1.4 |
| Floorsmen | 545 | 1.62 | 2.14 | 1.45 | .93 | 1.57 | 1.64 | 1.17 | 1.49 | 1.8 |
| Graders | 230 | 1.11 | 1.08 | (3) | (4) | 1.16 | 1.10 | (3) | (3) | 1.2 |
| Ham trimmers | 387 | 1.16 | 1.11 | 1.00 | .88 | 1.20 | 1.25 | .99 | (3) | 1.3 |
| Hide droppers | 389 | 1.30 | 1.81 | 1.25 | .80 | 1.35 | 1.26 | 1.06 | 1.28 | 1.5 |
| Janitors | 1,060 | .95 | 1.01 | .81 | .66 | .96 | 1.00 | .76 | .91 | 1.1 |
| Leaf-lard pullers | 183 | 1.04 | 1.05 | .90 | .75 | 1.08 | 1.12 | (3) | | |
| Lifters and luggers | 671 | 1.05 | 1.07 | .98 | .69 | 1.12 | 1.13 | .82 | 1.10 | (3) |
| Linkers, twisters, and tiers | 637 | 1.03 | 1.01 | .78 | .74 | .98 | 1.09 | .71 | (3) | 1.6 |
| Loin pullers | 268 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.09 | (3) | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.01 | (3) | (3) |
| Machinists, maintenance | 209 | 1.38 | 1.24 | | (3) | 1.31 | 1.25 | 2.03 | 1.29 | (3) |
| Maintenance men, general utility | 1,011 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.09 | .97 | 1.19 | 1.19 | .92 | 1.11 | 1.4 |
| Millwrights | 156 | 1.25 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.26 | 1.24 | 1.23 | (3) | 1.4 |
| Mixer men | 430 | 1.08 | 1.13 | .98 | .75 | 1.16 | 1.20 | .92 | 1.12 | 1.4 |
| Oilers | 139 | 1.12 | 1.23 | (3) | .88 | 1.07 | 1.17 | 1.15 | | 1.1 |
| Overhaulers | 509 | 1.01 | 1.03 | .98 | .74 | 1.09 | 1.06 | .83 | (3) | 1.2 |
| Packers, sausage | 330 | .95 | 1.02 | .90 | .69 | .88 | 1.09 | (4) | | 1.2 |
| Pipe fitters | 194 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.01 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.15 | (3) | 1.5 |
| Rumpers | 358 | 1.39 | 1.91 | 1.32 | .84 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.20 | 1.36 | 1.6 |
| Sausage makers | 511 | 1.24 | 1.57 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.18 | 1.23 | .95 | 1.34 | 1.6 |
| Shacklers, cattle killing | 369 | 1.08 | 1.21 | 1.03 | .62 | 1.08 | 1.08 | .81 | (3) | 1.3 |
| Shacklers, hog killing | 256 | 1.04 | 1.08 | .90 | .81 | 1.07 | 1.09 | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Shavers | 559 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.03 | .79 | 1.07 | 1.09 | | (3) | (3) |
| Smokers | 708 | 1.11 | 1.18 | 1.07 | .75 | 1.19 | 1.16 | .87 | 1.16 | 1.1 |
| Splitters, cattle killing | 297 | 1.52 | 2.13 | 1.45 | .91 | 1.34 | 1.54 | 1.10 | 1.24 | 2.0 |
| Splitters, hog killing | 269 | 1.20 | 1.23 | 1.02 | .74 | 1.20 | 1.30 | | | (3) |
| Stickers | 167 | 1.10 | 1.19 | 1.04 | .79 | 1.13 | 1.21 | (3) | | (3) |
| Stuffers | 863 | 1.11 | 1.15 | .95 | .83 | 1.13 | 1.11 | .87 | 1.11 | 1.4 |
| Trimmers, pork cutting | 253 | 1.05 | .97 | .94 | (3) | 1.10 | 1.26 | .82 | .93 | (3) |
| Trimmers of trimmings, pork cut | 372 | 1.14 | .89 | .90 | .83 | 1.06 | 1.57 | (3) | (3) | (4) |
| Truck drivers | 3,510 | 1.15 | 1.22 | .97 | .74 | 1.14 | 1.29 | .83 | 1.05 | 1.4 |
| Truckers, hand | 2,046 | .97 | 1.01 | .73 | .68 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .87 | .99 | 1.0 |
| Washers, cattle killing | 449 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.01 | .68 | 1.07 | 1.01 | .78 | 1.01 | 1.3 |
| Watchmen | 652 | .92 | .94 | .86 | .71 | .98 | .87 | .82 | .81 | 1.1 |
| Working foremen, processing departments | 1,435 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.24 | 1.13 | 1.36 | 1.38 | 1.28 | 1.47 | 1.8 |
| *Women* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon-slicing-machine operators | 334 | .87 | .84 | .83 | .68 | .89 | .97 | .71 | .88 | .9 |
| Linkers, twisters, and tiers | 2,405 | .89 | .88 | .85 | .63 | .95 | .95 | .77 | .85 | 1.0 |
| Packers, sausage | 2,122 | .82 | .86 | .79 | .63 | .88 | .93 | .72 | .79 | 1.0 |
| Sliced-bacon packers | 1,224 | .88 | .90 | .78 | .70 | .94 | .89 | .79 | .93 | (3) |
| Stuffers | 321 | .89 | .99 | .93 | .66 | .94 | 1.03 | .83 | .93 | 1.2 |
| Trimmers of trimmings, pork cut | 457 | .99 | 1.02 | (3) | .89 | .98 | 1.01 | .88 | | |

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for New England in addition to the regions shown separately.
[3] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

iddle Atlantic region were paid top rates. With w exceptions, average wage rates for the selected bs were lower in the Southeast than in other gions.

Average hourly earnings of men workers in lected plant jobs in the sausage industry ranged om $1.70 for working foremen in processing epartments, to 95 cents for watchmen and hand uckers (table 2). Average hourly rates of pay typical production jobs were distributed within is range as follows: sausage makers, $1.46; beef oners, $1.40; smokers, $1.26; stuffers, $1.24; and nkers, twisters, and tiers, $1.16. A regional comarison of rates revealed that men workers in the acific region averaged the highest hourly earngs in each occupation studied; wage rates in the reat Lakes region were generally lower than in he Middle Atlantic region, but higher than in he New England region.

Most of the occupations found in sausage lants are common to the meat-packing industry. Occupations related to killing operations and to rocessing of byproducts, however, account for an ppreciable proportion of workers in the meatacking industry, but are not found in sausage lants. Women plant workers are employed largely in the production and packaging of sausage and bacon, accounting for a larger proportion of the plant labor force in the sausage division.

Sausage plants generally had higher occupational rates than meat-packing plants. Among 21 representative plant jobs for men, averages were higher in sausage plants in 17 jobs, and in 12 of these the wage advantage, on a Nation-wide basis, amounted to 10 cents or more an hour. The greatest differences were generally noted among the higher-paid occupations. Women plant workers, however, were paid about the same in the two industry divisions. Linkers, twisters, and tiers, the largest occupational group, averaged 89 and 88 cents an hour, respectively, in the meat-packing and sausage industries. Sausage packers averaged 82 cents an hour in meat-packing plants, as compared with 84 cents in sausage plants.

A comparison of average wage rates paid to men and women employed in the same plant jobs indicated a wage advantage for men in each occupation in both industries. National averages for men linkers, twisters, and tiers were 16 percent higher in meat packing and 32 percent higher in sausage plants than average rates paid to women in this occupation. In the sausage packing job, the wage advantage for men amounted to 16 percent in meat packing and 23 percent in the sausage industry.

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly wage rates* [1] *for selected occupations in establishments manufacturing sausages and other prepared meat products, by region, January 1947*

| Occupation and sex | United States [2] | | Average hourly rates | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of workers | Average hourly rates | New England | Middle Atlantic | Great Lakes | Pacific |
| *Men* | | | | | | |
| Boners, beef | 292 | $1.40 | (3) | $1.42 | $1.39 | $1.70 |
| Cutters, general— | | | | | | |
| Beef cutting | 352 | 1.38 | $1.22 | 1.50 | 1.29 | 1.64 |
| Pork cutting | 207 | 1.24 | 1.18 | 1.35 | 1.31 | 1.67 |
| Firemen, stationary boiler | 71 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 1.36 | 1.31 | ------- |
| Ham trimmers | 79 | 1.45 | ------- | 1.42 | 1.67 | ------- |
| Janitors | 222 | .96 | .90 | .97 | .98 | 1.08 |
| Lifters and luggers | 91 | 1.00 | .94 | 1.05 | (3) | ------- |
| Linkers, twisters, and tiers | 674 | 1.16 | .98 | 1.41 | .98 | 1.59 |
| Maintenance men, general utility | 131 | 1.35 | 1.21 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.56 |
| Mixer men | 221 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.25 | 1.08 | 1.59 |
| Overhaulers | 119 | 1.16 | .97 | 1.25 | 1.10 | (3) |
| Packers, sausage | 205 | 1.03 | .91 | 1.02 | 1.05 | (3) |
| Sausage makers | 271 | 1.46 | 1.09 | 1.51 | 1.30 | 1.78 |
| Smokers | 348 | 1.26 | 1.10 | 1.39 | 1.22 | 1.62 |
| Stuffers | 545 | 1.24 | 1.10 | 1.39 | 1.17 | 1.64 |
| Trimmers— | | | | | | |
| Pork cutting | 53 | 1.35 | ------- | 1.40 | (3) | (3) |
| Of trimmings, pork cut | 45 | 1.14 | (3) | 1.23 | (3) | ------- |
| Truck drivers | 561 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.28 | 1.17 | 1.42 |
| Truckers, hand | 160 | .95 | (3) | .98 | 1.10 | (3) |
| Watchmen | 90 | .95 | .93 | .92 | .98 | (3) |
| Working foremen, processing departments | 264 | 1.70 | 1.46 | 1.82 | 1.59 | 2.02 |
| *Women* | | | | | | |
| Linkers, twisters, and tiers | 797 | .88 | .81 | .81 | .92 | 1.13 |
| Packers, sausage | 744 | .84 | .82 | .82 | .88 | 1.01 |
| Sliced-bacon packers | 222 | .87 | .90 | .87 | .92 | 1.00 |
| Stuffers | 63 | .97 | (3) | .97 | 1.08 | (3) |

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Office workers comprised a tenth of the total labor force in the meat-packing industry and a slightly larger proportion in the sausage industry. In both industries, average earnings of women in most of the office occupations studied were above the general level of earnings of women plant workers. As in the case of plant jobs, men were paid higher rates than women employed in the same jobs.

## Factors in Variations in Earnings

Unionization was found to be widespread in both industry divisions. Two-thirds of the meat packers and three-fourths of the sausage plants operated under terms of written agreements with

labor unions.[4] That the nonunion segment of each industry was composed primarily of small plants is indicated by the fact that seven-eighths of the plant workers in each division were employed in union establishments. Although average occupational rates in both industries were generally higher in the union establishment group, the wage differences could not be considered significant in view of the dissimilar characteristics of plants in the union and nonunion segments.

Establishment size, as measured by employment, appeared to be a wage determining factor in the meat-packing industry. Generally the highest occupational rates were paid in large establishments (251 or more workers) and the general level of rates in the medium-sized plants (51–250 workers) was slightly above the level in the small-plant group (8–50 workers). This pattern of earnings was much more evident among women's jobs than men's jobs.

Earnings in meat-packing plants also tended to be higher in communities of 100,000 or more population than in the smaller cities and towns. In the Great Lakes region, for example, occupational average hourly earnings, among 8 men's jobs and 3 women's jobs included in the comparison, were from 4 to 44 percent higher in the larger communities. The sausage industry is concentrated to such a large extent in cities of 100,000 or more population that city size, in itself, is minimized as a factor in causing variations in wage rates.

### Supplementary Wage Practices

Second-shift operations were reported by 64 of the meat-packing establishments; the number of second-shift workers, however, amounted to only 4 percent of total plant employment. Of the 44 establishments that paid shift differentials, two-thirds reported paying 7 cents over the first-shift rate. Third-shift operations, reported by 25 establishments, accounted for another 1 percent of the employees; of the 13 establishments reporting a practice of paying shift differentials, a majority indicated the amount as 7 cents (over the first-shift rate).

[4] The major unions in these industries were the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO). In addition, many employers had agreements, generally with AFL affiliates, covering selected departments or classes of employees.

Although second-shift operations were al reported by 25 of the sausage manufacturin firms, and a total of 8 plants indicated that third shift operations were scheduled, the employmen on each of these shifts accounted for only 1 percen of total plant employment in this industry. Shif differentials—in nearly all cases either 5 or 7 cent an hour—were paid by a majority of the firm operating extra shifts.

A 40-hour workweek was scheduled by abou two-thirds of the establishments studied in eac of these industries. Longer hours were quite com mon, however, especially in the meat-packing division; on a Nation-wide basis, workweeks of 4 hours or more were reported by a sixth of the meat-packing establishments, as compared with a seventh of the sausage plants.

Formal provisions for granting paid vacations were reported by a great majority of the employers in both industries. Of 322 meat-packing companies reporting formal plans covering plant workers, 303 granted a 1-week vacation, and 19 provided a 2-week vacation, to employees with a year of service; a fifth of the firms granted office workers the greater vacation leave. In the sausage industry, 162 establishments granted 1 week and 7 others provided 2 weeks' paid vacation leave to plant workers who had completed a year of service. Of the 162 sausage plants that employed office workers, 115 gave qualified persons a 1-week vacation and 36 gave a 2-week vacation.

The proportion of the establishments that had established formal provisions for granting paid sick leave to plant and office workers was somewhat higher in the sausage industry than in meat packing. Ten of the 26 meat-packing plants and 8 of the 21 sausage plants that granted sick leave, typically limited to 1 week a year to plant workers with a year of service, were located in the Pacific region. Provisions covering qualified office workers were quite similar to those applying to plant workers.

Company participation in insurance or pension plans were reported by less than a third of the establishments in each industry. A majority of these provided life insurance and/or health insurance plans covering both plant and office workers. Retirement pension plans were reported in only 5 meat-packing establishments and 3 sausage manufacturing plants.

# errous Foundries: arnings in November 1947 [1]

TRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS of machine olders in ferrous foundries averaged over $1.70 November 1947 in 12 of 23 large cities; average rnings of floor molders and hand bench molders nerally ranged between $1.50 and $1.70 an our.[2] This information was obtained by the ureau of Labor Statistics in a study of earnings r 8 key jobs in ferrous foundries in 23 of the ountry's large cities, which together employed about 70,000 foundry workers. The results of this survey are summarized in the accompanying table.

For the 8 occupations studied, increases in straight-time hourly earnings averaged roughly 10 percent between October 1946 and November 1947, and about 30 percent between January 1945 and November 1947.[3] Wage changes were not uniform from job to job or from city to city, partly because of varying incentive earnings; in the majority of cities increases in earnings generally ranged from 6 to 13 percent during the year period and from 25 to 40 percent during the 3-year period.

*erage straight-time hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations in ferrous foundries in 23 cities, November 1947*

| City | Chippers and grinders | Core-makers, hand | Molders, floor | Molders, hand bench | Molders, machine | Pattern-makers, wood | Shake-out men | Truckers, hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| altimore | $1.00 | $1.34 | $1.44 | $1.36 | $1.46 | $1.55 | $0.95 | (3) |
| irmingham | .86 | 1.10 | 1.24 | 1.08 | 1.23 | 1.70 | .84 | $0.82 |
| oston | 1.04 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.63 | 1.01 | (3) |
| uffalo | 1.58 | 1.71 | 1.63 | 1.55 | 1.78 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.13 |
| hicago | 1.42 | 1.73 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 1.78 | 2.05 | 1.28 | 1.11 |
| incinnati | 1.15 | 1.45 | 1.57 | 1.45 | 1.57 | 1.47 | 1.06 | 1.02 |
| leveland | 1.42 | 1.69 | 1.70 | 1.62 | 1.85 | 2.05 | 1.36 | 1.14 |
| enver | 1.05 | 1.36 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.46 | (3) | 1.12 | (3) |
| etroit | 1.66 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.93 | (3) | 1.45 | 1.27 |
| artford (Conn.) | 1.14 | 1.34 | 1.58 | 1.35 | 1.84 | (3) | .95 | (3) |
| ouston | 1.01 | 1.45 | 1.53 | 1.41 | 1.38 | 1.94 | 1.02 | .92 |
| ndianapolis | 1.27 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.48 | 1.71 | (3) | 1.24 | 1.25 |
| os Angeles | 1.23 | 1.54 | 1.69 | 1.58 | 1.71 | 2.10 | 1.17 | (3) |
| ilwaukee | 1.56 | 1.72 | 1.80 | 1.43 | 1.91 | 1.60 | 1.23 | (3) |
| inneapolis-St. Paul | 1.16 | 1.37 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.39 | 1.42 | 1.11 | 1.08 |
| ewark | 1.04 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.53 | 1.68 | 1.71 | .97 | .97 |
| ew York | 1.15 | 1.53 | 1.55 | 1.51 | 1.92 | 1.43 | 1.20 | (3) |
| hiladelphia | 1.48 | 1.82 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.67 | 1.78 | 1.02 | (3) |
| ittsburgh | 1.35 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.50 | 1.57 | 1.74 | 1.24 | 1.10 |
| ortland (Oreg.) | 1.39 | 1.61 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.71 | 2.11 | 1.37 | (3) |
| an Francisco | 1.33 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.67 | 1.72 | 2.14 | 1.32 | (3) |
| eattle | 1.34 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.60 | (3) | 1.25 | (3) |
| oledo | 1.42 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.52 | 1.81 | (3) | 1.36 | 1.13 |

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work, but includes earnings under incentive systems.

(3) Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Over the 3-year period, the greatest proportionate gains in hourly earnings in most cities were for shake-out men—one of the less skilled jobs studied; although in a number of cities, the highest wage occupation—wood patternmakers—showed the greatest relative gain. Among individual cities, Birmingham showed the greatest percentage increase in earnings—at least 40 percent since January 1945 in each of the occupations studied. Except for patternmakers, however, the level of earnings remained lower in Birmingham than in any other city studied. Detroit wages generally exceeded those in other cities. On the whole, earnings tended to be highest among cities in the Great Lakes region and lowest in the South, in New England, and in the Mountain area.[4]

## Supplementary Wage Practices

Three out of 4 foundries included in the 1947 study had a 40-hour scheduled workweek; 1 in 14 reported a schedule of 45 hours, and 1 in 12 had a workweek of 48 hours or longer. Those operating in excess of 40 hours were found in relatively greater numbers in New England and Great Lakes cities than elsewhere.

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Further detail for each of the areas studied will be furnished upon request.

[2] Machine molders are frequently paid on an incentive basis, whereas other molders are more commonly paid on a time basis. Straight-time hourly averages in this study include incentive pay, but exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

[3] Refers to median change for all occupations and cities combined.

[4] Additional wage increases since the November 1947 survey, ranging from 9 to 13 cents an hour, have been reported for some establishments in such areas as Boston, Cincinnati, Newark, and Philadelphia.

Formal provisions for paid vacations were reported by 9 out of 10 establishments studied. All but a few of these foundries granted 1 week of paid vacation after 1 year of employment, and as many as four-fifths paid for 2-weeks' vacations after 5 years' service. In addition, nearly half of the establishments studied granted their plant workers from 2 to 11 paid holidays a year; the great majority provided 6 such holidays. All establishments that granted more than 6 paid holidays were located in the New York City area. Relatively few southern foundries studied provided paid holidays.

## Wholesale Groceries: Earnings in Large Cities, July 1947 [1]

LOCAL DELIVERY TRUCK DRIVERS in the wholesale grocery industry received an average wage of $1.20 or more an hour in 13 of 30 large cities in July 1947.[2] Order fillers and stockmen fared as well in 9 and 7 cities, respectively (table 1). Over-all average were below $1.00 an hour in only 10 cities for truck drivers, averages were under this figure in only 8 cities for order fillers, and in 14 cities for stockmen or helpers.

Hourly earnings of truck drivers averaged $1.40 or more in Chicago, Newark, New York, and in the Pacific Coast cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle. Workers in the 3 occupations studied in these cities, as well as those in Portland, Oreg., averaged at least $1.20. At the other extreme were 5 southern cities (Birmingham, Houston, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and Richmond) with averages under 75 cents an hour for truck drivers; only in Richmond were the average rates of pay above 75 cents for the other two jobs.

Truck drivers earned more than order fillers in 21 of the 27 cities in which comparisons were possible. The advantage in favor of truck drivers amounted to 20 cents or more in 4 cities (Cleveland, Los Angeles, Newark, and New York) a to at least 10 cents in 7 additional cities. Althou order fillers generally had higher earnings th stockmen, their advantage was usually sm Only Detroit, New Orleans, Philadelphia, S Louis, and Washington had averages for ord fillers 10 cents or more above those for stockme

The scheduled workweek in about half t wholesale houses in the study was 40 hou About a fourth had scheduled workweeks of ov 40 but not more than 45 hours and slightly mo than a fourth of more than 45 hours. Cities wit schedules of 48 or more hours in a majority o establishments were Atlanta, Birmingham, Hou ton, Jacksonville, and New Orleans.

Paid vacation plans which applied to warehous employees after 1 year of service were reported i all but 6 percent of the 374 establishment Three-fourths allowed 1 week with pay and nearl a fifth allowed 2 weeks. Cities with a majorit of establishments in the latter group were Boston New York, and Pittsburgh. After longer service varying from 2 to 5 years, a large majority o firms allowing 1 week with pay increased the tim to 2 weeks. Pay for certain holidays, typically 6 days a year, was also provided by most firms.

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for men in selected occupations in wholesale grocery establishments in 30 cities, July 1947*

| City | Order fillers | Stockmen or stock helpers | Truck drivers, local delivery |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | $0.84 | $0.75 | $0.87 |
| Baltimore | 1.01 | .96 | 1.10 |
| Birmingham | .71 | .63 | .62 |
| Boston | 1.16 | 1.14 | (2) |
| Buffalo | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.16 |
| Chicago | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.44 |
| Cincinnati | 1.05 | .97 | 1.08 |
| Cleveland | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.33 |
| Denver | (2) | .92 | .99 |
| Detroit | 1.20 | 1.08 | 1.28 |
| Houston | .69 | .66 | .73 |
| Indianapolis | .99 | .93 | .98 |
| Jacksonville | .66 | .71 | .73 |
| Kansas City | 1.19 | 1.14 | 1.25 |
| Los Angeles | 1.27 | 1.40 | 1.47 |
| Milwaukee | 1.06 | .97 | 1.11 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.14 |
| Newark-Jersey City | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.54 |
| New Orleans | .74 | .64 | .68 |
| New York | 1.36 | 1.33 | 1.57 |
| Philadelphia | 1.18 | 1.03 | 1.29 |
| Pittsburgh | 1.24 | 1.18 | 1.34 |
| Portland, Oreg | 1.24 | 1.20 | 1.27 |
| Providence | (2) | .98 | .89 |
| Richmond | .87 | .79 | .65 |
| St. Louis | 1.10 | .98 | 1.01 |
| San Francisco | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.46 |
| Seattle | 1.23 | 1.20 | 1.42 |
| Toledo | 1.18 | 1.14 | 1.25 |
| Washington, D. C | .99 | .89 | .97 |

[1] Exclusive of premium payments for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city presented here is available on request.

[2] The wage information in this summary refers to average hourly earnings (excluding premium pay for overtime and night work) in general line wholesale grocery establishments and grocery chain-store warehouses engaged in wholesale distribution of merchandise to retail outlets. The study included 374 establishments with 8 or more workers located in 30 cities of at least 100,000 population.

# elgium: Wage Trends and age Policies, 1939–47 [1]

THE BEGINNING OF 1947, wages and official ices in Belgium were a little more than three nes their prewar levels, according to indexes ued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. though these indexes do not reflect the wage vels of all workers or the prices of all items aking up the cost of living, they do demonstrate at real wages were substantially higher than ey had been during the war and immediately terwards. Preliminary figures indicate that ices continued to rise during the year 1947; it not possible to determine what these price creases meant in terms of the buying power of ages, inasmuch as no official wage data were ublished during this period.

The policy of the Belgian Government following liberation was to restore the prewar level f workers' real wages by means of increased production and price reductions rather than through age increases. Wage increases were generally uthorized only when inequities were such that o other course appeared feasible. By the end f 1947, the country had made substantial gains n production and most kinds of consumer goods ere available in normal supply.

## Wage and Price Trends

The latest official wage data released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs are indexes based on the hourly earnings of workers in 10 industries in December 1946, which follow.[2] The Ministry's indexes are based on earnings, excluding social-security premiums deducted by employers. Including these premiums, the weighted average index is about 360 rather than the 320 shown.

Three general increases in basic wages were authorized between 1939 and the end of 1947: 8 percent over 1940 rates, authorized in May 1941 by the Nazi occupation authorities; 60 percent over 1940 rates effective on September 1, 1944, by authorization of the Belgian Government; and a further 20 percent effective August 1, 1945, also authorized by the Belgian Government. Payment for 8 legal holidays a year, made obligatory for all categories of workers by Government decree in October 1946, was estimated to be the equivalent of a 2.66-percent increase in wages.

| | *Indexes (1936–38=100) of hourly earnings December 1946* |
|---|---|
| Coal mines | 367 |
| Steel mills | 303 |
| Metal manufacture | 301 |
| Construction | 324 |
| Paper and cardboard | 310 |
| Chemical products | 294 |
| Hides and leather | 322 |
| Food products | 294 |
| Breweries, etc | 286 |
| Textiles | 319 |
| Weighted average | 320 |

Increases affecting special categories of workers also accounted in large part for the rise in wage levels during the 8 years following the outbreak of the war—adjustments in minimum wage rates and in the wage scales of categories of workers whose rates were "abnormally low," and adjustments to eliminate area differentials. Between May 1946 and February 1947, these special adjustments were particularly numerous; the Minister of Labor estimated that they affected more than half of the 1.4 million manual and professional workers in the country.

Owing to the discontinuance of the Belgian cost-of-living index early in World War II, the only material available for estimating the purchasing power of wages during virtually all of the subsequent period is an unweighted index of official retail prices. In September 1944, when the Belgian Government returned from exile, the buying power of wages (measured by official indexes) was approximately half of what it had been in 1936–38. Following the liberation, wage levels improved substantially and in December 1946 real wages were about 96 percent of the 1936–38 average; at that time the official wage index was 320 and the official unweighted retail price index 333 (1936–38=100).

Prices continued to rise and by December 1947 were approximately 9 percent above December 1946 levels. Average earnings also rose, but figures are not available to show the extent of the

[1] Prepared by Jane H. Palmer of the Bureau's Staff on Foreign Labor Conditions.

[2] Compilation of this index was a one-time operation based on research carried on under the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Data were obtained by questionnaire for each quarter of the years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1946. The index covers the hourly earnings of adult male workers (skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled) and adult women workers (semiskilled and unskilled); it includes regularly paid bonuses, and excludes payments in kind and bonus payments which were individual or exceptional in nature.

rise and therefore the relationship between wages and official prices during 1947 cannot be determined. For example, effective January 12, 1947, the earnings of coal-mine workers were increased 6.8 percent; an increase in family allowances became effective in July 1947; double pay was authorized for all vacations taken during the year; other adjustments were authorized for special categories of workers.

Use of the official wage and price indexes leads to an overestimation of the value of real wages in December 1946 because both indexes fail to include all elements essential to such a determination.

Labor organizations have maintained that the official wage index for 10 industries is based primarily on earnings in industries which have been accorded exceptionally favorable treatment with respect to wage increases; and that, therefore, the increase shown is not representative. In the coal industry, which has the highest index among those shown, wage increases have been exceptionally large to make up for low prewar wage levels and to induce workers to enter the industry during a period of labor shortage. Wage indexes [3] prepared in November 1946 by the Conference of Christian Unions were at considerably lower levels than those compiled by the Ministry of Economic Affairs for December 1946.

| | *Wage indexes (1936–38=100), November 1946* |
|---|---|
| Highly skilled workers | 270 |
| Skilled workers | 284 |
| Laborers | 281 |

According to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the official price index does not fully reflect the effective price level, because prices actually charged often exceeded the legal prices upon which the index is based. Labor leaders have claimed that at the end of 1946 the consumption level of workers was actually as much as 15 or 20 percent below prewar. Notwithstanding that official food prices were fairly well stabilized, according to the Institute of Economic and Social Research (Catholic University of Louvain), the buying power of wages in 1942, as applied to a "normal" daily ration of 2,565 calories per person, dropped to less than a third of 1940 levels; even at the close of 1946, half of the calorie requirements for a daily ration were still obtainable only on the black market, where the prices of basic foods were ov 6 times 1936–38 prices.[4]

By the end of 1947, the franc had been stabilize production had improved, and supplies of mo categories of consumers' goods were available much larger quantities than at any other perio since 1939. Only a few products were rationed mainly basic foodstuffs such as bread, sugar meat, and fats. Food supplies were sufficientl improved to allow for increased rations, and foo consumption had reached 2,700 calories per perso a day—only slightly less than the prewar level o 2,900 calories. Coal, also in short supply, wa rationed for domestic heating. Clothing and other consumer goods were available in reasonabl quantity and variety.

## Wage Level in 1946

The National Office of Social Security has issued for the first quarter of 1946 the average hourly earnings of Belgian wage earners subject to social-security laws—the latest wage data available (see table).

The averages indicate that women in the major industry groups (except transportation, 70.3 percent, and hotels and personal service, 64.7 percent) earned less than 60 percent as much as men—a much greater postwar differential than existed in other countries covered by this series of articles.

National minimum rates for workers 21 years of age and over had been fixed in September 1945 at 7.20 francs an hour for women, 9.60 francs for male laborers, and 12 francs for skilled male workers. (These rates were increased in August 1946 to 9, 12, and 15 francs, respectively.) It is obvious from the table that the average earnings of women were in almost all instances lower than the 9.60-franc minimum for male laborers and in some cases even lower than the minimum for women.

## Wage and Price Policies

Except for 1887 legislation, specifying the place and time at which wages should be paid and a 1934 law regulating minimum wages for home work, Belgium had no wage legislation before World War II. Minimum wage rates were established as a general rule by collective bargaining through the joint industrial councils (*commissions paritaires*), without governmental intervention.

[3] No information is available with respect to the manner in which these data were compiled.

[4] Based on prices of 1 kilogram of flour, 2 kilograms of potatoes 250 grams of butter, 2 50 grams of meat, and 100 grams of bacon.

*gium: Average hourly earnings of wage earners, by sex and industry group, first quarter, 1946*

| Group | Average hourly earnings (in francs [1]) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women |
| ustry, total | 14.40 | 8.45 |
| Extractive industries | 14.20 | 7.45 |
| Quarrying and other construction materials | 14.10 | 7.65 |
| Mining | 14.55 | 6.75 |
| Manufacturing industries | 14.30 | 8.45 |
| Tobacco | 11.70 | 7.95 |
| Foods | 12.20 | 7.65 |
| Clothing | 12.95 | 7.90 |
| Beverages | 13.00 | 7.85 |
| Textiles | 13.15 | 8.80 |
| Wood and furniture | 13.25 | 7.75 |
| Hides and leather | 13.25 | 8.55 |
| Paper | 13.40 | 8.25 |
| Ceramics and glassware | 13.70 | 7.45 |
| Chemicals, not otherwise specified | 14.00 | 7.90 |
| Rubber | 14.00 | 8.30 |
| Metal manufacturing, not otherwise specified (common metals) | 14.15 | 8.40 |
| Oils, animal and vegetable fats, and margarine products | 14.20 | 7.75 |
| Sheet metal, metal castings, forging, wire | 14.75 | 8.75 |
| Production and distribution of electricity, gas and heat, water service | 15.00 | 6.50 |
| Machinery manufacturing, including electrical apparatus, vehicles, vessels, and aircraft | 15.50 | 9.00 |
| Printing and photography | 15.55 | 7.90 |
| Products of coal and petroleum | 15.95 | 7.70 |
| Art and precision work | 26.05 | 19.70 |
| Industries, not otherwise specified | 14.20 | 8.20 |
| Industries inadequately designated | 14.15 | 7.70 |
| Building and construction | 13.90 | 8.00 |
| Transportation | 16.00 | 11.25 |
| ommerce | 13.20 | 7.90 |
| Credit (finance, banking, insurance) | 16.15 | 7.20 |
| Trade (retail and wholesale) | 13.25 | 7.85 |
| Hotels and personal services | 12.45 | 8.05 |
| Miscellaneous | 14.35 | 7.10 |
| ersonnel in professional services | 11.45 | 5.50 |
| ublic services | 11.00 | 6.05 |
| orticulture and forestry | 11.85 | 7.05 |
| ishing | 63.75 | ---- |

[1] In March 1946, 1 Belgian franc was equivalent to 2.28 cents in United States currency. Comparisons of wages between countries are difficult because foreign exchange rates do not truly reflect international differences in living costs and because of the lack of information on relative productivity by industry in different countries. In general, differences in productivity markedly favor the United States.

Source: Belgian Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Revue du Travail, January 1947 (pp. 21–22).

The Nazi occupation authorities created a Prices and Wages Commissariat under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, with authority to fix prices as well as wages. Prices rose considerably faster than wages, however, and the discrepancy between wage levels and actual living costs was partially offset by the occupation authorities through allowances and bonuses, such as attendance and loyalty bonuses paid to underground miners, and by employers through supplements (equivalent to approximately 20 percent of money wages) granted in the form of meal distributions and allotments to factory employees, ostensibly for "personal use" but actually for sale.

When the Belgian Government returned in September 1944 following the liberation, it found an industrial plant comparatively little impaired by the war, but a monetary circulation which had more than trebled and a wage-price relationship which was seriously out of balance. The Government's reconstruction program was directed toward a drastic contraction of currency and bank credit, the maintenance of the existing wage level, insofar as possible, and the adjustment of prices to the wage level. Increased production under private enterprise was relied upon for the rehabilitation of the national economy. It proved to be impossible to reduce prices to meet the existing wage levels, and the increases mentioned above were therefore authorized.

The Government's policy concerning the rates paid to wage earners was determined primarily by the National Labor Conference, which was convened by the Government and composed of representatives of employers and of union organizations. The Conference had met first in 1939, and was resumed after liberation in September 1944. Many of its decisions, after being reviewed by the Government Price Regulation Board and by the Minister of Labor, were made effective by decree. Adjustments for salaried workers usually followed the pattern of adjustments set by the Conference for wage earners.

Notwithstanding the constant postwar pressure for higher wages to compensate for rising prices, the Government's wage policies were generally supported by a wide variety of persons and interests, including labor leaders who were alive to the danger of precipitating a wage-price spiral like that which had followed World War I. Consequently, on more than one occasion, demands for general wage increases presented to the Conference were either modified or withdrawn in favor of adjustments for special categories of workers; or in return for the Government's agreement to cut prices, to increase social-security benefits, and to promote other programs designed to relieve the pressure of high living costs.

An important factor lessening the pressure for wage increases was the strengthening of the national social-security program. Comprehensive social-security legislation affecting over 1.2 million wage earners and salaried workers whose employment was regulated by collective agreement was first introduced by Legislative Order of December 28, 1944.[5] By 1947, adjustments in line with higher wages and increased living costs had been authorized in old age, survivors', and invalids' pensions,

[5] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1945 (p. 67).

and in unemployment benefits; a system of compulsory sickness and invalidity insurance had been established; coverage under the social-security legislation enacted in 1944 had been extended to workers in agriculture and to other groups.

Reduced living costs were basic to the success of the Government's reconstruction policy: in the winter of 1944–45, the Government initiated a program which included stabilizing the prices of foods and other commodities, controlling rents, and subsidizing the prices of coal and certain basic foods. Until the spring of 1946, however, its efforts to reduce prices were largely ineffective, partly because of the broad scope of the program, and partly because of transportation difficulties and continuing scarcities in both manpower and goods. Even though the official prices of rationed foods were fairly well maintained, prices of other commodities continued high in relation to wages. This difference was offset to some extent through a national reequipment fund (*Fond National d'Aide au Rééquipement Ménager*), which was established by legislative order on November 15, 1945. The fund was maintained by employers and constituted a wage payment in kind, in that it supplied clothing and household equipment in exchange for vouchers issued to all workers covered by the social-security regulations or entitled to unemployment benefits.[6] Distribution of goods was still being made in 1947, and the benefits had been extended to other categories of workers.

In the spring of 1946, the Government renewed its price reduction program. A 10-percent reduction was decreed in the prices of consumer goods and certain public services; priorities were established for sellers who lowered prices by more than this amount; and penalties for failure to comply with these regulations were increased. At the end of 1946, the price level was substantially below that prevailing in the winter of 1945–46. This improvement in the price situation was largely erased during 1947; world prices were rising and by December 1947 a preliminary estimate showed that Belgian retail prices were approaching the levels of the winter of 1945–46.

[6] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1945 (p. 31).

# enmark: Wage Trends and Wage Policies, 1939–47 [1]

ANISH NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS appeared mewhat better off in 1947 than in 1939. Their rnings had increased by 73 percent, compared ith about a 60-percent rise in living costs, as easured by the official index numbers. There d been, however, a number of lean wartime ars, during which the wage earners' level of ving was seriously depressed. This was due in rt to governmental suspension of the 1939 greement for adjusting wages to compensate in ll for increases in living costs. During the ccupation, wage ceilings were more rigid than rice ceilings. After liberation, wage controls ere relaxed. However, price controls, the subdy program, and rationing were continued in ll force through the summer of 1947, and the tioning system was extended. Early in 1946, tioning of clothing and textiles was introduced; eat rationing was introduced on August 11, 1947.

## Wage Trends, 1939–47

Straight-time hourly earnings of workers in Danish industrial, handicraft, and commercial establishments were 73 percent higher in January 1947 than in July 1939, 2.52 kroner compared with 1.46 kroner. (See table 1.) [2]

Danish workers also receive vacation pay (4 percent of wages paid during the year, according to a law of 1938), payments for overtime, and shift premiums. These supplements averaged 12.9 øre an hour in the first quarter of 1947, compared with 7.3 øre an hour in the third quarter of 1939.[3]

The addition of the supplements raises the hourly earnings to 2.65 kroner in January 1947 compared with 1.53 kroner in July 1939. However, the percentage increase between the two dates is the same with and without the supplements.

The earnings data in table 1 include pay for both piece work and time work. Pieceworkers' earnings exceeded those of time workers by about 25 percent before the war and by about 19 percent in 1946. The proportion of total hours worked compensated by piece rates also declined. The average hourly earnings of pieceworkers and time workers for the year 1939 were 1.66 and 1.33 kroner, and for the year 1946 were 2.76 and 2.32 kroner, respectively. Thus, hourly earnings increased 66 percent for piecework and 74 percent for time work.

TABLE 1.—*Denmark: Average straight-time hourly earnings, in manufacturing, handicraft, and commerce, by sex and skill, 1939–47* [1]

| Year | Average straight-time hourly earnings (in kroner) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All workers | Men (adult) | | | Women |
| | | Skilled | Unskilled | Total | |
| 1939 | 1.47 | 1.72 | 1.46 | 1.56 | 0.96 |
| Third quarter | 1.46 | 1.71 | 1.45 | 1.56 | 0.96 |
| 1940 | 1.64 | 1.91 | 1.61 | 1.73 | 1.08 |
| 1941 | 1.76 | 2.06 | 1.77 | 1.91 | 1.18 |
| 1942 | 1.84 | 2.16 | 1.85 | 1.99 | 1.22 |
| First quarter | 1.76 | 2.08 | 1.74 | 1.88 | 1.20 |
| Fourth quarter | 1.91 | 2.21 | 1.90 | 2.03 | 1.24 |
| 1943 | 1.97 | 2.30 | 1.98 | 2.12 | 1.28 |
| 1944 | 2.09 | 2.41 | 2.12 | 2.24 | 1.37 |
| 1945 | 2.25 | 2.60 | 2.26 | 2.41 | 1.54 |
| First quarter | 2.13 | 2.43 | 2.13 | 2.25 | 1.46 |
| Fourth quarter | 2.37 | 2.77 | 2.37 | 2.55 | 1.63 |
| 1946 | 2.48 | 2.90 | 2.49 | 2.67 | 1.73 |
| First quarter | 2.36 | 2.77 | 2.37 | 2.55 | 1.65 |
| Second quarter | 2.45 | 2.86 | 2.47 | 2.65 | 1.73 |
| Third quarter | 2.52 | 2.94 | 2.54 | 2.71 | 1.75 |
| Fourth quarter | 2.55 | 3.02 | 2.56 | 2.75 | 1.78 |
| 1947: First quarter | 2.52 | 2.99 | 2.53 | 2.74 | 1.79 |

[1] Denmark. Det Statistiske Departement. Statistisk Aarbog, various issues, and Statistiske Efterretninger, various issues.

Between the third quarter of 1939 and the beginning of 1947, the cost-of-living index published by the Danish Government rose by about 59 percent (see table 2). A further rise brought the total increase to about 64 percent in the last quarter of 1947. Even with this price rise, Danish workers' real wages in late 1947 appeared to be somewhat above the prewar level.

The unions, however, have stated that the official index does not accurately measure increases that have occurred in workers' living expenses.

[1] Prepared by Jean A. Flexner of the Bureau's Foreign Labor Conditions Staff.

[2] The wage data discussed in this article were collected by the Danish Employers' Association from its members who employ approximately one-third of the total trade-union members in Denmark, and were published in the Arbejdsgiveren, and in the official bulletin (Statistiske Efterretninger). The analytical material is from the reports of Edith C. Wall, U. S. Embassy, Copenhagen, and also from the Danish Efterretninger.

The wage data are published quarterly and the four quarters of the year are designated as the January, April, July, and October quarters.

The Danish krone=100 øre. The krone in terms of U. S. currency was 20 cents during the year 1939, 19 cents in the period January to April 1940, and 21 cents in 1946 and 1947 (1st quarter).

Comparisons of wages between countries are difficult to interpret because foreign exchange rates do not truly reflect international differences in living costs and because of the lack of information on relative productivity in individual industries in different countries. On the average, differences in productivity markedly favor the United States.

[3] Overtime pay is relatively unimportant because the normal weekly schedule fixed by union agreements is 48 hours spread over 6 days, and consequently there is little opportunity for overtime.

They claim that deterioration in the quality of certain products necessitates the consumption of larger quantities than those specified in the budget currently priced, and that higher priced goods must be substituted for the lower priced articles in the budget which are not always available.

TABLE 2.—*Denmark: Index numbers of hourly earnings and cost of living, 1939–47*

[Third quarter 1939=100]

| Period | Indexes of— | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hourly earnings all workers [1] | Cost of living [2] |
| 1939 | 101 | 101 |
| Third quarter | 100 | 100 |
| 1940 | 112 | 123 |
| 1941 | 120 | 147 |
| 1942 | 126 | 153 |
| First quarter | 120 | 152 |
| Fourth quarter | 131 | 155 |
| 1943 | 135 | 156 |
| Second quarter | 136 | 156 |
| Fourth quarter | 141 | 156 |
| 1944 | 143 | 157 |
| Fourth quarter | 148 | 158 |
| 1945 | 154 | 159 |
| First quarter | 146 | 158 |
| Fourth quarter | 162 | 159 |
| 1946 | 170 | 158 |
| First quarter | 163 | 158 |
| Second quarter | 170 | 157 |
| Third quarter | 173 | 157 |
| Fourth quarter | 175 | 159 |
| 1947 | | |
| First quarter | 173 | 160 |
| Second quarter | | 162 |
| Third quarter | | 163 |
| Fourth quarter | | 164 |

[1] Computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics on basis of data shown for all workers in table 1.

[2] The Danish index is a quarterly index which is published in the official bulletin on a 1935 base. The same index, with a 1914 base, is referred to in national wage agreements. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has converted the index to a third quarter 1939 base in order to compare wage and price trends from 1939 to date. Direct taxes are included in the index (representing 6.7 percent of the total). The subgroup which includes such taxes increased somewhat more sharply than the index as a whole during the period covered by this table.

## Wage Structure, 1939–47

The ratio between the hourly earnings of skilled and unskilled men was about the same in January 1947 as in July 1939. The women wage earners' position relative to men had slightly improved. Taking the earnings of skilled men in each year as 100, the relationship between the three groups was as follows:

| | *July 1939* | *January 1947* |
|---|---|---|
| Men, skilled | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Men, unskilled | 84.8 | 84.6 |
| Women | 56.1 | 59.9 |

A considerable spread existed during the fir quarter of 1947, however, between straight-tim hourly earnings in occupations within the skille group of trades. Furthermore, the rates of in crease from July 1939 to the first quarter of 194 were by no means uniform within each of th groups shown in table 3. Some of the most pro nounced increases occurred in occupations tha were very low-paid before the war—e. g., seam stresses, women in laundries, and female boot-and shoe workers. The earnings of skilled male boot and shoe-workers also increased sharply.

Earnings of men, both skilled and unskilled, in creased more in the Provinces than in Copenhage during the period under consideration. I women's trades, however, the reverse was true women's earnings in Copenhagen rose more tha in the Provinces. At the end of the period, th differentials between Copenhagen and the Pro vinces were almost as marked as in 1939.

TABLE 3.—*Denmark: Average straight-time hourly earning for selected occupations, by sex, in Copenhagen and th provinces, first quarter 1947* [1]

| Occupation and sex | Hourly earnings, first quarter 1947, in— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Copenhagen | | Provinces | |
| | Kroner | Percent increase from July 1939 | Kroner | Percent increase from July 1939 |
| Men, skilled trades [2] | 3.23 | 68.2 | 2.76 | 74.1 |
| Boot and shoe workers | 3.35 | 92.5 | 2.63 | 100.8 |
| Bricklayers | 3.56 | 34.3 | 2.72 | 50.1 |
| Building carpenters | 3.30 | 61.0 | 2.64 | 71.4 |
| Electricians | 3.06 | 66.3 | 2.64 | 66.0 |
| Painters | 3.44 | 67.8 | 2.72 | 72.2 |
| Smiths and machinists | 3.24 | 73.3 | 2.85 | 81.5 |
| Typesetters | 3.08 | 67.4 | 2.81 | 67.1 |
| Men, unskilled trades [2] | 2.65 | 67.7 | 2.43 | 73.6 |
| Brewery, etc., workers | 2.58 | 66.5 | 2.48 | 71.0 |
| Textile workers | 2.63 | 71.9 | 2.42 | 77.0 |
| Excavation and concrete workers | 3.01 | 58.4 | 2.56 | 84.2 |
| Workers in iron and metal industries | 2.68 | 78.7 | 2.45 | 80.1 |
| Store and warehouse workers | 2.39 | 78.3 | 2.24 | 71.6 |
| Dockers | 2.93 | 58.4 | 2.83 | 61.7 |
| Women's trades [2] | 1.86 | 89.7 | 1.68 | 80.6 |
| Unskilled cigar workers | 2.15 | 72.0 | 2.02 | 56.6 |
| Textile workers | 1.86 | 80.6 | 1.64 | 78.3 |
| Seamstresses | 1.94 | 128.2 | 1.69 | 113.9 |
| Boot and shoe workers | 1.97 | 95.0 | 1.64 | 93.2 |
| Workers in iron and metal industries | 1.87 | 90.8 | 1.59 | 89.3 |
| Paper goods and box workers | 1.77 | 96.3 | 1.60 | 81.8 |
| Laundries | 1.58 | 95.0 | 1.45 | 95.0 |
| Charwomen | 1.58 | 79.5 | 1.52 | 90.0 |

[1] Source: Denmark. Statistiske Departement. Statistiske Efterretninger, November 29, 1947, No. 45 (pp. 374–77); and June 1, 1940, No. 20 (pp. 144–47).

[2] Total, all trades. Only occupations employing over 1,000 workers in Copenhagen are shown.

## Wage and Price Policies

Wage controls during the war period were effected by agreement between the central federations of employers and trade-unions but were modified by legislation. A nation-wide basic agreement between the Danish Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions in October 1939 provided for wage supplements exactly proportional to the rise in the cost-of-living index. However, this agreement was modified in March 1940 and was suspended altogether by the coalition Government which functioned during the Nazi occupation, while ceilings were imposed on prices as well as on wages. In order to keep down the prices of staple goods, subsidies were granted to producers, and price discount cards were given to needy consumers.[4]

In spite of the ceilings, prices soon resumed their upward trend, but the rate of rise decreased in 1943. Although the Government from time to time adjusted wages to compensate for increases in the prices of bread and other essential goods, these cost-of-living supplements did not fully compensate for the price rise and during the entire occupation period hourly earnings lagged behind the cost of living. The effect of the Government-authorized increases in March and August 1945 was to reverse this situation and, by the end of 1945, hourly earnings were 62 percent and the cost-of-living index was 59 percent above the July 1939 level.

The wage agreements negotiated for practically all Danish industries in the spring of 1946 raised basic rates and again linked wage rates to the cost-of-living index. The agreements prescribed semiannual wage adjustments of 5 øre an hour for every 6-point rise in the cost-of-living index based on 1914; the index was 291 in the fourth quarter of 1945. (This is equivalent to a rise of 3.3 points of the index used in table 2 which has been converted to a third-quarter 1939 base.) On September 1, 1947, the first wage adjustment under this formula took effect.

[4] See Labor Conditions in Denmark, Monthly Labor Review, November 1944, or Serial No. R. 1709 (p. 7) and Danish Social Policy in Wartime, International Labor Review, August 1944 (pp. 185-206).

# Switzerland: Wage Trends and Wage Policies, 1939–47 [1]

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS of wage earners in Swiss manufacturing and construction industries increased by at least 75 percent between June1939 and the third quarter of 1947. Prices, as measured by official indexes rose 59.3 percent at retail and about 117 percent at wholesale, during the same period. Available data indicate that the purchasing power of Swiss wage earners has risen above the prewar level—limited, however, by a few shortages of consumers' goods.

Changes in the Swiss wage structure during the war and postwar periods tended to reduce the differentials in earnings between men and women workers, adult and young workers, wage earners in urban and rural areas, between workers in various industries, and of skilled and unskilled workers. Increased amounts paid as family allowances have, however, tended to widen the gap in earnings among workers on the basis of marital status and number of dependent children.

Unlike most European countries, Switzerland had not employed wage controls either during or after World War II up to the beginning of 1948. However, legislative measures taken in 1941 empowered the Government to extend wage increases granted through collective bargaining agreements to wage earners not covered by these contracts. In moves designed to stabilize prices and assure adequate distribution of war-reduced supplies, control was exercised over prices and supplies from the very beginning of the war; rationing of important food products was still in force as late as January 1948.

The inability to obtain needed imports and the excessive inflow of gold and foreign exchange during the war and postwar periods threatened Switzerland's relative wage-price stability. Most export restrictions and currency limitations adopted as counter-inflationary measures were lifted after the war, as increased production elsewhere made imports available. Swiss industrial employment rose to about 34 percent above the prewar level by the end of 1947; and competitive demands for scarce labor needed by industries expanding to meet unprecedented world and domestic demands led to a shift of workers from lower to higher paying industries. The 194 European production crisis was reflected in Swi zerland by new inflationary pressures. In Feb ruary 1948, the principal labor and employer organizations as well as other economic group adopted a voluntary stabilization program whic had been recommended by a Government-spon sored anti-inflation conference late in 1947. Thi program provides for maintenance of the level o wages and prices prevailing at the beginning o the year up to October 31, 1948.

## Money Wages

Limited earnings data based on wages and cost-of-living allowances paid to workers in Swiss manufacturing and construction industries which were covered by labor-inspection laws (hereafter referred to as series A [2]) show that average hourly earnings in the third quarter of 1947 were 74.6 above the January–August 1939 level (see table 1). Increases in workers' earnings were sharpest after World War II ended; about 41 percent of the rise occurred between VE-day (second quarter of 1945) and the third quarter of 1947. However, these data probably understate the actual extent of the rise in earnings (1) because they exclude supplementary allowances other than those paid in connection with increases in the cost of living, and (2) because these data are based on surveys limited to firms covered by federal labor-inspection laws. Such laws generally apply to the larger establishments, whereas increases in earnings have been relatively greater in the lower-paying smaller establishments.

Series C (table 2), based on more complete earnings data as well as a broader survey of industries than series A, shows an increase of 77.5 percent in average hourly earnings of wage earners in Swiss industry, crafts, and commerce between June 1939 and October 1946 (the latest date for which the information is available). Projecting the increase in series C to the third quarter of 1947, on the basis of the percentage rise recorded by series A, indicates that the more limited series (A) understates the extent of the increase in

[1] Prepared by Joseph Mintzes of the Bureau's Staff on Foreign Labor Conditions.

[2] In order to facilitate presentation of data, the various earnings series have been designated by the capital letters A, B, and C in the order of appearance in the accompanying tables.

verage hourly earnings from 1939 to the third quarter of 1947 by something like 15 percent.[3] Indexes of weekly earnings based on the same data as the hourly indexes in series A and series B show the same percentage changes as the respective indexes of hourly earnings. Average weekly hours worked in Swiss industry, crafts, and commerce remained relatively constant during the war and postwar periods for which data are available—rising slightly from about 47 hours in 1939 to about 48 hours in 1947, according to official statistics. The legal workweek for factories in Switzerland has remained 48 hours, and the law provides for time and a quarter for authorized overtime; however, a 52-hour week without overtime pay may be permitted by the Government in cases of emergency.

TABLE 1.—*Switzerland: Indexes of money and real hourly earnings of wage earners, cost of living, and average number of hours worked*

[January–August 1939=100]

| Period | Indexes of— | | | | | Average weekly hours[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cost of living[1] | Average hourly earnings (Series A)[2] | | Average hourly earnings (Series B)[3] | | |
| | | Money | Real | Money | Real | |
| 1939: January–August | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 46.8–47.7 |
| 1940 | 111.0 | 103.4 | 93.2 | 102.6 | 93.0 | 47.3 |
| 1941 | 128.2 | 112.1 | 87.5 | 110.6 | 86.9 | 47.0 |
| 1942 | 142.0 | 122.8 | 86.5 | 122.3 | 86.4 | 46.8 |
| 1943 | 148.9 | 131.8 | 88.5 | 132.8 | 89.4 | 47.1 |
| 1944 | 152.0 | 138.3 | 91.0 | 141.3 | 93.1 | 47.3 |
| 1945: First quarter | 152.7 | 142.0 | 93.0 | 147.8 | 96.6 | 47.5 |
| Second quarter | 153.8 | 144.2 | 93.7 | | | 47.6 |
| Third quarter | 153.4 | 146.5 | 95.5 | 153.4 | 100.5 | 47.8 |
| Fourth quarter | 151.2 | 151.1 | 99.9 | | | 47.6 |
| 1946: First quarter | 149.9 | 154.4 | 103.0 | 162.6 | 107.8 | 47.8 |
| Second quarter | 151.6 | 159.4 | 105.1 | | | 47.9 |
| Third quarter | 151.6 | 163.6 | 107.9 | 172.6 | 112.6 | 48.0 |
| Fourth quarter | 155.1 | 166.1 | 107.1 | | | 47.8 |
| 1947: First quarter | 153.3 | 170.3 | 109.7 | 178.6 | 114.1 | 47.9 |
| Second quarter | 159.0 | 172.4 | 108.4 | | | 47.9 |
| Third quarter | 159.3 | 174.6 | 109.6 | ..... | ..... | 47.9 |
| Fourth quarter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[1] Represents the movement of prices paid by wage earners and clerical workers for commonly purchased items which are included in the index components of food, clothing, fuel-light, and rent. Official surveys have been conducted in June of each year since 1940 on prices paid for miscellaneous goods and services; although this component does not enter the index, official adjustments which take account of these items indicate that the inclusion of this component would not affect the index by more than 2 points during the period under consideration. In June 1947, the difference was only 0.3 of a point.

[2] Series A refers to wages and cost-of-living allowances of wage earners in Swiss manufacturing and construction industries. These data are collected in surveys of business activity and refer to payments in establishments covered by Federal labor-inspection regulation. In 1947, these indexes were based on information supplied by about 3,300 firms employing 242,000 wage earners.

[3] Series B represents the annual earnings converted to an hourly basis for adult wage earners reporting accidents under the workmen's compensation regulations. These earnings include wages, cost of living allowances, and all other payments except overtime pay. The index is computed by weighting earnings data of reporting industries by the number of workers covered by accident insurance for the years 1927 to 1936.

[4] The average number of hours worked refers to the same industries as series A. For 1939 to 1941, inclusive, only percentage distributions according to various workweeks were published in La Vie Economique; the averages here presented for that period were computed from these distributions by the International Labor Office. For 1942–44, the annual averages were computed by the BLS from available quarterly averages.

Sources: La Vie Economique, November 1947, Supplement (p. 25); December 1947 (p. 465); and various issues; published by the Federal Department of Public Economy, Berne, Switzerland; The International Labor Review, June 1947 (p. 597), published by the International Labor Office, Montreal.

[3] A third series of earnings statistics (series B in table 1) is based on all earnings except overtime pay and refers to data submitted by adult workers involved in accidents under workmen's compensation regulations. Those data have been included in table 1 for purposes of comparison with series A. The rise in series B, limited by the nature of its source and coverage, would indicate an increase of about 8 percent more than is noted in series A from prewar to the third quarter of 1947.

Incomes of salaried workers did not rise as much as those of wage earners, during the war and postwar periods. Average monthly salaries of employees in Swiss industry, commerce, and transportation rose 53.2 percent between June 1939 and October 1946. (Average hourly earnings of wage earners in the same industries rose 77.5 percent during this period, according to series C.) Variations in the relative increases for different groups of salaried workers in general followed the same trends as those noted below for wage earners (i. e., in relation to sex, skill, industry, and location, etc.).

## Real Earnings

According to the official indexes of real earnings,[4] listed in table 1, average hourly real earnings of Swiss wage earners had regained prewar levels in the latter part of 1945 and early 1946, after declining to 86.5 percent of the prewar average in 1942. During the postwar boom period, hourly real earnings rose sharply; series B showed that real earnings in the first half of 1947 were 14.1 percent above the prewar level. Movements of the more limited series A index, which covers only wages and cost-of-living allowances, indicate a general leveling of real earnings during 1947. Indexes of average weekly real earnings moved in the same fashion as those for hourly earnings during the periods considered.

Swiss wage earners' purchasing power in general has not been limited seriously during the postwar period by shortages. With the exception of wheat and coal, wage earners have been able to purchase most items in customary prewar quantities.

[4] See footnote 1 of table 1 on the cost-of-living index employed as a deflator in computing the official real earnings indexes.

## Wage Structure Changes

Between June 1939 and October 1946, there was a significant reduction in earnings differentials in Switzerland between men and women, adults and young workers, and between skilled and unskilled or semiskilled workers. The following summary of data from table 2 indicates that gains in average hourly earnings of young workers and women were the sharpest during this period—rising 116.7 and 93.3 percent, respectively. Indexes showing the relative changes in earnings for the various categories covered in terms of average hourly earnings of skilled men follow:

| | Men | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *June 1939 earnings* | *Skilled* | *Others* | *Women* | *Youths* |
| Hourly (in francs) | 1. 55 | 1. 18 | 0. 75 | 0. 54 |
| Indexes (skilled men=100) | 100. 0 | 76. 1 | 48. 4 | 34. 8 |
| *October 1946 earnings* | | | | |
| Hourly (in francs) | 2. 47 | 2. 04 | 1. 45 | 1. 17 |
| Indexes (skilled men=100) | 100. 0 | 82. 6 | 58. 7 | 47. 4 |
| *June 1939–October 1946* | | | | |
| Percent increase in earnings | 59. 3 | 72. 9 | 93. 3 | 116. 7 |

Earnings differentials among wage earners in urban, semiurban, and rural areas in Switzerland narrowed somewhat during the war and postwar periods. On the basis of data available for industry, commerce, and crafts since October 1943, average hourly earnings of wage earners in urban areas rose 26.9 percent by October 1946, in semiurban areas by 30.5 percent, and in rural areas by 32.4 percent. (These percentages were weighted by industry according to the distribution of employment disclosed in the 1946 survey.) The narrowing of differentials was most marked among women workers, somewhat less than the average among the skilled men, and negligible among young workers. Average hourly earnings of semiskilled and unskilled wage earners, the most numerous of any of the categories surveyed in the small city and rural areas in 1946, are presented below for 1943 and 1946 to illustrate the narrowing of earnings differentials; indexes have been computed by using average hourly earnings of unskilled and semiskilled urban workers as a bas

| | *Urban* | *Small city* | Ru |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1943: | | | |
| Hourly earnings (in francs) | 1. 71 | 1. 57 | 1. 5 |
| Indexes (urban earnings=100) | 100. 0 | 91. 8 | 88. |
| 1946: | | | |
| Hourly earnings (in francs) | 2. 12 | 2. 01 | 1. 9 |
| Indexes (urban earnings=100) | 100. 0 | 94. 8 | 90. |

In general, earnings of workers in the lower-paying industries rose more than those in the higher-paying industries during both the war and postwar periods (see table 2, series C). Thus hourly earnings of workers in the relatively low-paying industries—textiles, clothing, paper and leather, wood, and stone and clay—increased more than the average for all industries. On the other hand, increases recorded for workers in the higher-paying industries—food, graphic arts, commerce, and transportation—were below the overall average. However, earnings of the relatively low-paid artisans were a notable exception; by October 1946 they rose 57.6 percent over the prewar level whereas the average increase for all groups during this period was 77.5 percent. Also contrary to the general trend noted, workers in the relatively high-paying watch and jewelry industries were among those obtaining the greatest increases during this period—87.9 percent.[5]

War and postwar increases in family allowances[6] have tended to widen earnings differentials. Hourly earnings of single workers covered by surveys of workers subject to collective agreements and wage regulations in five large cities rose by 61.9 percent between October 1939 and October 1947; for married workers without children, 63.7; and for married workers with 2 children, 73.0 percent.

## Wage and Price Policies

Switzerland imposed no governmental wage controls or restrictions on collective bargaining during 1939–47. In the absence of wage controls or restrictions on collective bargaining, organized

[5] This percentage does not completely reflect the extent of the increase; for explanation, see footnote 5, table 2.

[6] Family allowances in Switzerland are generally part of wage provisions in collective agreements and are paid as part of the wage rate or cost-of-living allowance; the data above refer only to industries in which family allowances have been adopted.

TABLE 2.—*Switzerland: Average hourly earnings [1] (series C) in industry, crafts, and commerce, by industry group, skill, sex, and age, June 1939–October 1946*

| Industry | Average hourly earnings (in francs) [2] | | | | | | | | Percent change in earnings, June 1939 to October 1946 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | | | | Women | | Youths (under 18 years of age) | | Men | | Women | Youths | Total [2] |
| | Skilled | | Semiskilled and unskilled | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1939 | 1946 | 1939 | 1946 | 1939 | 1946 | 1939 | 1946 | Skilled | Semi-skilled | | | |
| Industries: Average | 1.55 | 2.47 | 1.18 | 2.04 | 0.75 | 1.45 | 0.54 | 1.17 | 59.3 | 72.9 | 93.3 | 116.7 | 77.5 |
| Textile | 1.28 | 2.36 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.72 | 1.45 | 0.48 | 1.15 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 139.6 | 99.2 |
| Clothing and household equipment | 1.53 | 2.50 | 1.20 | 2.07 | .73 | 1.40 | .49 | 1.10 | 63.4 | 72.5 | 91.8 | 124.5 | 89.0 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco | 1.69 | 2.41 | 1.30 | 1.96 | .71 | 1.27 | .53 | 1.08 | 42.6 | 50.8 | 78.9 | 103.8 | 64.8 |
| Chemical | 1.55 | 2.55 | 1.30 | 2.17 | .79 | 1.37 | .61 | 1.08 | 64.5 | 66.9 | 73.4 | 77.0 | 69.1 |
| Paper and leather | 1.49 | 2.54 | 1.22 | 2.14 | .70 | 1.38 | .48 | 1.17 | 70.5 | 75.4 | 97.1 | 143.7 | 85.5 |
| Graphic arts | 2.00 | 2.99 | 1.26 | 2.02 | .81 | 1.33 | ------- | 1.05 | 49.5 | 60.3 | 64.2 | ------- | 55.6 |
| Wood | 1.44 | 2.28 | .99 | 1.84 | .65 | 1.31 | .48 | 1.20 | 58.3 | 85.8 | 101.5 | 150.0 | 81.8 |
| Metal and machines [4] | 1.48 | 2.39 | 1.19 | 2.03 | .77 | 1.40 | .61 | 1.22 | 61.5 | 70.6 | 81.8 | 100.0 | 69.2 |
| Watch and jewelry [5] | 1.62 | 2.88 | 1.28 | 2.32 | .91 | 1.78 | .60 | 1.40 | 77.7 | 81.3 | 95.6 | 133.3 | 87.9 |
| Stone and clay | 1.47 | 2.41 | 1.12 | 2.04 | .73 | 1.37 | .60 | 1.27 | 63.9 | 82.1 | 87.7 | 111.7 | 80.2 |
| Artisans | 1.50 | 2.35 | 1.22 | 1.96 | .90 | 1.38 | .47 | .99 | 56.7 | 60.7 | 53.3 | 110.6 | 57.6 |
| Commerce | 1.69 | 2.47 | 1.34 | 2.06 | .91 | 1.48 | .48 | 1.00 | 46.2 | 53.7 | 62.6 | 108.3 | 54.2 |
| Private transportation | 1.75 | 2.44 | 1.28 | 1.97 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 39.4 | 53.9 | ------- | ------- | 50.6 |

[1] Series C refers to all earnings of wage earners covered in annual surveys conducted by the Federal Office of Industry, Trades, and Labor in collaboration with employers' associations. The 1946 survey covered 398,336 wage earners in 21,592 establishments in industry, crafts, and commerce.

[2] In 1939, the Swiss franc exchanged on the average for 22.53 United States cents; in 1940 for 22.68 cents; and in 1941 (the last war year for which an average has been computed by the Federal Reserve Board) for 23.21 cents. Since 1946, the Swiss franc has exchanged for 23.36 United States cents. Great caution, nevertheless, should be used in comparing Swiss wage data with those of the United States. Comparisons of wages between countries are difficult to interpret because foreign exchange rates do not truly reflect international differences in living costs and because of the lack of information on relative productivity by industry in different countries. Wherever productivity studies have been made, the differences favor the United States.

[3] Percentage changes for all groups are based on indexes of hourly earnings weighted by June 1939 employment data.

[4] Family allowances and special bonuses excluded in some cases; age limit for young workers set at 20 years for these industries.

[5] Data for the watch industry of this classification refer to 1944 and 1945; note has been made in official sources that these figures do not include increased cost-of-living and family allowances for this industry.

Source: La Vie Economique, August 1947, pp. 294-309.

labor agreed to avoid work stoppages during the war in the interest of national welfare.[7]

The administration, however, took steps to improve the earning position of those workers (largely not covered by collective agreements) whose earnings did not increase in relation to rising prices as much as earnings of other workers. In 1941, the Cantonal and Federal Governments were empowered, under certain conditions, to extend collective agreements to cover all workers in an industry throughout a Canton or the entire nation. In addition, a Consultative Commission on Wages, established in the same year, advised the Government on questions relating to earnings of workers by means of quarterly recommendations covering wage adjustments to meet rising prices.

Legislation adopted by the Swiss Federal Assembly on October 1, 1941, and subsequently renewed during the war and postwar periods,[8] enables the Cantonal and Federal Governments to apply a collective agreement, either in whole or in part, within a Canton or throughout the nation. This power has been most frequently used to extend the coverage of wage clauses dealing with cost-of-living allowances. In general, a declaration invoking this law can be issued if in a certain industry a majority of the workers and the employers who employ a majority of the workers are already governed by the agreement and approve the order.[9] Agreements or clauses cannot be extended unless, in the opinion of the authorities, a real need for such action exists. Provisions of the clauses or agreements adopted must not violate existing legislation and are required to recognize regional differences. If clauses of existing contracts are more favorable than those under the extension of agreements, they are not affected.

The Consultative Commission, composed of specialists and representatives of management, labor, and the Government, issued quarterly wage adjustment recommendations up to the second quarter of 1946 when the group's authority expired. Although no legal compulsion was attached

[7] Relatively little time was lost due to labor disputes during the war; from 1,480 to 17,690 man-days were lost annually due to disputes between 1939 and 1944, inclusive, compared with 184,483 in 1946.

[8] Effective up to December 1, 1948, under latest renewal. Trade unions have favored converting these emergency laws into permanent legislation.

[9] The consent of a labor or employers' organization is considered the same as an approval by all its members.

to the Commission's findings, the Commission's prestige was sufficient to give its suggestions considerable weight. In June 1947, a similar Consultative Commission was established for the same general purpose.

Governmental authority over prices, established in 1932, was invoked at the beginning of the war and special war agencies were set up to administer price ceilings, rationing, and subsidies. The Government's aim was to keep prices from rising and to maintain an adequate distribution of war-reduced supplies. Sharp increases were noted in prices during the early years of the war (see table 1) as Switzerland was cut off from normal sources of supply. The price control program became more effective as the war continued; although various regulations were removed upon the termination of hostilities, the price control machinery remained in operation. As late as December 1947, rationing still governed the distribution of such important food items as sugar, grain products, rice, cheese, butter, oils, bread, and milk.

Toward the end of 1947, the Government sponsored a conference of representatives of labor, management, agriculture, and other interested organizations to discuss means of preventing wage-price spiral. As a result of this conferenc a voluntary stabilization program was adopted b the principal labor,[10] employers', and other econom organizations in February 1948. Wages and pric prevailing at the beginning of the year are to b frozen until October 31, 1948; however, wage in creases may be permitted under terms of th agreement for workers whose real earnings ar still below the August 1939 level and for othe workers to the extent that employers can absor resulting increased costs without raising price Other wage and price increases may be allowed i hardship cases or in order to adjust inequalities Administration of this program is to be placed under a joint commission on which labor and management groups are to have equal representa tion, and whose impartial president is to be name by the Government. The Commission will rel upon the voluntary cooperation of participatin groups for carrying out its decisions. The agree ment may be suspended on 3 months' notice, i important economic changes take place.

[10] The Metal Workers' Union, one of the largest unions in the Swiss Fe eration of Trade Unions, was withholding approval of the agreement whe this article went to press.

# ork Injuries in 1947: reliminary Estimates

ESPITE SOME IMPROVEMENT in the general pects of on-the-job safety, rising employment d the effects of two major disasters again pushed e total of disabling work injuries over the 2 illion mark in 1947. This was the seventh con-cutive year in which disabling work injuries ere in excess of 2 million.

The 1947 total of disabling work injuries was timated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at 2,059,000. This total is less than 1 percent above the 1946 total of 2,056,000 disabling injuries and, in view of the expansion in most industrial activities during the year, may be regarded as an improvement. The fatality record was less favorable, however. About 17,000 workers were killed in on-the-job accidents during 1947 as compared with 16,500 in 1946—an increase of 3 percent. This disproportionate rise in fatalities resulted primarily from the Texas City explosion and the Centralia mine disaster. In contrast, the available information indicates a decline in the volume of permanent-partial impairments from 92,400 in 1946 to 90,000 in 1947.

*Estimated number of disabling injuries during 1947, by industry group*

[Preliminary figures. Difference between total number of injuries and injuries to employees represents injuries to self-employed workers

| Industry group | All disabilities | | Fatalities | | Permanent-total disabilities | | Permanent-partial disabilities | | Temporary-total disabilities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | To employees | Total | To employees | Total | To employees | Total | To employees | Total | To employees |
| l groups | 2,059,000 | 1,634,600 | 17,000 | 12,300 | 1,800 | 1,400 | 90,000 | 71,800 | 1,950,200 | 1,549,100 |
| riculture [1] | 298,000 | 70,600 | 4,300 | 1,000 | 400 | 100 | 14,900 | 3,500 | 278,400 | 66,000 |
| ining and quarrying [2] | 92,900 | 88,300 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 200 | 200 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 87,100 | 82,800 |
| onstruction [3] | 151,700 | 105,100 | 2,400 | 1,800 | 300 | 200 | 4,300 | 3,000 | 144,700 | 100,100 |
| anufacturing [4] | 539,000 | 530,100 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 200 | 200 | 27,200 | 26,800 | 508,900 | 500,500 |
| ublic utilities | 27,700 | 27,700 | 400 | 400 | (5) | (5) | 600 | 600 | 26,700 | 26,700 |
| rade [3] | 360,600 | 287,700 | 1,500 | 1,300 | 100 | 100 | 8,600 | 6,900 | 350,400 | 279,400 |
| ailroads [6] | 71,900 | 71,900 | 800 | 800 | 300 | 300 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 65,800 | 65,800 |
| iscellaneous transportation [3] | 135,200 | 116,200 | 900 | 700 | 100 | 100 | 7,400 | 6,400 | 126,800 | 109,000 |
| ervices, government, and miscellaneous industries [3] | 382,000 | 337,000 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 200 | 200 | 17,900 | 15,700 | 361,400 | 318,800 |

[1] Based on fragmentary data.
[2] Based largely on Bureau of Mines data.
[3] Based on small sample studies.
[4] Based on comprehensive survey.
[5] Less than 50.
[6] Based on Interstate Commerce Commission data.

The actual time lost in 1947 because of work injuries which occurred in 1947 is estimated as about 44,700,000 man-days, or the equivalent of a year's full-time employment for approximately 150,000 workers. This, however, represents only a part of the total production losses accruing from these injuries. If additional allowance is made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent physical impairments included in the 1947 total, the economic time loss chargeable to these injuries would amount to about 233,700,000 man-days. This is equivalent to a year's employment for 780,000 workers, or about six times as much time as was lost during the year because of strikes.

In addition to the 17,000 workers who died as a result of work injuries in 1947, there were 1,800 who will be totally disabled for the remainder of their lives, and 90,000 others who will have some more or less disabling impairment for the remainder of their lives. Each of the remaining 1,950,000 injuries resulted in an inability to work lasting at least 1 full day after the day of injury, but without permanent ill effects.

Expanded operations and increased employment during 1947 were largely responsible for the sharp rise in the number of injuries in construction, mining and quarrying, public-utility operations, and trade. In construction, the 1947 total of 151,700 disabling injuries was 15 percent greater than in 1946, but construction fatalities increased only 9 percent to a total of 2,400. In mining and quarrying, fatalities increased 15 percent over 1946, but the total volume of injuries rose only 11 percent.

In agriculture, in railroads, and in the miscellaneous industry group, composed of services and governmental operations, there were fewer injuries in 1947 than in 1946.

In the manufacturing group of industries, the increase in work injuries normally associated with rising employment did not materialize. The 1947 total of 539,000 disabling injuries was slightly lower than the 1946 total of 541,500. There were, however, 2,700 deaths in manufacturing during 1947, representing an increase of 200 over the 1946 total. This rise in the number of fatalities was largely due to the Texas City explosion.

In general, the information now available indicates some improvement in industrial safety during 1947, particularly in manufacturing. On the basis of current reports for the first 9 months of 1947, the final injury-frequency rates for most manufacturing industries probably will be substantially lower than in 1946.

## Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Third Quarter of 1947

WORK INJURIES IN MANUFACTURING were more numerous during the third quarter of 1947 than in the preceding 3-month period. In comparison with 1946, however, the injury frequency-rate record for the first 9 months of 1947 showed a substantial improvement.

Seasonal influences were largely responsible for the third-quarter upswing in injuries, the most pronounced increases being in those industries which normally expand their operations in the summer months. Sharp rises in the injury frequency rates for some of the food- and lumber-processing industries typify the effect of expanding operations on the occurrence of work injuries.

The injury frequency rate for manufacturing as a whole was 16.6 disabling injuries for each million employee-hours worked during the third quarter of 1947—somewhat higher than the averages of 15.7 for the second quarter and of 16.0 for the first quarter. It was, however, considerably lower than the 18.1 average for the third quart of 1946.

It is estimated that approximately 126,4 manufacturing workers were disabled for 1 more days as a result of work injuries during t third quarter of 1947. About 500 of these i juries resulted in death and about 5,300 othe were known to have resulted in permanent phys cal impairments at the time the reports for th quarter were prepared. Later information r garding the outcome of the injuries which we at first considered as only temporary may requi an upward revision in these estimates of the mo serious cases.

Working time lost by the injured persons durin the quarter is estimated as about 2,528,000 man days, representing a value in wages alone of ove $20,200,000. This, however, represents only portion of the total cost which will accrue fro these injuries. It includes no allowance for th economic losses arising from the many deaths an permanent impairments nor for the incidenta costs associated with the injury-producing acci dents.

The estimate of 126,400 disabling injuries i 3,400 above the estimated total for the secon quarter of 1947. It is, however, 2,400 less than th corresponding estimate for the third quarter o 1946.

Only 45 of the 116 manufacturing classification for which data were available had significantly higher injury rates in the third quarter than in the preceding quarter. In contrast, the rates fo 40 classifications were essentially unchanged and the rates for 31 others showed a declining incidence of injuries.

The best third-quarter injury frequency rate for any of the listed industry classifications was 0.9 for the synthetic rubber industry. Other outstandingly good rates were 2.7 for the electric lamp (bulbs) industry; 3.2 for the synthetic textile fiber industry; 3.9 for the women's and children's clothing industry; and 4.0 for the explosives industry. In contrast, the rates for sawmills, planing mills, wooden container plants, plywood mills, and iron foundries were all above 40.

*dustrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter 1947, with cumulative rates for 1947*

| Industry [2] | Third quarter: Number of establishments [3] | Third quarter: Frequency rate [4] for— July | August | September | Third quarter | Frequency rate: Cumulative, January-September [4] | Frequency rate: 1946: Annual (final) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| parel: | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's and boys' | 372 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 7.6 |
| Clothing, women's and children's | 296 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified | 29 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 6.2 | 6.8 | 8.0 |
| Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified | 49 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.2 |
| emicals: | | | | | | | |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 30 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 12.0 |
| Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides | 71 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 14.2 |
| Explosives | 44 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Industrial chemicals | 184 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 15.6 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | 57 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 18.6 |
| Plastic materials, except rubber | 27 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 9.9 |
| Soap and glycerin | 49 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 10.7 |
| Synthetic rubber | 18 | .9 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Synthetic textile fibers | 19 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 6.8 |
| Chemical products, not elsewhere classified | 52 | 9.3 | 16.2 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 20.2 |
| ectrical equipment: | | | | | | | |
| Automotive electrical equipment | 22 | 18.8 | 24.2 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 18.7 | 18.4 |
| Batteries | 25 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 26.4 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 19.2 |
| Communication and signaling equipment, except radio | 21 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 7.0 |
| Electrical appliances | 29 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 16.7 |
| Electrical equipment for industrial use | 267 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.5 |
| Electric lamps (bulbs) | 17 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Insulated wire and cable | 27 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 13.8 | 16.8 |
| Radios and phonographs | 112 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.4 |
| Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified | 19 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 4.8 | 5.3 | 8.3 |
| ood: | | | | | | | |
| Baking | 27 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 17.6 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 18.1 |
| Canning and preserving | 43 | 27.2 | 35.7 | 25.1 | 29.7 | 21.8 | 30.7 |
| Confectionery | 28 | 13.2 | 19.1 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 17.4 |
| Dairy products | 116 | 20.6 | 29.4 | 22.9 | 24.3 | 23.1 | 23.8 |
| Distilleries | 55 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 9.4 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| Flour, feed, and grain-mill products | 19 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 26.6 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 343 | 25.7 | 24.6 | 26.7 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 35.7 |
| Food products, not elsewhere classified | 36 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 24.3 |
| urniture and lumber products: | | | | | | | |
| Furniture, wood | 90 | 25.9 | 24.5 | 30.2 | 26.9 | 24.6 | 29.0 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | 111 | 24.7 | 27.7 | 17.1 | 23.0 | 24.1 | 34.6 |
| Wooden containers | 229 | 41.8 | 53.0 | 48.0 | 47.6 | 43.9 | 45.7 |
| Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified | 81 | 30.9 | 34.6 | 27.0 | 30.9 | 29.6 | 36.1 |
| ron and steel: | | | | | | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 47 | 15.4 | 23.4 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 18.8 |
| Cold finished steel | 37 | 17.5 | 28.3 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 22.9 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 31 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 22.7 | 23.0 |
| Fabricated structural steel | 212 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 25.6 | 29.3 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 108 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 31.2 |
| Foundries, iron | 359 | 47.8 | 49.7 | 47.5 | 48.4 | 44.7 | 47.3 |
| Foundries, steel | 103 | 28.4 | 33.3 | 32.5 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 34.6 |
| Hardware | 52 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 13.8 |
| Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | 86 | 32.4 | 35.4 | 29.9 | 32.5 | 29.6 | 36.0 |
| Iron and steel | 157 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 9.5 |
| Metal coating and engraving | 51 | 26.6 | 31.9 | 24.4 | 27.6 | 27.3 | 28.8 |
| Ornamental metal work | 44 | 29.3 | 33.6 | 16.8 | 26.6 | 31.3 | 23.1 |
| Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products | 116 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 41.5 | 38.4 | 35.2 | 35.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 45 | 20.2 | 24.1 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 24.6 | 20.2 |
| Screw-machine products | 98 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 21.1 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 20.6 |
| Sheet-metal work | 58 | 21.7 | 20.4 | 23.7 | 21.9 | 22.1 | 29.1 |
| Stamped and pressed metal products, not elsewhere classified | 234 | 22.6 | 20.2 | 22.4 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 22.7 |
| Steam fittings and apparatus | 57 | 23.0 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 28.6 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages | 19 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 25.1 | 19.0 | 18.0 |
| Steel springs | 14 | 20.8 | 24.8 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 22.7 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 23 | 21.0 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 17.1 |
| Tools, except edge tools | 61 | 22.3 | 26.4 | 18.9 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 24.8 |
| Wire and wire products | 145 | 22.7 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 23.7 |
| Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted | 14 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 30.0 | 29.2 | 20.3 |
| Leather: | | | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes, not rubber | 248 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| Leather | 34 | 34.2 | 36.8 | 43.9 | 38.4 | 33.4 | 34.9 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | |
| Millwork, structural | 215 | 28.8 | 31.8 | 36.2 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 34.7 |
| Sawmills | 65 | 64.5 | 59.8 | 47.2 | 57.2 | 64.3 | 64.1 |
| Sawmills and planing mills combined | 35 | 65.7 | 69.6 | 52.1 | 62.4 | 60.5 | 60.3 |
| Planing mills | 79 | 53.0 | 58.2 | 46.7 | 52.7 | 48.2 | 35.1 |
| Plywood mills | 46 | 42.8 | 44.3 | 33.6 | 40.0 | 37.8 | 43.9 |
| Machinery, except electric: | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 79 | 25.5 | 21.8 | 19.3 | 22.1 | 20.4 | 25.5 |
| Bearings, ball and roller | 29 | 21.6 | 18.6 | 10.0 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 17.2 |
| Commercial and household machinery | 115 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 13.3 |
| Construction and mining machinery | 120 | 24.6 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 27.5 |
| Elevators, escalators, and conveyors | 26 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 28.4 |
| Engines and turbines | 52 | 13.1 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.0 |
| Food-products machinery | 62 | 22.0 | 27.9 | 20.1 | 23.3 | 24.8 | 25.0 |
| General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified | 194 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 23.1 |
| General machine shops (jobbing and repair) | 101 | 22.7 | 24.6 | 28.6 | 25.4 | 22.6 | 26.6 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments | 55 | 14.6 | 16.4 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 13.5 |
| Mechanical power transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings | 68 | 17.4 | 25.9 | 22.8 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 24.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

*Industrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter 1947, with cumulative rates for 194*
Continued

| Industry [2] | Third quarter | | | | | Frequency rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of establishments [3] | Frequency rate [4] for— | | | | Cumulative, January–September [4] | 194 Annu (final |
| | | July | August | September | Third quarter | | |
| Machinery, except electric—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Metalworking machinery | 449 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.7 | |
| Pumps and compressors | 85 | 20.3 | 23.5 | 25.5 | 23.2 | 21.3 | |
| Special industry machinery, not elsewhere classified | 121 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 23.2 | |
| Textile machinery | 23 | 12.4 | 25.1 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 16.0 | |
| Nonferrous metals: | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum and magnesium products | 24 | 21.9 | 34.8 | 16.3 | 24.3 | 24.5 | |
| Foundries, nonferrous | 222 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 26.9 | 25.9 | 24.7 | |
| Nonferrous basic shapes and forms | 29 | 13.4 | 17.8 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 15.3 | |
| Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware | 41 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | |
| Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified | 97 | 17.1 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 15.9 | |
| Ordnance: | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance and accessories | 16 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | |
| Paper: | | | | | | | |
| Paper boxes and containers | 311 | 17.2 | 23.8 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 20.2 | |
| Paper | 352 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 24.1 | |
| Paper products, not elsewhere classified | 29 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 16.0 | 19.9 | 18.5 | |
| Printing: | | | | | | | |
| Book and job printing | 57 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.8 | |
| Rubber: | | | | | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 16 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.5 | |
| Rubber tires and tubes | 34 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 10.9 | |
| Rubber products, not elsewhere classified | 74 | 14.9 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 17.7 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass: | | | | | | | |
| Structural clay products | 37 | 20.0 | 29.2 | 21.8 | 23.7 | 25.6 | |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | 125 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 27.0 | 34.9 | |
| Glass | 30 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 14.7 | |
| Pottery and related products | 31 | 27.0 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 21.3 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified | 44 | 17.0 | 24.1 | 22.2 | 21.2 | 21.9 | |
| Textiles: | | | | | | | |
| Cotton yarn and textiles | 189 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 10.1 | |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 52 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.0 | |
| Knit goods | 79 | 9.7 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.1 | |
| Rayon and other synthetic and silk textiles | 50 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 10.6 | |
| Woolen and worsted textiles | 146 | 19.2 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 16.3 | |
| Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified | 26 | 20.9 | 27.1 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 20.6 | |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft | 18 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.6 | |
| Aircraft parts | 27 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | |
| Motor vehicles | 103 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 11.9 | |
| Motor-vehicle parts | 97 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 21.5 | 23.0 | 22.2 | |
| Railroad equipment | 47 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 18.4 | |
| Shipbuilding and repairs | 68 | 30.7 | 29.0 | 31.2 | 30.3 | 28.4 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing: | | | | | | | |
| Fabricated plastic products | 35 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 11.7 | |
| Optical and ophthalmic goods | 19 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | |
| Photographic apparatus and materials | 27 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.3 | |
| Professional and scientific instruments and supplies | 62 | 4.5 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified | 139 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 17.6 | 15.1 | 14.7 | |

[1] The frequency rate represents the average number of disabling industrial injuries for each million employee-hours worked.
[2] A few industries have been omitted from this table because the coverage for the month did not amount to 1,000,000 or more employee-hours worked.
[3] Number of establishments shown are for September.
[4] Computed from all reports received for the month; not based on identical plants in successive months.
[5] Not available.

# Labor-Management Disputes in January–February 1948

REVERSING THE TREND of recent months, strike activity moved upward in January, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Approximately 175 new work stoppages began in January 1948 as against 120 in December 1947. In January 1947, 320 stoppages occurred.

Workers involved in January labor-management disputes totaled 75,000 as against about 30,000 in December. Idleness also rose sharply, climbing to approximately 1,000,000 man-days, or twice the December figure.

Early indications were that February totals would be somewhat lower than the January figures but probably higher than in December. On the average January and February stoppages were small, very few of them involving as many as 1,000 workers.

## Timber Workers Strike

The largest strike in the first 2 months of 1948 affected about 11,000 sawmill and timber workers. These workers, members of the United Construc-

n Workers, an affiliate of District 50, United ine Workers of America (Ind.), stopped work nuary 3 in the Pennsylvania-Maryland-West rginia Tri-State area. They were employed by e Tri-State Lumbermen's Association, producing mbers which are used largely by coal mining and el companies. Negotiations for a wage increase 28½ cents an hour had continued for 3 months th no agreement, the operators claiming they ere unable to meet the wage increase without advance of 20 percent in timber prices.

On January 8, the employers asked coal mine erators to agree to higher prices for their oducts to offset a wage increase. A contract etween the United Construction Workers and e Tri-State Lumbermen's Association was signed ising hourly wages from a basic 78 cents to a nge of $1.00 to $1.55. This settlement, however, as contingent upon acceptance of an agreement buyers of timber (largely coal operators) to ay the increased prices. The men refused to eturn to work until such an agreement was forthoming and operations were not resumed until he last week in January.

### Other Significant Stoppages

About 5,000 workers were involved in the trike of AFL truck drivers in and around Boston which began January 1. These men sought a new contract providing $65 for a 40-hour week s compared with $55.15 for a 48-hour week in their old contract. Members continued to handle food, perishables, fuel, and medicine but refused to move other shipments by truck. A settlement providing for substantial wage increases and a basic 40-hour week for most employees was reached February 4.

About 3,000 cable and radio employees of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Western Union Telegraph Co. (Cable Division), Commercial Cables Co., and All American Cables & Radios, Inc.—four companies handling a large share of the Nation's foreign communications—ceased work January 2. Most of those idle were members of the American Communications Association (CIO) or the All American Cables Employees Association (Ind.) in New York City and San Francisco. The principal issues were a 30-percent wage increase and union security. No settlement had been reached by the end of February.

Another stoppage which began early in January and had not been adjusted by the end of February involved Government Services, Inc., and some 1,000 employees, members of the United Public Workers (CIO). The principal issue in the dispute, which affected cafeteria service in about 40 Federal Government buildings in Washington, D. C., was the contention of management (GSI) that union leaders must file non-Communist affidavits as a prerequisite to bargaining. In two cafeterias—the Supreme Court and Labor Department buildings—service was completely suspended; in other places food service was gradually restored.

A stoppage involving over 3,000 workers, members of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers (CIO), began January 9 at the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of the Carborundum Co. This stoppage, principally over the question of increased wages, was terminated February 16 with an increase of 9 cents an hour.

Late in February, a strike of 1,100 teachers in Minneapolis, Minn., closed the city's public schools. The teachers demanded increased wages and protested the school board's action in reducing the school year by 4 weeks for bugetary reasons. The stoppage was still in effect at the month's end.

Two agricultural strikes—one involving 1,100 employees of DiGiorgio Ranch Properties at Arvin, Calif., in effect since October, and the other, 3,000 workers employed by members of the Central Arizona Vegetable Growers Association, in effect since November—continued through most of the period. The first remained unsolved at the end of February; the second was settled about February 21. Two other stoppages which began in late 1947—1,500 typographical workers against Chicago newspapers, and 2,500 construction workers (ironworkers) in Northern New Jersey—also were still in effect at the end of February.

# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

## Wages and Hours [2]

*Guaranteed Wage Contracts and Fictitious Regular Rates.* A "Belo type" contract was recently held invalid by a United States Circuit Court [3] on the ground that the agreed hourly rate was in reality a fictitious regular rate. The employees had signed employment contracts identical in form with the Belo contracts, providing for a specified hourly rate for the first 40 hours each week, a rate not less than 1½ times such hourly rate for each hour in excess of the first 40, and a guaranteed weekly wage of not less than a stipulated sum regardless of the number of hours worked. At intervals, subsequently, the employees involved were notified orally by their employer that their wages had been increased, such increases being expressed in terms of a monthly raise. No change was made in the contract, however, either as to the hourly rate or the guaranteed weekly wage. In a portion of the period during which raises were several times granted, the employer did not keep a record of the hours worked by these employees. The evidence further indicated that in not a single instance was overtime payment made in addition to the weekly wage guaranteed in the contract or in addition to the amount paid monthly.

The court ruled that in order for a guaranteed wage contract to be valid under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the agreed hourly rates must bear a reasonable relationship to the guaranteed weekly wage, and that if they do not, they are merely fictitious rates. Here no reasonable relationship existed. The employees never worked enough hours to receive wages above the weekly guaranty. Increases in the monthly salaries were not accompanied by proportionate increases in the hourly rates or the contractual weekly guaranties. The employing company kept no record of hours actually worked, indicating that it attached no significance to the relation between the hourly rates and the weekly payments, and that in fact it regarded the monthly rate as the true wage.

*Atomic Bomb Not An Article of Commerce.* In several recent decisions,[4] a Federal district court held that persons employed in activities required to produce atomic bombs were not engaged in the production of goods for commerce, for the reason that the atomic bomb, unique in character, is not an article of commerce; and hence that such workers were not entitled to recovery for overtime, for liquidated damages, and for attorney's fees, under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The court distinguished the bomb from other weapons of war which were bought and sold at a price, and stated that the mere facts that the bomb was a manufactured product and that it was shipped across State lines were not the controlling elements in determining whether or not it was an article of commerce. The court discussed a long line of cases interpreting the term "commerce" as inseparably connected with commercial intercourse and with the desire for profit or gain, and concluded that the bomb was not an article of commerce. It was pointed out that (1) it was not a commodity entering into trade as were other articles produced for either peace of wartime uses; (2) it was manufactured without any profit motive and was not intended for sale; (3) the program of unified research in nuclear energy was designed by the Government as "a possibly final hope of victory" and without any intimation that the bomb should be, or become,

[1] Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *McComb* v. *Sterling Ice and Cold Storage Company* (U. S. C. C. A. (10th), Dec. 26, 1947).

[4] *Young* v. *Kellet Corp.* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Tenn., N. D., Jan. 2, 1948); *Patton* v. *Roane-Anderson Co. (supra); Selby* v. *J. R. Jones Construction Co. (supra).*

article of commerce; (4) the production of the mb was, and still is, an official Government ret; and (5) the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 tricts the production by any person of fission- e materials, or the ownership by any person of ilities for the production of such materials, and bjects all such materials and facilities to strict vernment control.

### bor Relations

*e of Company-Owned Meeting Hall.* A United ates circuit court in a recent case [5] disagreed th the conclusion of the National Labor Rela- ns Board that an employer had committed an nfair labor practice by denying the union the use an auditorium owned by the employer. The nion, attempting to organize the employees in a mpany-owned town, asked the company for rmission to hold a meeting in a company-owned uditorium which was the only meeting place vailable to the union. The employer refused, nd the Board held this refusal to be an inter- erence with the employees' right to self-organiza- on. In reversing the Board's ruling, the court tated that any permission by the employer which ould help the union to solicit membership on company-owned property other than the actual plant premises would constitute aid by the em- ployer to a labor union, which the National Labor Relations Act (as amended by the Labor Manage- ment Relations Act, 1947) prohibits. It stated also that the right of access to the employer's premises which the law grants for the purpose of enabling employees to organize does not compel employers to surrender all their property rights for such purposes. The court pointed out that such com- pulsion on the employer could well be regarded as a deprivation of property without due process of law in violation of the fifth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

*Time-Study Personnel.* The amended National Labor Relations Act denies to supervisors the rights granted to employees under the act by specifically excluding them from the definition of "employees." A recent decision [6] by the National Labor Relations Board, concerned time-study personnel whose principal function is to utilize their training and experience "to determine the factual basis for the operation of the employer's incentive-wage plan" and who, although exercising considerable discretion and judgment in their work, do not do so substantially in the "formulation, determination, or effectuation of management policies." The Board ruled that these are essentially fact-finders, and not supervisors. It supported this conclusion by reference to the legislative history of the amended act, and to the fact that these employees come within the act's definition of "professional employees." Hence, the Board concludes that inasmuch as the bargaining unit involved consists solely of these time-study employees, and the labor organization representing them admits only such employees to membership, the employer violated the act in refusing to bargain. The Board's order directing the employer to bargain was conditioned upon the union's compliance within 30 days with the filing and affidavit provisions of the act.

*Temporary Injunctions Against Union Unfair Labor Practices.* Several cases arose recently in which National Labor Relations Board representatives had asked Federal district courts for temporary injunctions against union unfair labor practices, pending determination of such charges by the Board. The first case [7] involved an employer, whose employees were union members, who had carried on his operations under an arrangement acceptable to the union. A disagreement arose because of his leasing some equipment to another company whose employees were not union members. The union demanded that the employer refuse to permit his leased equipment to be used by nonunion workers. Upon the employer's failure to comply, the union struck to compel him to cease doing business with the other company. The NLRB regional director, after investigation, sought a temporary injunction against these activities of the union under the mandate imposed by section 10 (l) of the amended National Labor Relations Act, and against other alleged unfair labor practices of the union under the discretionary authority conferred by section 10 (j). The union contended that no injunction could be granted because of the prohibitions of the Norris-

[5] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Stowe Spinning Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (4th) Dec. 22, 1947).

[6] *In re Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp.* (75 NLRB No. ——, Dec. —, 1947).

[7] *Douds* v. *Local 294, Int'l. Brotherhood of Teamsters* (U. S. D. C., N. D. N. Y., Jan. 2, 1948).

LaGuardia Act and because there was no showing of irreparable injury and inadequacy of the remedy at law. The court rejected these contentions, saying that the only limitation upon the grant of an injunction under these sections of the act is, in accordance with the act's own terms, that the order shall be such as the court deems just and proper.

A similar conclusion was reached by the same court [8] in a proceeding against the same union in a situation involving a secondary boycott against still another company.

In a third case [9] another Federal district court granted the petition of the Board's regional director for a temporary injunction against a union alleged to be engaged in activities constituting a secondary boycott in violation of the act, on the ground that failure to grant such relief would irreparably impair the policies of the act.

In still another case [10] the court vacated a temporary restraining order previously issued against a union charged with engaging in a secondary boycott. Evidence before the court indicated that the union and the employer had composed their differences and that all the employees had returned to work with the union's permission. In vacating the order, the court pointed out that, when applying the statutory criterion that the court shall issue such injunctive relief as it "deems just and proper," it should be guided by the principle that such relief is appropriate when it is shown that to deny the relief will result in unavoidable substantial and irreparable injury to the party who filed the charges of unfair labor practices.

*Private Injunctions Against Unfair Labor Practices.*—Federal district courts in two cases granted injunctions under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to petitioners other than the National Labor Relations Board or the Government. In the first case [11] a union which had been certified by the Board in 1943 sought an injunction directly from the court to compel an employer to bargain with the union and to refrain from committing other unfair labor practices. The employer contended that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition, because only the Board had authority to entertain charges of unfair labor practices under the act. The court granted the injunction, holding that because (1) the amended National Labor Relations Act had omitted the word "exclusive" from the provision defining the Board's jurisdiction, and (2) section 301 (b) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 authorizes unions to sue as entities in the Federal courts it was clearly the intent of Congress to confer private substantive rights under Federal law upon labor unions, and such rights could be enforced by injunction and without prior or exclusive resort to the Board, upon the petitioner's showing of inadequate remedy in damages and irreparable injury. Furthermore, the court pointed out that the Norris-LaGuardia Act did not prevent the granting of such injunction because the purpose of that act was simply to deprive the Federal courts of the power to restrain labor unions involved in labor disputes with employers.

In the second case [12] the union had threatened to picket an employer in furtherance of a secondary boycott against a different employer. Section 303 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 makes it unlawful for a union to engage in, or induce employees to engage in, a strike in aid of a secondary boycott, and gives the party injured by such unlawful action the right to sue for damages for the injury in the Federal district courts. The first employer brought such suit for damages and also prayed for an injunction against the threatened picketing, on the ground that it would cause him irreparable injury. The court held that although section 303 does not expressly authorize a Federal district court to grant injunctive relief against the activities complained of in this instance, such activities may be enjoined under general equity principles when they will cause irreparable injury for which the remedy provided by the act is inadequate, and when they will result in injury to the public. The court also said that the Norris-LaGuardia Act was inapplicable because no "labor dispute" existed between the first employer and the union, none of whose members were employed by said employer; and

[8] *Douds* v. *Local 294, Int'l. Brotherhood of Teamsters* (U. S. D. C., N. D. N. Y., Jan. 2, 1948).

[9] *Sperry* v. *United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners* (U. S. D. C., Kan., Jan. 8, 1948).

[10] *Douds* v. *Wine, Liquor and Distillery Workers' Union* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Jan. 8, 1948).

[11] *Textile Workers' Union* v. *Amazon Cotton Mill Co.* (U. S. D. C., M. D. N. C., Dec. 29, 1947).

[12] *Dixie Motor Coach Corp.* v. *Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Ry. and Motor Coach Employees* (U. S. D. C. W. D. Ark., Dec. 31, 1947).

t the constitutional protections extended to e speech did not protect peaceful picketing in of a secondary boycott, because such picketing s involve coercion and oppressive and unlawful nduct.

*ercion To Compel Employment of Unneeded Per-nnel.* The Lea Act makes it unlawful to coerce constrain a broadcasting station by means of rce, violence, intimidation, threats, or other eans, to employ or agree to employ more persons an are needed to perform actual services. The ad of the musicians' union and the union were dicted for demanding that a broadcasting com-ny hire three additional musicians and, upon e company's refusal, for calling the three usicians it then employed, off the job. The urt held [13] that the evidence was not sufficient support the conviction. It pointed out first at there was no evidence indicating that the efendants knew, when they made their demand the company, that the additional employees ere not needed to perform actual services, and at the existence of such knowledge was a neces-ry element in establishing the offense. Secondly, e evidence did not indicate that the defendants ttempted to compel employment of persons in a onworking or stand-by capacity, which is the sence of what the act is designed to forbid. hirdly, it was shown that calling the company's mployees off the job was in accordance with heir individual employment contracts with the ompany and not in violation of the act, and last, hat nothing in the evidence indicated that the efendants had resorted to force, violence, intim-dation, duress, or threat to enforce the demand ade upon the company.

## Veterans Reemployment

*Transfer, When Other Positions Are Available.* A recent decision [14] by a United States Circuit Court sustained the holding of the trial court [15] that a veteran had been deprived of his position in viola-tion of the reemployment statutes. The trial court found that the veteran was dismissed a few days after his reemployment. The evidence in-dicated that at the time of his dismissal the veteran had asked for a transfer to one of certain jobs in another department which were held by employ-ees having less seniority; also that he had worked in one of those jobs at times prior to his induction, and that he was still qualified to do such work.

On appeal, the circuit court upheld the trial court's findings that the employer had failed to establish that there was no available position of the same grade as that of the job which the veteran had held and for which he was qualified, and that the veteran therefore had been discharged without cause, in violation of the statute. The fact that the position to which the veteran requested trans-fer was in a different department was not con-trolling, in view of evidence showing that a custom existed of transferring employees from one depart-ment to another.

*Seasonal Employment.* Veterans' reemployment rights in seasonal employment was the issue in a recent case [16] decided by a United States Circuit Court. From 1937 to 1941, the veteran had been seasonally employed each year to manage a sum-mer hotel for the 4-month summer season—but without a written contract. During the rest of the year he worked for another employer under an arrangement granting him leave during the summer to do his hotel-management work. In March 1942, he was inducted into the service. Upon his discharge in April 1946, he requested reinstatement as hotel manager for the coming summer. The hotel, having already hired someone else, refused to reinstate him, and the veteran sued under the Selective Service and Training Act. The trial court held that such refusal was unlawful. The circuit court affirmed the conclusion, and pointed out that seasonal employment is not the same as temporary employment, which the statute does not protect. In this case the veteran's seasonal position had, up to his induction, been customarily continued from year to year, despite the absence of a written contract. Such a customarily continued seasonal position is protected by the act, regardless of whether the veteran who held the position was inducted during the season or during an off-season period as was the situation with this veteran, and is to be distinguished from seasonal employment which is entered into from year to year for only one season each time.

[13] *United States* v. *Petrillo* (U. S. D. C., N. D. Ill., Jan. 14, 1948).

[14] *Combustion Engineering Co., Inc.* v. *Miller* (U. S. C. C. A. (6th) Jan. 5, 1948).

[15] *Combustion Engineering Co., Inc.* v. *Miller* (D. C., E. D. Tenn., Feb. 1, 1948).

[16] *Bochterle* v. *Robbins* (U. S. C. C. A. (3d) Dec. 31, 1947).

*Seniority Rights.* In a recent case [17] a veteran was continuously employed by the defendant employer from 1922 until his induction in 1942, except during the period from 1925 to 1927, when he was employed elsewhere with the defendant's consent. While he was in the service, the employer and the union signed a collective agreement providing for seniority from the beginning of the last continuous service with the employer. This agreement was made applicable to employees absent for service in the armed forces. When the veteran returned to work, on August 16, 1945, he was given a job in another section of the establishment at higher pay. On August, 15 1946, he was demoted to a job paying lower wages, and his seniority was dated back to 1927, which was the beginning of his last continuous service with the employer within the meaning of the collective agreement. He sued to establish his seniority as of 1922, the date of his original employment.

In denying the veteran's claim, the court held that he was bound by the collective agreement, since it did not discriminate against him as a veteran and since no seniority rules had existed at the time of his induction. Citing the Trailmobile case,[18] the court pointed out that the veteran had served in the higher-paying position "for the full year" which the statute prescribes, and concluded that "the fact that after the expiration of the year, in accordance with the then existing seniority rights, he was removed from such position would not afford him a right to recover because of discharge or demotion."

*Change In Business Abolishing Old Job.* The veteran and another man had formed a corporation in 1939, the veteran becoming president and sales manager and the other member becoming treasurer. Each was to receive a fixed interest on his investment and an equal share of the profits, and the veteran was to receive a 2-percent commission on sales. The business lost money during their association, the treasurer claiming this was due to the veteran's unsound business practices. The latter severed his connection with the corporation upon entering the service in 1942. Shortly thereafter he sued it and received a settlement from the treasurer. In 1944, the treasurer acquired all the stock, dissolved the corporation, and beg operating the business as an individual enterpris Upon the veteran's discharge, he applied for h old job as sales manager. His application was r fused and he then brought suit [19] under the Sele tive Training and Service Act. The defense w that circumstances of the operator of the ente prise had so changed as to make it impossible unreasonable to reinstate the veteran. It w shown that no one had been employed as sal manager in the veteran's absence; also that th entire output of the business was now absorbed b one customer and that difficulty existed in meetin even his demand, on account of shortage of sup plies.

The court held that the circumstances in th conduct of the business had so changed that th veteran was not entitled under the reemployment statutes to restoration to his former position no to damages for the refusal to reinstate him. Othe factors considered by the court were the change i the structure and ownership of the business afte the veteran's induction, and the evident friction that had marked the previous relations of the parties.

## Decisions of State Courts

*Massachusetts—Picketing and Free Speech.* The contention that peaceful picketing can be protected as an exercise of the constitutional right of free speech was again considered in a case [20] decided by the highest court of Massachusetts. The plaintiff ran his own barber shop and had no employees. He did not belong to the local of the Barbers' Union, the membership of which included a number of barber-shop proprietors who likewise employed no one, as well as a number of employees of master barbers who belonged to a master barbers' association. The association, with the approval of the union, raised the price of haircuts in the unionized shops to $1, but the plaintiff continued to charge 50 cents. Despite the union's demand, the plaintiff refused to become a member and also refused to raise his price, whereupon the union proceeded to picket his shop, peacefully. A lower court permanently enjoined the union from such picketing and the union appealed.

[17] *McEntire* v. *Southern Freight Bureau, et al.* (U. S. D. C., N. D. Ga., Dec. 22, 1947).
[18] *Trailmobile Co.* v. *Whirls* (331 U. S. 40).
[19] *Gallant* v. *Segal and Amoskeag Hamper Co.* (U. S. D, C., N. H., Oct. 1, 1947).
[20] *Sarsall* v. *Deamers* (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct., Dec. 1, 1947).

The appellate court sustained the injunction on o grounds. It held, first that the State law ohibiting injunctions in labor disputes did not ply. No labor dispute was involved, because is was primarily a dispute between proprietors er price policy, having no relation to employer d employee interests since the interest of em- oyee members of the union in the controversy er prices was too remote to make it a labor dis- te. The picketing therefore constituted a com- nation to do intentional harm to the business of nother, and was unjustified, because the defend- ts were not exercising their own right to com- te with the plaintiff but were trying to destroy e plaintiff's right to compete with them.

Secondly, the court refused to accept as absolute e doctrine that peaceful picketing is an exercise the right of free speech. It qualified that doc- ine by holding that picketing has a dual aspect. is a weapon of organized economic pressure, as ell as a method of public expression or commu- cation. Hence, it may be prohibited by injunc- on in situations where it conflicts with public olicy. Here, public policy is to protect the wner of a business against a combination which, ithout lawful justification, seeks intentionally to arm his business.

*North Carolina—Validity of Anti-Closed-Shop Law.* In two recent decisions [21] by a State court, nti-closed-shop legislation has been sustained as a valid exercise of the State's police power. The court held that the North Carolina Right to Work Act, which prohibits making membership or nonmembership in a union a condition of em- ployment, is not a denial of the constitutional guaranty of due process of law. It stated that such restrictions are placed on the employer- employee relationship for the protection of the public welfare and constitute a reasonable method of effectuating that purpose in the light of pre- vailing circumstances.

The court based this conclusion on several grounds. It pointed out that the statute repre- sented an additional phase in the expanding governmental regulation of the employer-employee relationship. Such regulation has been almost universally recognized as necessary because of the growth of industry, and the rapid increase in the strength and influence of trade-unions which has given them a great measure of control over in- dustry, which is so important in the economic life of the country. Limitations on union- security arrangements were held to be essential because such arrangements, giving unions even a greater degree of control, are inherently subject to abuses which endanger the public welfare.

The court pointed out that legislation outlaw- ing the antiunion device known as the "yellow dog contract" has been universally recognized as a valid form of government regulation. It held that the power of the legislature to prohibit denial of employment because of lack of union member- ship follows as a logical corollary, and therefore is equally constitutional.

That the statute is discriminatory was denied. The court asserted that it is based on a reasonable classification, though directed solely at persons in the employer-employee relationship, because it applies equally to all individuals within that class in like circumstances and conditions throughout the State, even though it may have different effects in different circumstances. The court de- clared (1) that the Right to Work Act did not conflict with the limitations on union security contained in the Taft-Hartley Act, since that statute expressly permits the States to prohibit all forms of union security even when they are permissible under the Federal act; and (2) that it did not violate the constitutional guaranty of free speech, since it does not restrict the right of any persons to express or publicize their ideas. Concerning the reasonableness of the limitations imposed by the law, and as further evidence of the widespread recognition of the necessity for this type of regulation of labor organizations, the court pointed out that a substantial number of States and the Federal Government had adopted either similar or closely related legislation.

*Washington—"Stranger Picketing" and Free Speech.* Appeals to the higher State courts con- tinue to include cases in which the contention is made that peaceful picketing is entitled to the same constitutional protections as ordinary speech. In a recent decision [22] the court held that on the basis of the facts, "stranger picketing" was un- lawful and damages for injury from it could be

[21] *State* v. *Whitaker* (N. C. Sup. Ct., December 19, 1947); *State* v. *Bishop*, (*supra*).

[22] *Gazzam* v. *Building Service Employees International Union, Local 262*, (Washington, Sup. Ct., Dec. 22, 1947).

recovered. The union demanded that the employer sign a contract which would compel all his employees, none of whom were members to join the union. The union representatives, with the employer's consent, met with the employees and sought to induce them to join. The employees refused, whereupon the employer also refused to enter into the agreement demanded by the union. The union then proceeded peacefully to picket the employer's place of business. In a suit brought by the employer to recover damages for injury resulting from such picketing, the union contended that peaceful picketing is protected by the constitutional guaranty of free speech. The court pointed out that public policy as expressed in the State law prohibited an employer from coercing his employees either into joining or into staying out of a union; that the picketing in this instance was designed to compel the employer to force his employees to join a union, and hence was being carried on for an unlawful purpose; and that picketing for an illegal purpose, even when peaceful, was unlawful. The court also stated that in the absence of a controversy between the employer and his own employe picketing by strangers to compel a closed-sh agreement constitutes coercion of the employe who do not wish to join the union, and is not "labor dispute" in which State law prohibits t issuance of an injunction. A dissenting opini asserted that the majority decision was clear contrary to decisions of the United States Supre Court to the effect that peaceful picketing constitutionally protected.

In another case [23] the Missouri high court, a somewhat similar situation, arrived at a differe conclusion. A provision of a Missouri statu made picketing a misdemeanor when conducte against an employer who was not engaged in labor dispute with his own employees or the representatives. The court declared this provi sion of the act unconstitutional, holding that unde both the Federal and Missouri constitutions peace ful picketing is an exercise of the right of fre speech and that the State has no power to pro hibit any and all picketing solely because n labor dispute exists.

[23] *Ex Parte Hunn* (Missouri Sup. Ct., Jan. 12, 1948).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## January 17, 1948

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9926, amended Executive Order No. 9898 (see Chron. item for Oct. 14, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948), to restrict the suspension of the 8-hour law as it applies to laborers and mechanics employed by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force to work "essential to the supply and maintenance of the military or naval forces." The clause originally read "essential to the supply and maintenance of the Army or the Air Force." (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 351.)

## January 19

THE PRESIDENT transmitted to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1948, under the Reorganization Act of 1945, which transfers the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Employment Security to the Department of Labor. The President stated that the Employment Service was in the Department of Labor by temporary transfer (see Chron. item for May 1, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) under the First War Powers Act of 1941 and that the Bureau of Employment Security was a constituent unit of the Federal Security Agency. The plan, he said, would place the employment service and unemployment compensation functions of the Federal Government in the most appropriate location. (Source: White House release, Jan. 19, 1948).

## January 22

THE CIO EXECUTIVE BOARD voted 33 to 11, with 2 abstentions and 6 absentees, that "it was politically unwise to inject a third party into the political scene in 1948. * * * we of CIO are determined to work for international peace, for the adoption and implementation of the Marshall Plan [see Chron. item for Nov. 17, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948], for a strengthened UN. * * * Our domestic program continues its emphasis of price control and rationing, a substantially higher minimum hourly wage, broadened social security and health programs, adequate housing, progressive taxation, federal aid to education, protection and advancement of civil rights of all citizens including minority groups, conservation of our human and natural resources, and, of course, repeal [see Chron. item for Aug. 22, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947] of the Taft-Hartley Act." (Source: CIO News, Jan. 28, 1948, p. 3.)

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO) filed with the NLRB a charge against the General Motors Corp. of unfair practices in their refusal to bargain with the union on a pension plan (for discussion, see MLR, Feb. 1948, p. 11).

On January 27, the General Counsel of the NLRB issued a complaint against the company for violation of the terms of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) by reason of this refusal. The complaint stated that the union had asked for the negotiation of an insurance plan covering disability and sickness, on August 18, 1945, and April 17, 1947, and that the wage contract negotiated on March 19, 1946, did not mention the insurance proposal. However, in a supplementary contract, the company expressed willingness to negotiate further on the union's insurance proposal.

On January 29, the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York stayed the company from putting into effect for UAW-represented employees, at least until February 3, the company's group insurance plan that had been scheduled to go into operation on February 1. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRR, p. 141.)

## January 26

THE AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL convened at Miami, Fla. The Council voted unanimously to reject the third-party plan, and reaffirmed its support of the Marshall Plan (see Chron. item for Nov. 17, MLR, Jan. 1948). It recommended anti-inflation measures, including rationing and selective price control, extension of rent control, an excess profits tax, and a Congressional investigation of the "vast and unjustified spread" between farm prices and the retail cost of food. It predicted: "When present collective bargaining contracts expire, the most difficult period in the history of labor relations in this country threatens to ensue." The Taft-Hartley law was stated to be at the root of the potential strife, and determination to campaign for its defeat was reiterated (see Chron. item for Aug. 22, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947). (Sources: AFL Weekly News Service, February 3, 1948, BLS records, and daily press.)

## January 27

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9929, created an emergency board to hear the dispute between three "operating" railroad brotherhoods and the Nation's carriers, thereby averting the strike which had been voted for February 1. The unions involved—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL)—had refused the settlement reached by the two other "operating" railroad unions (see Chron. item for Nov. 14, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948). The three unions had submitted their case to mediation and had refused arbitration. (Source: Labor, Jan. 24 and 31, 1948, and Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 396.)

On February 4, an extension of the deadline for the emergency board hearings in the case of the three "operating" brotherhoods until March 10 was announced in the "public interest." (Source: Labor, Feb. 7, 1948.)

## January 30

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR announced a uniform labor policy for the guidance of employees, officers, and administrators, stipulating the willingness of the Department to treat with labor organizations of the employees to arrive at agreements in matters of labor relations and standards. Largely affected are ungraded employees whose wages are fixed by administrative action or wage boards, and who are engaged in construction, operation, and maintenance activities. (Source: U. S. Dept. of the Interior release, Jan. 30, 1948.)

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE announced that more than 27 million individual placements of agricultural workers on United States farms were arranged under the Department's wartime labor program before the USDA recruiting service was concluded (see Chron. item for Jan. 1, 1948, MLR, Feb. 1948). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture release 238–48, Jan. 30, 1948.)

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced the reestablishment of the Federal Advisory Council of the United States Employment Service and appointment of 23 members. Such a council had been formed before World War II under authority of the 1933 law establishing the Service. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release 4982, Jan. 30, 1948.)

On January 5, the Secretary of Labor, by General Order No. 38, provided for establishment of the Council and for its membership to be composed of representatives of employers and employees in equal numbers and of the public. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S48–761, Jan. 5, 1948.)

## February 2

THE PRESIDENT of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) informed the bituminous-coal operators that the failure of their representative on the United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund (see Chron. items for May 29, 1946, MLR, Aug. 1946 and July 8, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947) to agree to his proposed pension plan left the UMWA free "to take any independent action necessary." (Source: BLS records; for discussion, see MLR, Feb. 1948, p. 193).

On December 12, 1947, the press had announced that the UMWA president, at a meeting of the fund's trustees, had proposed $1200 yearly pensions for miners on reaching the age of 60 years and having 20 years of service. (Source: Daily Press.)

## February 9

THE OFFICE OF INDUSTRY COOPERATION of the U. S. D
partment of Commerce held a meeting with representativ
of the CIO, AFL, and other labor organizations to discu
arrangements for full labor consultation on the voluntar
agreements program authorized by Public Law 395, 80
Cong., 1st sess. (see Chron. item for Dec. 30, 1947, MLR
Feb. 1948). The agreements are to provide for the alloc
tion of transportation facilities, for priority allocation an
inventory control of scarce commodities which basicall
affect living costs or industrial production, or for regula
tion of speculative trading on commodity exchanges. Th
labor representatives agreed to submit their views as t
the best way in which labor's interest could be expressed
(Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce release, Feb. 10, 1948
and Public Law 395, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

THE MANPOWER CONFERENCE of the 16 countries partic
ipating in the European Recovery Program (see Chron
item for Nov. 17, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) concluded it
work after 2 weeks. A program was drawn up for trainin
unskilled workers. The conference expressed concern re
garding the disproportion between supply and demand fo
labor; reductions in such demand were attributed t
transfers of workers that had already taken place, greate
efficiency in the use of labor, contraction of economi
activity, and the difficulty of finding housing for immi
grants. (Source: Daily press.)

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED adoption of a panel system t
decide cases in order to expedite the process of decision
The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron
item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) authorizes the
NLRB to delegate to any group of three or more of its five
members any or all of its powers. The panels consist o
three Board Members. (Source: NLRB release R-36
Feb. 9, 1948.)

## February 10

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED that on January 31, 143 inter
national unions and 2,776 local unions were in full com
pliance with the non-Communist affidavit requirement
(see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) of the
Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. (Source:
NLRB release R–37, Feb. 10, 1948.)

## February 11

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the Congress of Industrial
Organizations, and the CIO itself, were indicted by a
Federal grand jury in Washington, D. C., on charges of
violating the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947
(see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947)
ban against the making by unions of "a contribution or

penditure in connection with" any Federal election. ource: CIO News, Feb. 16, 1948.)
On July 14, 1947, the CIO News had endorsed Edward rmatz, in a special Congressional election, in Baltimore. ource: CIO News, July 14, 1947.)

### ebruary 11

HE GENERAL COUNSEL of the NLRB in addressing the sociated General Contractors in Dallas, Tex., stated at the Board would, in future, operate on the premise at the construction industry is "a business which affects mmerce," and thus within the Board's jurisdiction under e Labor Management Relations Act (see Chron. item r June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947). He indicated that ections would be held to determine the bargaining units the industry. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 RR, p. 167.)

### ebruary 14

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to provide increased bsistence allowances (see Chron. items for June 22, 1944, MLR, Sept. 1944 and Aug. 8, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946; and discussion in MLR, Apr. 1946, p. 595) to veterans pursuing certain courses of study under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes. Monthly rates for full-time training were raised to $75 from $65 for a single veteran, to $105 from $90 for a veteran having one dependent, and to $120 for a veteran having more than one dependent. (Source: Public Law 411, 80th Cong. 2d. sess.)

### February 15

THE NLRB, upon petition of Arthur Hays Howard, an employee of the Harris Foundry and Machine Co., at Cordele, Ga., ordered a "decertification" election to determine whether a group of employees still wished to be represented by a union that had not complied with the non-Communist affidavit and registration requirements (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The election was ordered to be held in the plant within 30 days. This was the first ruling on the law's "decertification" provisions [section 9 (c) (1)]. (Source: NLRB release R-39, Feb. 15, 1948.)

# Publications of Labor Interest

## Special Reviews

*The Dynamics of Wage Determination Under Collective Bargaining.* By Arthur M. Ross. (*In* American Economic Review, Evanston, Ill., December 1947, pp. 793–822. $1.25.)

In this paper Dr. Ross has carried further his institutional analysis of the role of trade-unions in wage determination. In a preceding article, "The Trade Union as a Wage-Fixing Institution" (American Economic Review, September 1947; noted in Monthly Labor Review, December 1947, p. 690), he described the union as a political institution motivated not only by those purposes that are peculiar to its function—attainment of economic well-being for its members—but also by those which it shares in common with all vital institutions, namely, its own status, growth, and survival. In the sequel, he examines the logic of trade-union wage behavior which cannot be explained simply in terms of maximization of the wage bill.

Traditional wage theory leaves unanswered many questions that are pertinent to understanding of union wage policy, and fails to explain many common phenomena of collective bargaining. Why, for example, is the size of the wage adjustment often considered more crucial than the amount of the wage? Why are wages not equalized within the local labor market? Why do unions so often insist on a uniform schedule of wage rates throughout their jurisdiction, when the wage bill might be increased by discriminating differentials? Why do unions so often press for "consolidated bargaining" by multi-union and multi-employer units, when higher wages might be won union by union against one employer at a time?

These questions cannot be answered in terms of the labor market. On the contrary, they reflect the behavior of organizations "established for the very purpose of achieving mastery over market factors." These organizations, and the concepts of equity and justice that govern their activities, exert powerful influences tending to equalize wages. But they are not the influences of a spatially limited local labor market. "The influences determining wages run in political rather than geographical or industrial orbits."

"There are forces in society and in the economy mak[ing] for uniformity in the wage structure, but they are [not] merely the forces of supply and demand. Ideas of equi[ty] and justice have long permeated industrial society, b[ut] the growth of organization has endowed them with co[m]pelling force. They provide the substance of equitab[le] comparisons and they govern the administration of co[n]solidated bargaining structures. These are the strongest equalizing tendencies in wage determination.

"Equitable comparisons are highly important to wor[k]ers, employers, unions and arbitrators. They attain ad[d]itional strength through the administrative and politic[al] convenience of a ready-made settlement. They run [in] limited orbits, however, and not in a single chain throug[h]out the whole economy. It is when the several locals of [a] single international union centralize their wage policie[s] and consolidate their strategies, when separate industri[al] establishments are brought under common ownership, when the state plays a more active role in setting rates of pay, when rival unions compete with one another for jurisdiction, when related unions negotiate together for mutual protection and when employers organize into as[so]ciations to preserve a common front that comparisons become coercive in the determination of wages. Under these circumstances small differences become large and equal treatment becomes the *sine qua non* of industrial peace."

Thus, political and institutional behavior modify—[and] indeed they do not defy—explanations of wage determination that rest on the concept of "the union as a monopolistic seller of labor," calculating always to obtain the best "price."

*Reflections on the "Labor Monopoly" Issue.* By Richard A. Lester. (*In* Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, December 1947, pp. 513–536. $1.)

A preliminary exploration of the application of the term "monopoly" to labor organizations. Professor Lester points out that those who use the term "have not been prone to develop precise definitions or criteria for determining the existence and extent of such monopoly." Precise definitions or criteria are not developed in the present article, although certain aspects of the problem are clarified.

Economic literature has analyzed monopoly primarily in terms of the product market. Professor Lester emphasizes the fact that labor markets differ significantly from commodity markets. For example, there is much empirical evidence to show that competition in the labor market does not tend to establish a single rate for work of the same grade and quality. Moreover, the supply of labor does not adjust to relative price changes in the same way (under competitive conditions) as the supply of commodities. Employers tend to dominate the labor market in the absence of labor organization. In terms of plant operation, perfect flexibility in individual wage rates would have adverse effects upon labor efficiency. In substance, the application to labor markets of monopoly concepts derived from product market analysis is likely to yield unrealistic results.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

The author examines the nature of labor unions, and the of the current meanings that are attached to the m "labor monopoly". He concludes, in general, that is doubtful whether unions consistently attempt to ximize any monetary quantity", and argues that the blem of "labor monopoly" is distorted by reasoning ed on "misleading and mistaken notions such as that ge-fixing and wage stability are economically undesir-le, that all elements of monopoly can and should be minated from the labor market, or that unions seek to ice labor so as to gain all possible monopoly advantages." ith reference to union action on wages, data showing els and trends in union and non-union rates are analyzed. hese data do not "support the assumption that unions t in the labor market as a monopolist would in a com-odity market, or that more rivalry between unions would d to lower rather than to higher wages."

The article concludes with a critical analysis of some oposed remedies for "labor monopoly" and a tentative ggestion for some restriction on the expansion of national ions into multi-industry organizations.

## ooperative Movement

*ublications on Agricultural Cooperation.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, August 1947. 15 pp.; processed. (Circular A–23, revised.)

List of U. S. Department of Agriculture publications on ooperation, including those on farmers' purchasing asso-iations, cold-storage plants, and the different types of marketing associations.

*Forest Cooperatives in the United States.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1947. 18 pp.; processed.

Describes various types of forest cooperatives, mainly as regards their accomplishments from the viewpoint of forest conservation. Types that have been tried include independent organizations and those operating in connection with cooperative stores, marketing associations, processing associations, federations of local associations, etc.

*El Cooperativismo en las Escuelas.* Buenos Aires Federación Argentina de Cooperativas de Consumo, 1947. 104 pp.

In addition to a general account of the origin of the cooperative movement and its development abroad, this report describes and gives statistics (for 1945) for the various types of cooperatives in Argentina. It also gives bylaws for a school cooperative with powers not only for the teaching of cooperation but for supplying any article of consumption for members and their families.

*The People's Year Book, 1948.* Manchester, England, Cooperative Wholesale Society, [1947]. 140 pp., illus.

Contains detailed statistics for the several parts of the consumers' cooperative movement in the United Kingdom, as well as articles on developments in the branches of the movement. Information on the cooperative movement in other countries, a feature of former issues, is lacking.

*Report of the Seventy-Eighth Annual Cooperative Congress [of Cooperative Union, Ltd.], Brighton, May 26–28, 1947.* Manchester, England, Cooperative Union, Ltd., 1947. 536 pp.

*Cooperative Palestine: The Story of Histadrut.* By Samuel Kurland. New York, Sharon Books (for National Committee for Labor Palestine), 1947. 276 pp., bibliography, illus. $3.

Primarily a story of the history and development of the Histadrut (General Federation of Jewish Labor) in Palestine, and its varied auxiliary activities and organizations. Among the latter are cooperatives of numerous types—the communal settlements and labor colonies, agricultural marketing associations, distributive consumers' cooperatives and their wholesale (*Hamashbir Hamerkazi*), productive and service cooperatives, and auditing unions for the different branches of the cooperative movement. Statistics given show an increase from 11 consumers' cooperatives, with 772 members and a business of £P37,763, in 1931 to 106 associations, with 30,000 members and a business of £P5,084,048, in 1946. Among the other Histadrut activities described are those in housing (including 4 garden cities with "all the facilities and institutions necessary for full cooperative living") and in the development of social insurance for sickness, invalidity, unemployment, care of widows and orphans, old-age, and social assistance.

## Cost and Standards of Living

*Food Consumption, Expenditures, and Prices.* By Morris Cohen. (*In* Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, January 1948, pp. 12–16. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Quantity and Cost Budget for a Single Working Woman. Quantity and Cost Budgets for Dependent Families or Children. Quantity and Cost Budgets for Three Income Levels. Food for Four Income Levels.* Berkeley, University of California, Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, 1947. 16, 56, 106, 43 pp., respectively; processed. 35 cents, 75 cents, $1 and 75 cents.

Based on prices for San Francisco in September 1947.

*Annual and Weekly Minimum Budget for a Single Employed Woman in Washington [State]; Prices, Week of May 5 Through May 10, 1947.* By Hazel P. Hibbard. [Olympia], Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Industrial Relations, 1947. 42 pp., map, charts; processed.

Some of the data from this publication were given in an article on "State Budgets for Single Women Workers," Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (p. 182).

## Economic and Social Problems

*Economic Development in Selected Countries—Plans, Programs, and Agencies.* Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1947. 286 pp. $3.

*The European Labor Force and the Economic Recovery Program.* By Jean A. Flexner and Joseph Mintzes. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 7 pp.; processed. (Serial No. R. 1914; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, December 1947.) Free.

*The Chilean Development Corporation: A Study in National Planning to Raise Living Standards.* By Herman Finer. Montreal, International Labor Office, 1947. 84 pp. 50 cents. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 5.) Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Survey and appraisal of the planning machinery organized by the Government of Chile to advance the development of the country from a predominantly agricultural and mining economy to one more stable and diversified.

*Basic Problems of the Chinese Working Classes.* By Ta Chen. (*In* American Journal of Sociology, Chicago, November 1947, pp. 184–191. $1.)

*Russia's Postwar Economy.* By Harry Schwartz. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University Press, 1947. 119 pp. $1.

Description of postwar Soviet economic reconstruction and industrial expansion, in the light of wartime destruction and the fourth Five Year Plan (1946–50). A chapter on the Soviet labor force discusses its size, training of skilled workers, housing shortages, and average monthly wages.

## Education and Training

*Apprenticeship Credit for Previous Experience.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Apprentice-Training Service, 1948. 28 pp., forms.

*Education and Training Activities of Insurance Companies and Associations.* A survey for the Insurance Institute of America, Inc., by Richard deR. Kip. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, 1947. 44 pp.

*Training High-School Youth for Employment.* By C. E. Rakestraw. Chicago, American Technical Society, 1947. 217 pp., diagrams, forms, illus. $3.50.

The chief of the Trade and Industrial Education Service, U. S. Office of Education, presents a plan, based on experience in various sections of the country, under which vocational training on a part-time basis can be offered in high schools. Requirements of Federal laws that must be met before student learners can begin employment are summarized.

*Adult Education in Vocational Agriculture in 1947 Illinois Farm Veterans and Other Adult Farm* Urbana, University of Illinois, 1947. 24 pp., bibli raphy. (Bull., Vol. 44, No. 35.)

*Canadian Vocational Training—Annual Report for 1946–* Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1947. 26 pp.

Covers training of young people, discharged member the armed services, civilian workers, apprentices, and dustrial foremen.

## Guaranteed Wages and Employment

*The Annual Wage—Where Are We? A Review Artic* By Herman Feldman. (*In* American Economic R view, Menasha, Wis., December 1947, pp. 823–8 $1.25.)

Comments briefly on the character, and appraises t findings, of the following reports: Guaranteed Wage Report to the President by Advisory Board (Murray W Latimer, research director), U. S. Office of War Mobiliz tion and Reconversion; The Guarantee of Work and Wage by Joseph L. Snider; The Guarantee of Annual Wages, b A. D. H. Kaplan.

*Should Full Employment be Guaranteed?* By Edwin F George. (*In* Dun's Review, New York, October 194 pp. 17–19, et seq.; November 1947, pp. 20–22, et seq December 1947, pp. 18–20, et seq.; illus.)

*Some Aspects of the Problem of Guaranteed Wages an Employment.* By H. F. Ross. (*In* Canadian Jour nal of Economics and Political Science, Toronto November 1947, pp. 545–562. $1.)

The fundamental issue in considering guaranteed wag and employment plans, according to the author, is whethe the unemployed worker should bear the costs of involun tary unemployment or whether the industry concerned o society as a whole should assume the burden. This paper presented to the annual meeting (Quebec, May 30, 1947 of the Canadian Political Science Association, discusses guaranteed wage plans in effect in various countries. I points out that guaranteed annual wage plans are found chiefly in the United States, but that only a small propor tion of workers and industries are covered. In other countries, the guaranties are for shorter periods, usually for a specified number of hours of work per week. For example, in the United Kingdom some of the main indus tries have a guaranteed weekly wage. In Australia and New Zealand, various types of plans are found. In some countries, both common and statutory law have the effect of guaranteeing wages for limited periods. In Canada, an annual wage plan was adopted by a shoe manufacturer some years ago; other plans providing for wage guaranties for shorter periods are found in several collective agreements, mainly in seasonal and service industries.

Some of the factors in an employment stabilization plan which lead to cost increases and decreases to the manufacturer are discussed. Whether or not a net loss or gain results from use of a particular plan, the author states, employment stabilization itself leads to certain over-all economies.

### ...using

*...Federal Housing and Rent Act of 1947.* By John W. Willis. (*In* Columbia Law Review, New York, November 1947, pp. 1118–1159. 85 cents.)

Deals with the rent-control provisions of the law, the ...ate in Congress leading to their adoption, and the ...ys in which they conform with and differ from previous ...ctice either abroad or in the United States.

*...using Statistics Handbook.* Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1948. 170 pp., bibliography, charts.

Inventory of housing statistics drawn from governmental and private sources.

*...hirteenth Annual Report of the Federal Housing Administration, Year Ending December 31, 1946.* Washington, 1947. 114 pp., charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*...uerto Rico Experiments With Tropical Housing.* By G. Frank Cordner. (*In* Journal of Housing, New York, October 1947, pp. 291–293, 307; December 1947, pp. 352–354, 360.)

Puerto Rico's housing situation is complicated by the ...ensity of population and also by the character of the ...nd. Other complications are seasonal employment and ...w incomes. Against this background, both the United ...tates and the insular programs have operated to provide ...using and urban redevelopment at the lowest possible ...st in order to keep rents low. Conditions surrounding ...rovision of public housing, and the kinds of housing built, ...re described in the study listed.

*Résultats Statistique d'une Enquête sur la Propriété Bâtie dans 61 Agglomérations de plus de 30,000 Habitants.* Paris, Ministère de la Reconstruction et de l'Urbanisme, et Ministère de l'Économie Nationale, 1947. 387 pp., maps, charts.

Statistical summary of housing data submitted in 1939 or 1941–42 by owners of 1,045,000 properties in 61 French cities (excluding Paris) with over 30,000 population. Data are given on number of rooms per unit, and on number of units having bathrooms, utilities, central heating, etc., for each city surveyed. In the absence of more recent data, the Government is using this information as a guide in its housing and reconstruction programs.

## Industrial Relations

*Economic Fringe Demands of Unions.* By Richard C. Smyth. (*In* Personnel, New York, January 1948, pp. 243–256; bibliographical footnotes. $1.)

Items covered include paid vacations and sick leave; call-in, overtime, portal-to-portal, and severance pay; night-shift premiums; and health and welfare plans.

*Human Relations: Rare, Medium, or Well-Done?* By F. J. Roethlisberger. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, January 1948, pp. 89–107. $1.50.)

*Industrial Relations Under the Taft-Hartley Law.* New York, American Management Association, 1947. 62 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 112.)

*Labor's Relation to Church and Community.* Edited by Liston Pope. New York, Harper & Bros. (for Institute for Religious and Social Studies), 1947. 182 pp. $2.50.

Collection of addresses by labor and non-labor officials on interrelationships of labor, the community, and the church, as conditioning fundamental trends and long-term goals. In a section entitled "Spiritual Autobiographies," several labor leaders present in personal terms the "values and faiths by which they strive to live and to lead labor."

*Reemployment of Veterans Under Collective Bargaining.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 53 pp.; processed. Free.

*Dictionary of Labor Economics.* By Byrne Horton. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1947. 32 pp. $1.

Defines terms used in discussion of labor problems, and briefly describes Federal labor laws and the agencies established to administer them.

*Readings in Industrial Relations and Personnel Management.* By Herman Feldman. Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth Printing Co., 1947. 272 pp. $3.50.

## Industry Reports

*Board of Trade, [Great Britain], Working Party Reports: Hand-Blown Domestic Glassware.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947. 143 pp., plan, illus. 3s. net.

A 10-page section is devoted to labor. Other reports recently issued in this series deal with cutlery, light clothing, and rubber-proofed clothing.

*Supplement to Statistical Digest, 1945, Containing Regional and District Coal Production Figures, [Great Britain].* London, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 1947. 131 pp. 2s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Statistics of production of salable coal, average number of wage earners on colliery books, output per wage earner, absenteeism, estimated quantity of coal lost from causes other than absenteeism, and other data, for 1945 and the first half of 1946.

*Norges Bergverksdrift, 1945.* Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1947. 69 pp.

Employment, wages, and production are among the subjects covered in this survey of mining in Norway in 1945. Reports of mine inspectors comprise about two-thirds of the volume.

## International Labor Organization

*Conventions, Recommendations, Resolutions, and Various Texts Adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 30th Session.* (*In* Official Bulletin, International Labor Office, Geneva, Vol. XXX, No. 1, July 31, 1947. 85 pp. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

*First Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 2 vols., 154 and 396 pp. Vol. I, $1; Vol. II,

$2. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Volume I gives a brief general review of the aims, purposes, structure, and procedures of the International Labor Organization, and an account of its work with reference to employment and unemployment, social security, women's work, maritime labor, migration, and other matters thought to be of particular interest to the United Nations, in general covering the period from establishment of the UN to July 15, 1947. Volume II, consisting of appendixes, includes the text of the constitution of the International Labor Organization, of the agreement between the UN and the I. L. O., and of conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference, 1944–47; a list of conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference, 1919–47; and other pertinent documents and information.

## Job Evaluation

*An Introduction to Job Evaluation.* New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Policyholders Service Bureau, 1947. 40 pp., bibliography, charts, forms; processed.

*Applied Job Evaluation.* By H. Geddes Stanway. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1947. 81 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. $3.50.

Step-by-step manual of installation and operating methods.

*Industrial Job Evaluation Systems, with Annotated Bibliography.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Employment Service, Occupational Analysis Branch, October 1947. 69 pp., forms. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

## Labor Legislation

*Résumé of the Proceedings of the Fourteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, [Washington], December 9 and 10, 1947.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1947. 56 pp. (Bull. No. 92.) Free.

*Digest of Labor Laws, [Rhode Island].* Providence, Department of Labor, 1947. 25 pp.

*Employment Security Law of North Carolina, Including Amendments Adopted by the 1947 General Assembly.* Raleigh, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, 1947. 37 pp. (Reprinted from General Statutes of North Carolina.)

*Fair Employment Practices Legislation.* By Royal Parkinson. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, January 1948, pp. 115–128. $1.50.)

*Teacher Tenure: Analysis and Appraisal.* Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom, October 1947. 71 pp. 25 cents.

*Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho, [Brazil], Aprov... Pelo Decreto-Lei N. 5,452, de 1 de Maio de 1943, c... as Alterações Introduzidas Pela Legislação Poster...* (*In* Revista do Trabalho, Rio de Janeiro, Februar... April 1947, pp. 5–110; indexed.)

*A Statement of the Laws of Colombia in Matters Affecti... Business in its Various Aspects and Activities.* Was... ington, Inter-American Development Commissio... 1947. 165 pp.; processed. $10.

A section of 27 pages summarizes labor and social legi... lation.

*A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Ecuador.* B... Helen L. Clagett. Washington, U. S. Library ... Congress, 1947. 100 pp. (Latin American Serie... No. 18.)

Includes a brief review of labor legislation and relate... literature.

## Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

*Medical Group Practice in the United States.* (*In* Plan... ning—A Broadsheet Issued by P E P (Political an... Economic Planning), London, November 14, 194... pp. 137–164, bibliography. Reprints are available at 25 cents each from New Republic, New York.

Analysis and appraisal of experience in the United States prepared as of possible use in connection with British experiments. Differences between group medical practice in the United States and in Great Britain are pointed out.

*Voluntary Prepayment Medical Care Plans.* Chicago, American Medical Association, Council on Medical Service, 1947. 93 pp. Rev. ed. 25 cents.

Outlines 64 separate voluntary plans, by State, and indicates trends. The American Medical Association's standards (preliminary) of acceptance for medical care plans are appended.

*Part-Time Nursing in Industry as Provided by Visiting Nurse Associations in the United States.* New York, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Committee on Part-Time Nursing Service to Industry, [1947?]. 68 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. 75 cents.

This pamphlet is addressed primarily to the visiting nurse profession, and applies to part-time servicing of small plants.

*What Changes Are Necessary in the [Rhode Island] Cash Sickness Act?* Providence, Unemployment Compensation Board, 1947. 25 pp.; processed.

Discussion of some of the principal problems that have arisen in the administration of the cash sickness compensation program in Rhode Island. Costs, categories of beneficiaries, and proposed increases in benefits to bring them up to unemployment benefit levels are among the questions considered.

*Health Services in Britain.* New York, etc., British Information Services, 1947. 38 pp., bibliography. (I. D. 753, replacing I. D. 608.)

Summarizes services to be provided in England, Wales,

d Scotland under the new National Health Service Act, hich goes into effect in July 1948. An appendix gives formation on the national health insurance scheme.

*e Palestine Workers' Health Insurance.* [Tel Aviv], Kupat Holim, [1947?]. 33 pp., illus.

## ccupations

*uide to Career Success.* By Ester Eberstadt Brooke. New York, Harper & Bros., 1947. xvii, 228 pp., forms. $3.

"Be yourself and get somewhere" is the thesis of the uide, developed under the following heads: Find yourself, d your job, find success.

*ccupational Orientation Charts.* Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1948. 9 charts. $2.

Chart No. 1 outlines the major occupational groups; the ther charts deal, respectively, with professional, semi-rofessional, managerial, clerical-sales, service, agricultural, killed, and semiskilled occupations. A 6-page "instruc-ions manual" accompanies the charts.

*Career Opportunities in Aviation—A Handbook of Vocational Information.* Washington, National Council of Technical Schools, [1947?]. 31 pp. 15 cents.

*A Brief Bibliography on Engineering as a Career.* New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, September 1947. 3 pp.; processed.

*Opportunities in Farming.* By Paul W. Chapman. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1947. 49 pp., illus. Rev. ed. (American Job Series; Guidance Monograph.) 60 cents.

*Opportunities for Psychologists, Psychiatrists, Psychiatric Social Workers—An Occupational Brief.* Pasadena, Calif., Western Personnel Institute, 1948. 38 pp., bibliographies. $1.

*Teaching as a Career.* By Benjamin W. Frazier. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1947. 43 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. (Bull., 1947, No. 11.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

## Pensions and Profit Sharing

*Pension Trust Statistical Tables.* Washington, U. S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Income Tax Unit, 1947. 5 pp.; processed.

Covers 6,862 pension and 2,508 profit-sharing plans ruled upon favorably by the Treasury Department under the Internal Revenue Code and processed through August 1946 (most of them since September 1942). The total number of employees coming under the respective plans, their annual pay roll, and annual employer contributions are shown for various periods. Employee contributions were provided for in 2,528 plans.

*The Extension of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to Agricultural and Domestic Service Workers and to the Self-Employed.* Washington, U. S. Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, 1947. 45 pp., form; processed.

Out of its experience with tax aspects of the Federal social security program, the Treasury Department examines problems of coverage of the three categories of beneficiaries listed, and presents plans for tax collection and reporting—hitherto considered insurmountable obstacles.

*Old Age Insurance for Household Workers.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1947. 17 pp. (Bull. No. 220.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Forty-Second Annual Report of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1946–47.* New York, 1947. 136 pp. Free.

Includes data on number and cost of university and college retirement allowances and pensions granted by the Foundation, and a special study of senior beneficiaries of the Foundation.

*Profit Sharing for Wage Earners.* Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, January 1948. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 19.) 10 cents.

*Selected Bibliography on Profit Sharing.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1947. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

## Social Security (General)

*Social Security Yearbook, 1946.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1947. 60 pp. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Annual supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, embodying basic data as to Federal social security and related programs.

[*State*] *Legislative Changes in Public Assistance, 1947.* By Jules H. Berman. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, November 1947, pp. 7–15. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Cost of Supplemental Benefits.* By F. Beatrice Brower. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, September 1947, pp. 256, 257.)

Shows payments by employers for social insurance, private pension and welfare funds, etc., as supplements to wages and salaries, by year, 1929–46.

*Codigo de Seguridad Social,* [*México*]. México, D. F., Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, 1947. 209 pp.

## Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

*Clerical Salary Survey of Rates Paid in Eastern Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire, January 1947.* Boston, National Office Management Association, Boston Chapter, 1947. 11 pp. $5.

*Office Workers' Salaries and Personnel Practices, San Francisco Bay Area, Midyear 1947.* San Francisco, Calif., San Francisco Employers' Council, 1947. 32 pp. Free.

*Distribution of Factory Workers by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, July 1947.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

*Hours of Work and Output.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 160 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 917.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Wage Structure: Leather Tanning, Currying, and Finishing, 1947.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 28 pp., charts; processed. (Series 2, No. 57.) Free.

Other recent reports in this series give data on wages in 1947 in manufacture of candy and chocolate and in wholesaling of drugs.

*Premium Pay Provisions in Selected Union Agreements.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 7 pp.; processed. (Serial No. R. 1911; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, October 1947.) Free.

*Statistical Materials Bearing on the Salary Requirement in Regulations, Part 541, [under Fair Labor Standards Act].* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1947. 82 pp.; processed. Free.

Material from official and nonofficial sources on earnings of professional, administrative, and supervisory employees, and, for comparison, data on earnings of wage earners, clerical and other white-collar employees, and working foremen. The report was prepared for use in determining what change, if any, should be made in the existing minimum salary requirement used as one of the tests in determining whether executives or administrative or professional employees are exempt from Part 541 of administrative regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

*Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces [Canada], 1946.* Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Statistics Branch, 1947. 33 pp. processed. In English and French. (Education Bull. No. 3.) 25 cents.

*Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Primary Textiles Industry in Canada, 1946.* Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1947. 48 pp. (Supplement to Labour Gazette, November 1947.)

## General Reports

*Report of the Department of Labor, Canada, for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1947.* Ottawa, 1947. 109 pp. 25 cents.

*Statistical Abstract of the Republic of China, 1947.* [Chungking?], Directorate of Statistics, 1947. 140 pp. (In Chinese and English.)

*Studies in War Economics.* Prepared at Oxford University Institute of Statistics. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1947. 410 pp. 25s. net.

Reprints of articles published in Bulletin of Institute of Statistics and other periodicals. Major subjects covered include economic mobilization and general controls, consumers' rationing and price control, wages and national income, and consumption and prices, in Great Britain.

*Compendio Estadístico, 1947.* México, D. F., Secretaría de la Economía Nacional, Dirección General de Estadística, 1947. 588 pp.

*Report of Singapore Labor Department, 1946.* By R. P. Bingham. Singapore, Government Printing Office, 1947. 62 pp.

# Current Labor Statistics

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# A: Employment and Pay Rolls

## TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

| Labor force | Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | January [2] | December [2] | November [2] | October [2] | September [2] | August [2] | July [2] | June [2] | May | April | March | February | January |
| **Total, both sexes** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force [3] | 60,485 | 60,870 | 61,510 | 62,219 | 62,130 | 63,017 | 64,035 | 64,007 | 61,760 | 60,650 | 59,960 | 59,630 | 59,510 |
| Civilian labor force | 59,214 | 59,590 | 60,216 | 60,892 | 60,784 | 61,665 | 62,664 | 62,609 | 60,290 | 59,120 | 58,390 | 58,010 | 57,790 |
| Unemployment | 2,065 | 1,643 | 1,621 | 1,687 | 1,912 | 2,096 | 2,584 | 2,555 | 1,960 | 2,420 | 2,330 | 2,490 | 2,400 |
| Employment | 57,149 | 57,947 | 58,595 | 59,204 | 58,872 | 59,569 | 60,079 | 60,055 | 58,330 | 56,700 | 56,060 | 55,520 | 55,390 |
| Nonagricultural | 50,089 | 50,985 | 50,609 | 50,583 | 50,145 | 50,594 | 50,013 | 49,678 | 49,370 | 48,840 | 48,820 | 48,600 | 48,890 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 42,242 | 43,144 | 42,616 | 43,102 | 42,796 | 41,068 | 39,602 | 41,747 | 41,330 | 40,120 | 40,680 | 40,750 | 41,500 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 4,614 | 4,674 | 5,147 | 4,534 | 3,988 | 4,574 | 4,630 | 4,532 | 4,780 | 4,820 | 4,880 | 4,690 | 4,280 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [4] | 1,513 | 1,631 | 1,470 | 1,391 | 1,312 | 1,224 | 1,150 | 1,243 | 1,550 | 1,570 | 1,500 | 1,440 | 1,400 |
| With a job but not at work [5] | 1,721 | 1,534 | 1,376 | 1,556 | 2,050 | 3,726 | 4,631 | 2,156 | 1,710 | 2,330 | 1,760 | 1,720 | 1,710 |
| Agricultural | 7,060 | 6,962 | 7,985 | 8,622 | 8,727 | 8,975 | 10,066 | 10,377 | 8,960 | 7,860 | 7,240 | 6,920 | 6,500 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 4,729 | 4,590 | 5,709 | 6,867 | 7,297 | 6,734 | 8,067 | 8,326 | 6,940 | 5,520 | 4,750 | 4,320 | 4,040 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 1,765 | 1,631 | 1,781 | 1,383 | 1,077 | 1,687 | 1,653 | 1,700 | 1,660 | 1,770 | 1,790 | 1,890 | 1,700 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [4] | 250 | 320 | 298 | 204 | 165 | 193 | 171 | 187 | 210 | 260 | 300 | 280 | 300 |
| With a job but not at work [5] | 315 | 421 | 198 | 167 | 187 | 362 | 174 | 165 | 150 | 310 | 400 | 430 | 460 |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force [3] | 44,071 | 44,156 | 44,426 | 44,754 | 44,881 | 45,874 | 46,213 | 45,839 | 44,620 | 44,310 | 43,990 | 43,700 | 43,560 |
| Civilian labor force | 42,846 | 42,892 | 43,148 | 43,443 | 43,551 | 44,540 | 44,861 | 44,460 | 43,170 | 42,800 | 42,440 | 42,100 | 41,860 |
| Unemployment | 1,574 | 1,239 | 1,176 | 1,183 | 1,393 | 1,518 | 1,789 | 1,707 | 1,420 | 1,900 | 1,850 | 2,010 | 1,950 |
| Employment | 41,273 | 41,653 | 41,972 | 42,260 | 42,158 | 43,022 | 43,071 | 42,753 | 41,750 | 40,900 | 40,590 | 40,090 | 39,910 |
| Nonagricultural | 35,018 | 35,484 | 35,323 | 35,340 | 35,202 | 35,452 | 34,937 | 34,729 | 34,340 | 33,970 | 34,030 | 33,830 | 34,060 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 30,719 | 31,147 | 31,020 | 31,476 | 31,232 | 30,302 | 29,041 | 30,639 | 30,160 | 29,260 | 29,400 | 29,280 | 29,910 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 2,414 | 2,411 | 2,709 | 2,212 | 2,094 | 2,506 | 2,555 | 2,333 | 2,350 | 2,530 | 2,680 | 2,540 | 2,200 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [4] | 610 | 738 | 622 | 630 | 522 | 487 | 446 | 469 | 690 | 730 | 660 | 670 | 660 |
| With a job but not at work [5] | 1,275 | 1,187 | 972 | 1,022 | 1,355 | 2,156 | 2,895 | 1,288 | 1,140 | 1,450 | 1,290 | 1,340 | 1,290 |
| Agricultural | 6,254 | 6,169 | 6,649 | 6,920 | 6,955 | 7,570 | 8,134 | 8,024 | 7,410 | 6,930 | 6,560 | 6,260 | 5,850 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 4,505 | 4,376 | 5,236 | 5,913 | 6,175 | 6,191 | 7,130 | 7,187 | 6,400 | 5,260 | 4,600 | 4,190 | 3,850 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 1,255 | 1,177 | 1,038 | 736 | 523 | 937 | 775 | 588 | 770 | 1,230 | 1,380 | 1,460 | 1,330 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [4] | 202 | 252 | 194 | 128 | 87 | 141 | 98 | 101 | 130 | 190 | 230 | 230 | 250 |
| With a job but not at work [5] | 292 | 364 | 189 | 142 | 169 | 303 | 130 | 148 | 110 | 250 | 350 | 380 | 420 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total labor force [3] | 16,384 | 16,714 | 17,084 | 17,465 | 17,249 | 17,143 | 17,822 | 18,168 | 17,140 | 16,340 | 15,970 | 15,930 | 15,950 |
| Civilian labor force | 16,368 | 16,698 | 17,068 | 17,449 | 17,233 | 17,125 | 17,803 | 18,149 | 17,120 | 16,320 | 15,950 | 15,910 | 15,930 |
| Unemployment | 491 | 404 | 445 | 504 | 519 | 578 | 795 | 848 | 540 | 520 | 480 | 480 | 450 |
| Employment | 15,876 | 16,294 | 16,623 | 16,944 | 16,714 | 16,547 | 17,008 | 17,302 | 16,580 | 15,800 | 15,470 | 15,430 | 15,480 |
| Nonagricultural | 15,071 | 15,501 | 15,286 | 15,243 | 14,943 | 15,142 | 15,076 | 14,949 | 15,030 | 14,870 | 14,790 | 14,770 | 14,830 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 11,523 | 11,997 | 11,596 | 11,626 | 11,564 | 10,766 | 10,561 | 11,108 | 11,170 | 10,860 | 11,280 | 11,470 | 11,590 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 2,200 | 2,263 | 2,438 | 2,322 | 1,894 | 2,068 | 2,075 | 2,199 | 2,430 | 2,290 | 2,200 | 2,150 | 2,080 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [4] | 903 | 893 | 848 | 761 | 790 | 737 | 704 | 774 | 860 | 840 | 840 | 770 | 740 |
| With a job but not at work [5] | 446 | 347 | 404 | 534 | 695 | 1,570 | 1,736 | 868 | 570 | 880 | 470 | 380 | 420 |
| Agricultural | 806 | 793 | 1,336 | 1,702 | 1,772 | 1,405 | 1,932 | 2,353 | 1,550 | 930 | 680 | 660 | 650 |
| Worked 35 hours or more | 224 | 214 | 473 | 954 | 1,122 | 543 | 937 | 1,139 | 540 | 260 | 150 | 130 | 190 |
| Worked 15-34 hours | 510 | 454 | 743 | 647 | 554 | 750 | 878 | 1,112 | 890 | 540 | 410 | 430 | 370 |
| Worked 1-14 hours [4] | 48 | 68 | 104 | 76 | 78 | 52 | 73 | 86 | 80 | 70 | 70 | 50 | 50 |
| With a job but not at work [5] | 23 | 57 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 59 | 44 | 17 | 40 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 40 |

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

[2] Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

## TABLE A–2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division [1]

[In thousands]

| Industry division | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 | 1939 |
| Total estimated employment | 43,006 | 44,066 | 43,449 | 43,298 | 43,039 | 42,624 | 42,201 | 42,363 | 41,919 | 41,824 | 42,043 | 41,849 | 41,803 | 42,042 | 30,2 |
| Manufacturing | 15,852 | 15,951 | 15,871 | 15,831 | 15,801 | 15,595 | 15,233 | 15,328 | 15,237 | 15,429 | 15,510 | 15,475 | 15,372 | 17,381 | 10,07 |
| Mining | 895 | 898 | 897 | 895 | 894 | 896 | 866 | 893 | 884 | 856 | 879 | 880 | 883 | 917 | 84 |
| Contract construction [2] | 1,692 | 1,788 | 1,849 | 1,896 | 1,904 | 1,894 | 1,847 | 1,768 | 1,685 | 1,619 | 1,534 | 1,502 | 1,527 | 1,567 | 1,13 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,998 | 4,042 | 4,049 | *4,070 | 4,110 | 4,144 | 4,140 | 4,115 | 3,970 | 3,836 | 4,020 | 4,011 | 4,014 | 3,619 | 2,91 |
| Transportation | 2,787 | 2,829 | 2,844 | *2,872 | 2,905 | 2,927 | 2,928 | 2,920 | 2,890 | 2,870 | 2,856 | 2,853 | 2,863 | 2,746 | 2,08 |
| Communication | 719 | 719 | 713 | 707 | 713 | 722 | 721 | 712 | 605 | 496 | 699 | 697 | 692 | 488 | 39 |
| Other public utilities | 492 | 494 | 492 | 491 | 492 | 495 | 491 | 483 | 475 | 470 | 465 | 461 | 459 | 385 | 44 |
| Trade | 8,834 | 9,455 | 9,075 | 8,889 | 8,688 | 8,586 | 8,558 | 8,582 | 8,545 | 8,552 | 8,565 | 8,507 | 8,552 | 7,322 | 6,70 |
| Finance | 1,595 | 1,591 | 1,588 | 1,586 | 1,583 | 1,602 | 1,590 | 1,567 | 1,561 | 1,554 | 1,555 | 1,546 | 1,544 | 1,401 | 1,06 |
| Service | 4,723 | 4,688 | 4,670 | 4,662 | 4,634 | 4,619 | 4,686 | 4,711 | 4,590 | 4,552 | 4,565 | 4,561 | 4,527 | 3,786 | 3,22 |
| Government | 5,417 | 5,653 | 5,450 | *5,469 | 5,425 | 5,288 | 5,281 | 5,399 | 5,447 | 5,426 | 5,415 | 5,367 | 5,384 | 6,049 | 3,98 |
| Federal | 1,743 | 1,985 | 1,751 | 1,744 | 1,761 | 1,796 | 1,828 | 1,886 | 1,905 | 1,923 | 1,945 | 1,952 | 1,963 | 2,875 | 85 |
| State and local | 3,674 | 3,668 | 3,699 | *3,725 | 3,664 | 3,492 | 3,453 | 3,513 | 3,542 | 3,503 | 3,470 | 3,415 | 3,421 | 3,174 | 3,09 |

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

[2] These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear in every third issue thereafter.

*Revised.

## TABLE A–3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group [1]

[In thousands]

| Major industry group | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 | 1939 |
| All manufacturing | 15,852 | 15,951 | 15,871 | 15,831 | 15,801 | 15,595 | 15,233 | 15,328 | 15,237 | 15,429 | 15,510 | 15,475 | 15,372 | 17,381 | 10,078 |
| Durable goods | 8,039 | 8,055 | 7,986 | 7,925 | 7,875 | 7,795 | 7,691 | 7,863 | 7,781 | 7,892 | 7,892 | 7,857 | 7,781 | 10,297 | 4,357 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,813 | 7,896 | 7,885 | 7,906 | 7,926 | 7,800 | 7,542 | 7,465 | 7,456 | 7,537 | 7,618 | 7,618 | 7,591 | 7,084 | 5,720 |
| Iron and steel and their products | 1,890 | 1,888 | 1,875 | 1,864 | 1,862 | 1,854 | 1,826 | 1,839 | 1,829 | 1,842 | 1,840 | 1,832 | 1,823 | 2,034 | 1,171 |
| Electrical machinery | 751 | 759 | 758 | 749 | 738 | 731 | 729 | 746 | 718 | 732 | 775 | 777 | 773 | 914 | 355 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,563 | 1,555 | 1,538 | 1,534 | 1,530 | 1,522 | 1,491 | 1,528 | 1,532 | 1,536 | 1,522 | 1,512 | 1,504 | 1,585 | 690 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 589 | 584 | 571 | 543 | 529 | 520 | 517 | 583 | 587 | 601 | 596 | 599 | 603 | 2,951 | 193 |
| Automobiles | 1,004 | 1,006 | 988 | 991 | 987 | 953 | 970 | 967 | 926 | 987 | 971 | 965 | 924 | 845 | 466 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 469 | 470 | 466 | 464 | 461 | 456 | 452 | 467 | 479 | 491 | 496 | 498 | 494 | 525 | 283 |
| Lumber and timber basic products | 736 | 747 | 750 | 750 | 747 | 748 | 724 | 730 | 715 | 690 | 673 | 660 | 654 | 589 | 465 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products | 545 | 543 | 538 | 531 | 524 | 517 | 503 | 510 | 507 | 516 | 524 | 523 | 514 | 429 | 385 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 492 | 503 | 502 | 499 | 497 | 494 | 479 | 493 | 488 | 497 | 495 | 491 | 492 | 422 | 349 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | 1,375 | 1,373 | 1,355 | 1,333 | 1,307 | 1,287 | 1,273 | 1,293 | 1,310 | 1,336 | 1,355 | 1,362 | 1,354 | 1,330 | 1,235 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 1,373 | 1,367 | 1,338 | 1,349 | 1,312 | 1,281 | 1,196 | 1,195 | 1,192 | 1,222 | 1,277 | 1,274 | 1,244 | 1,080 | 894 |
| Leather and leather products | 414 | 415 | 411 | 408 | 406 | 401 | 390 | 387 | 385 | 398 | 404 | 405 | 403 | 378 | 383 |
| Food | 1,548 | 1,605 | 1,644 | 1,705 | 1,829 | 1,791 | 1,665 | 1,557 | 1,516 | 1,505 | 1,487 | 1,485 | 1,513 | 1,418 | 1,192 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 101 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 100 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 105 |
| Paper and allied products | 471 | 474 | 470 | 467 | 462 | 461 | 454 | 462 | 461 | 465 | 467 | 467 | 465 | 389 | 320 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 710 | 712 | 711 | 706 | 700 | 697 | 693 | 692 | 690 | 689 | 687 | 687 | 683 | 549 | 561 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 755 | 763 | 759 | 755 | 746 | 730 | 733 | 726 | 744 | 747 | 750 | 747 | 741 | 873 | 421 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 233 | 233 | 235 | 233 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 231 | 228 | 223 | 224 | 222 | 222 | 170 | 147 |
| Rubber products | 275 | 277 | 275 | 272 | 267 | 268 | 265 | 272 | 276 | 289 | 293 | 295 | 294 | 231 | 150 |
| Miscellaneous industries | 558 | 575 | 583 | 575 | 564 | 551 | 541 | 553 | 558 | 568 | 574 | 571 | 568 | 563 | 311 |

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

# TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State [1]

[In thousands]

| Region and State | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | Annual average 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 113.5 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 114.7 | 114.5 | 111.5 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 108.6 | 115.3 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 144.4 |
| New Hampshire | 85.3 | 83.9 | 82.9 | 82.1 | 80.7 | 77.6 | 79.3 | 78.7 | 81.1 | 83.0 | 83.5 | 82.4 | 83.0 | 77.0 |
| Vermont | 40.3 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 41.3 |
| Massachusetts | 756.9 | 753.2 | 741.6 | 732.5 | 720.4 | 707.2 | 724.7 | 734.3 | 749.9 | 763.5 | 765.5 | 761.6 | 766.9 | 835.6 |
| Rhode Island | 154.6 | 154.3 | 152.9 | 148.1 | 143.0 | 141.4 | 147.0 | 147.7 | 150.6 | 153.8 | 154.0 | 153.6 | 154.4 | 169.4 |
| Connecticut | 419.1 | 416.0 | 414.3 | 411.1 | 407.8 | 404.6 | 414.1 | 417.0 | 420.1 | 424.2 | 425.2 | 422.0 | 420.6 | 504.2 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 1,924.6 | 1,918.6 | 1,922.8 | 1,900.1 | 1,870.8 | 1,801.9 | 1,841.6 | 1,858.0 | 1,893.4 | 1,934.5 | 1,939.1 | 1,922.9 | 1,930.3 | 2,115.7 |
| New Jersey | 764.0 | 757.4 | 751.4 | 749.2 | 735.9 | 719.6 | 745.2 | 727.0 | 738.5 | 768.6 | 768.4 | 770.3 | 768.0 | 951.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,528.3 | 1,524.1 | 1,519.0 | 1,505.5 | 1,491.7 | 1,471.7 | 1,487.1 | 1,494.5 | 1,507.7 | 1,511.8 | 1,513.1 | 1,518.8 | 1,515.1 | 1,579.3 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1,249.9 | 1,247.3 | 1,244.7 | 1,244.0 | 1,238.1 | 1,232.0 | 1,244.5 | 1,238.7 | 1,254.6 | 1,255.4 | 1,251.3 | 1,242.7 | 1,231.1 | 1,363.3 |
| Indiana | 559.1 | 558.7 | 561.0 | 580.0 | 552.3 | 550.0 | 553.2 | 550.1 | 554.4 | 555.8 | 556.2 | 549.6 | 544.2 | 633.1 |
| Illinois | 1,273.6 | 1,266.3 | 1,257.0 | 1,249.0 | 1,237.8 | 1,228.6 | 1,238.3 | 1,232.0 | 1,248.2 | 1,249.4 | 1,251.1 | 1,244.4 | 1,236.0 | 1,263.7 |
| Michigan | 1,024.2 | 1,019.0 | 1,021.8 | 1,023.3 | 1,004.6 | 997.0 | 1,013.1 | 980.3 | 1,035.4 | 1,046.7 | 1,038.5 | 1,027.8 | 1,032.8 | 1,181.8 |
| Wisconsin | 437.3 | 434.1 | 432.7 | 444.2 | 442.1 | 451.8 | 430.4 | 425.8 | 429.8 | 429.3 | 424.6 | 420.7 | 422.5 | 442.8 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 200.3 | 199.9 | 199.0 | 209.9 | 201.6 | 205.1 | 194.5 | 193.5 | 195.1 | 197.8 | 199.1 | 199.0 | 200.1 | 215.1 |
| Iowa | 151.8 | 149.8 | 148.6 | 149.4 | 149.1 | 147.4 | 146.5 | 145.0 | 146.6 | 147.0 | 149.4 | 148.8 | 146.9 | 161.7 |
| Missouri | 367.6 | 366.8 | 362.6 | 356.8 | 356.6 | 352.9 | 355.5 | 351.3 | 355.9 | 355.8 | 359.8 | 355.3 | 357.9 | 412.9 |
| North Dakota | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | *6.7 | *6.9 | *6.8 | *6.8 | *6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| South Dakota | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 10.3 |
| Nebraska | 46.3 | 45.9 | 45.1 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 60.8 |
| Kansas | 81.9 | 79.9 | 79.8 | 79.4 | 80.0 | 80.7 | 81.0 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 77.8 | 78.1 | 78.9 | 79.6 | 144.2 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 44.9 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 48.2 | 48.4 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 45.3 | 45.2 | 55.2 |
| Maryland | 229.6 | 231.1 | 229.3 | 232.4 | 228.2 | 217.4 | 224.3 | 228.9 | 228.4 | 236.2 | 237.3 | 237.9 | 241.3 | 348.8 |
| District of Columbia | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 15.6 |
| Virginia | 215.3 | 217.3 | 217.1 | 214.5 | 211.5 | 208.2 | 207.9 | 209.4 | 209.1 | 210.1 | 210.1 | 211.4 | 213.3 | 231.9 |
| West Virginia | 132.5 | 133.0 | 133.4 | 132.8 | 132.5 | 131.0 | 132.6 | 131.5 | 133.0 | 131.9 | 132.0 | 131.9 | 131.9 | 132.2 |
| North Carolina | 380.3 | 378.2 | 373.6 | 367.7 | 366.1 | 364.7 | 365.6 | 366.4 | 372.7 | 376.0 | 375.7 | 373.9 | 371.5 | 399.9 |
| South Carolina | 198.3 | 197.6 | 194.8 | 192.3 | 192.0 | 191.5 | 188.9 | 188.7 | 189.7 | 189.8 | 189.5 | 188.5 | 188.0 | 191.8 |
| Georgia | 257.4 | 256.7 | 253.9 | 251.9 | 248.5 | 238.2 | 246.2 | 249.7 | 253.9 | 254.0 | 255.9 | 257.9 | *260.2 | 302.9 |
| Florida | 86.0 | 82.7 | 80.6 | 78.6 | 76.8 | 76.0 | 77.1 | 76.6 | 81.9 | 86.8 | 88.1 | 90.6 | 90.4 | 136.0 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 130.4 | 130.7 | 130.3 | 128.2 | 125.8 | 122.4 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 130.7 | 129.1 | 129.9 | 129.1 | 129.1 | 131.7 |
| Tennessee | 252.4 | 253.0 | 253.8 | 251.8 | 250.8 | 246.2 | 245.2 | 245.7 | 249.2 | 249.9 | 250.9 | 250.0 | 247.7 | 255.9 |
| Alabama | 231.9 | 230.0 | 228.0 | 224.3 | 223.1 | 222.1 | 225.6 | 223.4 | 224.0 | 224.3 | 225.0 | 224.7 | 222.9 | 258.5 |
| Mississippi | 95.7 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 83.5 | 90.4 | 92.1 | 93.5 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 95.1 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 76.0 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 74.9 | 74.0 | 71.0 | 71.5 | 71.4 | 72.7 | 67.9 | 67.6 | 67.4 | 70.0 | 76.7 |
| Louisiana | 142.2 | 141.2 | 143.5 | 142.7 | 142.6 | 140.9 | 138.6 | 136.6 | 135.2 | 133.2 | 132.4 | 132.7 | *133.4 | 166.1 |
| Oklahoma | 57.0 | 56.5 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 55.2 | 53.8 | 53.5 | 53.0 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 99.7 |
| Texas | 346.6 | 347.6 | 339.9 | 337.8 | 341.5 | 335.1 | 339.3 | 324.5 | 325.9 | 324.8 | 326.0 | 324.8 | *330.0 | 424.8 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 17.9 | 15.7 |
| Idaho | 19.2 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 15.9 |
| Wyoming | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 |
| Colorado | 61.0 | 60.3 | 60.6 | 57.9 | 56.6 | 55.9 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 54.1 | 53.6 | 53.5 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 67.5 |
| New Mexico | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 7.9 |
| Arizona | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 19.4 |
| Utah | 26.8 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 26.3 | 29.1 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 23.0 | 24.5 | 33.5 |
| Nevada | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 7.9 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 174.6 | 178.2 | 183.9 | 191.7 | 185.0 | 176.5 | 179.3 | 174.9 | 170.4 | 169.2 | 166.1 | 162.3 | 166.0 | 285.6 |
| Oregon | 111.4 | 112.2 | 117.2 | 122.2 | 122.4 | 116.6 | 119.1 | 117.1 | 115.5 | 114.4 | 115.2 | 116.1 | 118.0 | 192.1 |
| California | 714.8 | 717.4 | 736.3 | 744.1 | 759.9 | 703.6 | 689.1 | 692.7 | 698.7 | 691.7 | 693.6 | 696.9 | 705.9 | 1,165.5 |

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month of publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency listed below:

*Cooperating State Agencies*

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 111, Phoenix.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 1.
Florida—Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Administration, State Office Building, Atlanta 3.
Illinois—Illinois Department of Labor, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Kansas—Kansas State Labor Department, Topeka.
Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, 331 Water St., Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston 33.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1101 Capitol Ave., Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, Helena.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Jersey—New Jersey Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New York—Research & Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, 342 Madison Ave., New York 17.
North Carolina—North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma—Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, American National Bldg., Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1 (Manufacturing), Department of Labor and Industry; Harrisburg (Nonmanufacturing).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Division of Census and Information, Providence 2.
Tennessee—Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Cotton States Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Employment Security Dept., P. O. Box 367, Olympia.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.
*Revised.

# TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | Annual aver-age | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 | 1939 |
| All manufacturing | 12,850 | 12,960 | 12,881 | 12,850 | 12,832 | 12,640 | 12,294 | 12,404 | 12,341 | 12,524 | 12,614 | 12,593 | 12,511 | 14,560 | 8,1 |
| Durable goods | 6,621 | 6,640 | 6,577 | 6,518 | 6,473 | 6,401 | 6,307 | 6,488 | 6,426 | 6,528 | 6,532 | 6,502 | 6,429 | 8,727 | 3,4 |
| Nondurable goods | 6,229 | 6,320 | 6,304 | 6,332 | 6,359 | 6,239 | 5,987 | 5,916 | 5,915 | 5,996 | 6,082 | 6,091 | 6,082 | 5,834 | 4,6 |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products | 1,607 | 1,605 | 1,592 | 1,583 | 1,580 | 1,572 | 1,547 | 1,562 | 1,555 | 1,567 | 1,567 | 1,562 | 1,552 | 1,761 | 901 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | | 497.8 | 498.0 | 498.2 | 498.8 | 502.9 | 498.1 | 497.0 | 491.1 | 486.5 | 482.3 | 483.3 | 479.7 | 516.7 | 388, |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings | | 83.9 | 83.4 | 83.5 | 83.2 | 84.1 | 83.7 | 85.3 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 87.1 | 87.1 | 86.2 | 81.5 | 58, |
| Malleable-iron castings | | 27.8 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 25.1 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 26.5 | 18, |
| Steel castings | | 49.4 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 49.1 | 48.6 | 47.6 | 48.7 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.5 | 83.0 | 30, |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | | 21.3 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 16.7 | 16, |
| Tin cans and other tinware | | 47.0 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 47.8 | 47.1 | 43.9 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 32.4 | 31, |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods | | 31.0 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 30.1 | 30.5 | 30.3 | 30.7 | 26.3 | 30.7 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 36.0 | 22, |
| Wirework | | 41.7 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 39.9 | *38.6 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 41.4 | 42.3 | 39.7 | 41.9 | 32.8 | 30, |
| Cutlery and edge tools | | 24.6 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 21.8 | 18, |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | | 25.5 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 18, |
| Hardware | | 51.7 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 48.7 | 47.4 | 48.6 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 50.4 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 50.1 | 45.3 | 32, |
| Plumbers' supplies | | 29.5 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.1 | 23.0 | 24, |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | | 67.4 | 68.0 | 67.7 | 67.2 | 64.4 | 61.7 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 64.2 | 63.5 | 62.8 | 55.6 | 46, |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | | 46.1 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 45.5 | 44.8 | 47.6 | 48.5 | 50.5 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.6 | 59.3 | 30, |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | | 86.6 | 86.2 | 85.5 | 85.2 | 83.2 | 81.4 | 82.7 | 83.8 | 84.9 | 86.0 | 85.5 | 84.9 | 89.3 | 55, |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork | | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 58.8 | 57.9 | 57.5 | 71.0 | 35, |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 7, |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 29.1 | 14, |
| Forgings, iron and steel | | 27.6 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 26.9 | 40.2 | 15, |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted | | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 25.8 | 8, |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws | | 26.4 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 49.6 | 16, |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 6, |
| Firearms | | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 66.1 | 5, |
| Electrical machinery [2] | 577 | 585 | 584 | 577 | 567 | 559 | 557 | 574 | 554 | 567 | 599 | 601 | 598 | 741 | 259 |
| Electrical equipment | | 382.2 | 380.3 | 377.1 | 373.7 | 368.2 | 368.8 | 378.3 | 369.7 | 374.4 | 379.4 | 380.5 | 377.1 | 497.5 | 182, |
| Radios and phonographs | | 104.8 | 106.3 | 104.3 | 99.6 | 96.8 | 93.3 | 98.3 | 102.7 | 107.0 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 124.1 | 44, |
| Communication equipment | | 98.2 | 97.5 | 95.6 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 94.0 | 97.3 | 81.3 | 84.9 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 119.3 | 32, |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,216 | 1,210 | 1,194 | 1,190 | 1,185 | 1,175 | 1,152 | 1,185 | 1,194 | 1,197 | 1,189 | 1,181 | 1,173 | 1,293 | 529 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | | 376.8 | 376.1 | 377.8 | 378.3 | 376.0 | 373.3 | 381.8 | 383.6 | 386.0 | 385.6 | 385.1 | 381.9 | 490.4 | 202, |
| Engines and turbines | | 43.8 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 68.8 | 18, |
| Tractors | | 59.3 | 57.8 | 57.2 | 56.4 | 55.0 | 56.3 | 56.9 | 55.5 | 55.0 | 54.7 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 52.4 | 31, |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | | 53.7 | 51.4 | 51.1 | 51.3 | 50.5 | 49.0 | 51.4 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 46.1 | 37.7 | 27, |
| Machine tools | | 50.5 | 50.3 | 51.4 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 50.1 | 53.4 | 55.1 | 57.2 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 59.8 | 109.7 | 36, |
| Machine-tool accessories | | 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 44.9 | 46.2 | 47.8 | 49.0 | 50.1 | 51.3 | 88.4 | 25, |
| Textile machinery | | 39.9 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 36.9 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 36.4 | 28.5 | 21, |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | | 55.0 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 56.4 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 59.4 | 58.8 | 76.8 | 24, |
| Typewriters | | 25.4 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 23.4 | 14.3 | 18.1 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.7 | 12.0 | 16, |
| Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines | | 44.4 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 34.8 | 19, |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic | | 16.1 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 7, |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 7, |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | | 80.2 | 78.8 | 78.6 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 76.4 | 78.3 | 74.3 | 72.9 | 70.7 | 67.1 | 68.2 | 54.4 | 35, |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 462 | 457 | 446 | 420 | 406 | 397 | 395 | 463 | 466 | 477 | 471 | 472 | 474 | 2,508 | 159 |
| Locomotives | | 26.5 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 23.8 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 26.9 | 26.6 | 34.1 | 6, |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | | 56.9 | 56.8 | 55.2 | 55.4 | 54.6 | 55.1 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 54.0 | 53.5 | 51.2 | 60.5 | 24, |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | | 136.0 | 136.2 | 133.9 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 129.3 | 133.9 | 138.2 | 141.9 | 141.2 | 141.9 | 143.9 | 794.9 | 39, |
| Aircraft engines | | 25.9 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 26.8 | [26.9 | 27.0 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 28.6 | 29.5 | 233.5 | 8, |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | | 125.7 | 117.6 | 100.2 | 93.0 | 87.1 | 87.7 | 140.4 | 140.3 | 143.9 | 140.4 | 140.7 | 142.4 | 1,225.2 | 69, |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | | 14.7 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 7, |
| Automobiles | 811 | 813 | 797 | 795 | 798 | 772 | 785 | 789 | 751 | 807 | 798 | 791 | 755 | 714 | 402 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 402 | 402 | 399 | 397 | 394 | 390 | 386 | 401 | 412 | 424 | 430 | 432 | 428 | 449 | 229 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.3 | [39.4 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 56.4 | 27, |
| Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | | 52.5 | 52.1 | 52.3 | 52.5 | 52.8 | 53.8 | 57.1 | 59.8 | 61.7 | 62.4 | 63.7 | 63.0 | 75.8 | 38, |
| Clocks and watches | | 27.9 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 26.9 | 24.6 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 25.2 | 20, |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | | 17.9 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 15.9 | 14, |
| Silverware and plated ware | | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 11.8 | 12, |

**See footnotes at end of table.**

# TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 | 1939 |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lighting equipment | | 29.1 | 29.0 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.3 | 24.3 | 20.5 |
| Aluminum manufactures | | 44.0 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 43.2 | 46.2 | 48.9 | 50.6 | 50.8 | 51.1 | 79.4 | 23.5 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | | 26.0 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 29.5 | 18.8 |
| Lumber and timber basic products[2] | 665 | 678 | 680 | 681 | 678 | 679 | 658 | 665 | 651 | 627 | 611 | 598 | 592 | 535 | 420 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | | 544.4 | 547.3 | 550.2 | 549.6 | 551.5 | 531.3 | 534.7 | 523.8 | 502.8 | 488.5 | 477.0 | 471.1 | 435.8 | 313.7 |
| Planing and plywood mills | | 133.6 | 132.4 | 129.8 | 128.1 | 127.1 | 126.5 | 128.6 | 126.1 | 124.7 | 122.7 | 121.1 | 120.7 | 99.2 | 79.1 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products[2] | 459 | 457 | 453 | 446 | 438 | 433 | 419 | 426 | 425 | 433 | 440 | 441 | 432 | 366 | 328 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | | 36.0 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 33.3 | 31.5 | 28.5 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 21.7 | 20.5 |
| Furniture | | 246.8 | 243.6 | 238.6 | 233.1 | 230.3 | 223.9 | 227.0 | 225.9 | 229.2 | 233.6 | 235.1 | 230.1 | 200.0 | 177.9 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | 34.8 | 35.3 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 28.3 |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 14.2 | 13.9 |
| Wood preserving | | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Wood, turned and shaped | | 32.8 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 34.4 | 32.7 | 26.4 | 24.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products[2] | 422 | 433 | 432 | 429 | 427 | 424 | 411 | 423 | 418 | 429 | 427 | 424 | 425 | 360 | 294 |
| Glass and glassware | | 119.7 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 118.9 | 118.2 | 113.1 | 120.3 | 122.1 | 122.8 | 121.8 | 119.7 | 122.7 | 99.8 | 71.4 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 10.0 |
| Cement | | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 29.7 | 35.4 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 27.1 | 24.4 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | 76.3 | 75.8 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 75.1 | 73.3 | 73.0 | 72.1 | 72.3 | 71.1 | 70.5 | 70.4 | 52.5 | 58.0 |
| Pottery and related products | | 57.6 | 57.2 | 56.1 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 54.3 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 55.3 | 45.0 | 33.8 |
| Gypsum | | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| Wall board, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| Lime | | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 12.5 | 18.5 |
| Abrasives | | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 23.4 | 7.7 |
| Asbestos products | | 21.7 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 15.9 |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures[2] | 1,258 | 1,256 | 1,238 | 1,217 | 1,192 | 1,172 | 1,158 | 1,179 | 1,197 | 1,223 | 1,242 | 1,247 | 1,242 | 1,237 | 1,144 |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | 523.2 | 516.9 | 508.2 | 498.9 | 494.1 | 492.6 | 501.7 | 509.0 | 516.8 | 519.0 | 520.2 | 518.3 | 526.3 | 418.4 |
| Cotton smallwares | | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 17.8 | 14.1 |
| Silk and rayon goods | | 108.5 | 106.9 | 105.7 | 103.3 | 101.5 | 99.9 | 101.7 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 104.1 | 126.6 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | 177.3 | 174.2 | 170.9 | 168.7 | 162.9 | 158.1 | 162.9 | 164.3 | 169.9 | 175.1 | 179.4 | 180.2 | 174.1 | 157.7 |
| Hosiery | | 138.4 | 136.2 | 133.4 | 130.2 | 128.2 | 125.9 | 124.4 | 128.8 | 134.8 | 138.2 | 138.0 | 136.8 | 125.9 | 168.0 |
| Knitted cloth | | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | 31.4 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 29.6 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 29.6 | 31.6 | 33.8 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 29.7 |
| Knitted underwear | | 48.8 | 47.8 | 46.9 | 45.6 | 45.0 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.2 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 44.9 | 40.7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | 87.0 | 85.9 | 85.1 | 83.0 | 81.2 | 80.2 | 83.4 | 84.2 | 85.1 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 85.7 | 80.2 | 70.6 |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | 35.4 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 32.9 | 32.4 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 24.5 | 27.0 |
| Hats, fur-felt | | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 11.0 | 15.4 |
| Jute goods, except felts | | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Cordage and twine | | 16.5 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 12.8 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products[2] | 1,203 | 1,199 | 1,171 | 1,181 | 1,149 | 1,122 | 1,040 | 1,040 | 1,037 | 1,066 | 1,120 | 1,119 | 1,090 | 958 | 790 |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 310.5 | 309.2 | 306.9 | 299.4 | 294.7 | 278.2 | 284.5 | 280.5 | 283.5 | 287.5 | 287.8 | 284.6 | 265.9 | 229.6 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | 82.4 | 81.1 | 79.3 | 77.2 | 75.1 | 71.7 | 74.3 | 73.2 | 73.3 | 74.1 | 73.7 | 71.4 | 67.2 | 74.0 |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | | 18.4 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 17.0 |
| Work shirts | | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 14.1 |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 470.5 | 452.1 | 462.3 | 452.1 | 440.4 | 400.2 | 389.1 | 389.3 | 407.5 | 442.3 | 439.4 | 421.8 | 345.3 | 286.2 |
| Corsets and allied garments | | 19.6 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 18.8 |
| Millinery | | 23.1 | 21.2 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 22.0 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 24.2 | 23.3 | 25.5 |
| Handkerchiefs | | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | 32.2 | 32.1 | 30.9 | 28.7 | 27.3 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 25.2 | 17.8 |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc | | 30.6 | 30.0 | 31.6 | 30.6 | 29.4 | 26.6 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 24.0 | 11.2 |
| Textile bags | | 28.6 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 26.9 | 27.1 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 19.6 | 12.6 |
| Leather and leather products[2] | 371 | 373 | 369 | 366 | 364 | 360 | 349 | 346 | 345 | 358 | 363 | 364 | 362 | 340 | 347 |
| Leather | | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 45.5 | 45.9 | 46.3 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 45.8 | 46.5 | 50.0 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 20.0 |
| Boots and shoes | | 231.3 | 227.5 | 225.8 | 225.1 | 223.4 | 216.8 | 214.4 | 212.6 | 220.7 | 224.4 | 224.2 | 222.6 | 205.6 | 230.9 |
| Leather gloves and mittens | | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 10.0 |
| Trunks and suitcases | | 14.1 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 8.3 |
| Food[2] | 1,102 | 1,165 | 1,197 | 1,259 | 1,381 | 1,344 | 1,223 | 1,114 | 1,077 | 1,068 | 1,055 | 1,059 | 1,098 | 1,056 | 855 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | | 203.7 | 191.7 | 183.0 | 182.0 | 182.9 | 182.3 | 176.4 | 172.9 | 167.8 | 172.5 | 178.2 | 184.4 | 174.0 | 135.0 |
| Butter | | 32.9 | 33.9 | 34.8 | 35.8 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 37.4 | 35.5 | 34.0 | 33.3 | 32.8 | 33.2 | 20.1 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | | 18.6 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 10.9 |
| Ice cream | | 24.9 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 31.1 | 32.8 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 30.0 | 27.6 | 25.4 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 17.6 |
| Flour | | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 38.5 | 33.8 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 32.9 | 27.8 |
| Feeds, prepared | | 29.1 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 28.5 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 25.0 | 17.3 |
| Cereal preparations | | 12.1 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 8.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | Annual aver-age | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 | 1939 |
| *Nondurable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food[2]—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baking | | 220.8 | 224.8 | 224.5 | 219.8 | 218.0 | 216.6 | 213.2 | 211.4 | 212.2 | 209.8 | 208.5 | 212.3 | 211.3 | 196 |
| Sugar refining, cane | | 20.0 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 16.3 | 18.0 | 16.7 | 13 |
| Sugar, beet | | 20.9 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 11 |
| Confectionery | | 79.1 | 79.5 | 76.4 | 68.3 | 62.8 | 57.9 | 60.2 | 62.0 | 64.2 | 63.7 | 62.5 | 64.0 | 59.5 | 65 |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | | 33.3 | 34.3 | 35.8 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 35.5 | 32.2 | 30.0 | 28.5 | 27.2 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 32.2 | 23 |
| Malt liquors | | 69.7 | 73.3 | 74.7 | 76.2 | 76.0 | 74.0 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 64.9 | 63.3 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 54.3 | 40 |
| Canning and preserving | | 148.9 | 172.0 | 240.1 | 384.3 | 349.7 | 246.2 | 155.3 | 135.7 | 135.4 | 129.4 | 137.9 | 158.4 | 188.5 | 130 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 87 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 86 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 93 |
| Cigarettes | | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.4 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 27 |
| Cigars | | 40.2 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 40.1 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 60 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9 |
| Paper and allied products[3] | 387 | 390 | 387 | 385 | 381 | 380 | 373 | 381 | 381 | 385 | 387 | 387 | 386 | 324 | 269 |
| Paper and pulp | | 199.6 | 197.6 | 196.9 | 197.0 | 196.6 | 194.2 | 194.7 | 193.2 | 192.3 | 193.5 | 193.4 | 192.4 | 160.3 | 127 |
| Paper goods, other | | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.6 | 57.3 | 56.7 | 56.4 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 57.9 | 57.7 | 50.2 | 37 |
| Envelopes | | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 8 |
| Paper bags | | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 13.1 | 11 |
| Paper boxes | | 99.8 | 99.1 | 98.1 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 92.6 | 97.0 | 98.2 | 101.6 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 89.6 | 69 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries[3] | 431 | 436 | 435 | 433 | 429 | 426 | 422 | 423 | 422 | 421 | 421 | 420 | 417 | 331 | 328 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | | 145.6 | 145.1 | 144.6 | 144.4 | 143.0 | 142.2 | 142.0 | 141.2 | 139.9 | 138.7 | 137.3 | 135.3 | 113.0 | 118 |
| Printing; book and job | | 182.8 | 182.0 | 180.7 | 177.5 | 175.7 | 176.4 | 175.8 | 175.1 | 176.3 | 176.7 | 177.9 | 178.0 | 138.7 | 127 |
| Lithographing | | 32.9 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 25.9 | 26 |
| Bookbinding | | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 29.4 | 26 |
| Chemicals and allied products[3] | 575 | 579 | 577 | 573 | 563 | 547 | 547 | 543 | 561 | 565 | 569 | 568 | 564 | 734 | 288 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | | 50.6 | 50.2 | 49.9 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 48.6 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 50.2 | 49.9 | 49.2 | 48.5 | 38.2 | 28 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | | 65.9 | 66.4 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 66.2 | 66.7 | 67.8 | 69.0 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 56.0 | 27 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | | 12.9 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 10 |
| Soap | | 25.6 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 17.9 | 15 |
| Rayon and allied products | | 63.5 | 63.1 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 61.0 | 52.5 | 61.3 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 61.4 | 61.1 | 54.0 | 48 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | | 198.1 | 196.4 | 195.0 | 195.1 | 196.3 | 197.7 | 198.8 | 196.4 | 195.8 | 194.3 | 193.4 | 193.0 | 144.5 | 69 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 112.0 | 7 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 4 |
| Ammunition, small-arms | | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 154.1 | 4 |
| Fireworks | | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 28.2 | 1 |
| Cottonseed oil | | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 18.3 | 13.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 15 |
| Fertilizers | | 28.0 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 25.1 | 23.8 | 25.0 | 29.7 | 31.8 | 33.3 | 32.3 | 29.6 | 27.5 | 18 |
| Products of petroleum and coal[3] | 161 | 162 | 163 | 162 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 160 | 158 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 154 | 125 | 106 |
| Petroleum refining | | 109.9 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 110.8 | 111.9 | 111.8 | 109.9 | 108.8 | 105.7 | 106.7 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 83.1 | 73 |
| Coke and byproducts | | 29.9 | 30.0 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 29.0 | 28.8 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 25.5 | 21 |
| Paving materials | | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2 |
| Roofing materials | | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 13.1 | 8 |
| Rubber products[3] | 223 | 225 | 223 | 220 | 215 | 215 | 212 | 219 | 223 | 234 | 238 | 240 | 240 | 194 | 121 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | | 114.8 | 115.1 | 114.4 | 112.5 | 116.6 | 115.1 | 117.7 | 119.3 | 123.1 | 125.5 | 126.6 | 127.7 | 90.1 | 54 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | | 22.5 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 23.8 | 14 |
| Rubber goods, other | | 87.7 | 86.1 | 84.0 | 81.9 | 79.6 | 76.8 | 79.5 | 81.0 | 87.3 | 88.3 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 79.9 | 51 |
| Miscellaneous industries[3] | 431 | 447 | 454 | 447 | 436 | 425 | 416 | 427 | 431 | 440 | 446 | 443 | 439 | 445 | 244 |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | | 28.1 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 86.7 | 11 |
| Photographic apparatus | | 40.3 | 39.9 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 17 |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods | | 28.0 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 30.1 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 33.3 | 11 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts | | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 12.2 | 7 |
| Games, toys, and dolls | | 38.5 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 38.6 | 36.1 | 34.8 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 32.6 | 30.9 | 29.9 | 19.1 | 19 |
| Buttons | | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 11 |
| Fire extinguishers | | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 1 |

[1] Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during any part of one pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau has not prepared estimates for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated by note 2, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

[3] Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

| Major industry groups | Mimeographed release | Monthly Labor Review |
|---|---|---|
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | Dec. 1947 | Jan. 1948 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | Jan. 1948 | Feb. 1948 |
| Electrical machinery | Feb. 1948 | Mar. 1948 |
| Chemicals and allied products | Feb. 1948 | Mar. 1948 |

*Revised.

# TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 |
| All manufacturing | 156.9 | 158.2 | 157.2 | 156.9 | 156.6 | 154.3 | 150.1 | 151.4 | 150.6 | 152.9 | 154.0 | 153.7 | 152.7 | 177.7 |
| Durable goods | 183.4 | 183.9 | 182.1 | 180.5 | 179.3 | 177.3 | 174.7 | 179.7 | 178.0 | 180.8 | 180.9 | 180.1 | 178.0 | 241.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 136.0 | 138.0 | 137.6 | 138.2 | 138.8 | 136.2 | 130.7 | 129.1 | 129.1 | 130.9 | 132.8 | 133.0 | 132.8 | 127.4 |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products | 162.1 | 161.9 | 160.6 | 159.7 | 159.3 | 158.5 | 156.1 | 157.5 | 156.8 | 158.0 | 158.1 | 157.5 | 156.5 | 177.6 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | ------- | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 129.5 | 128.2 | 128.0 | 126.4 | 125.3 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 123.5 | 133.0 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings | ------- | 143.6 | 142.8 | 142.9 | 142.3 | 143.9 | 143.3 | 146.0 | 146.7 | 148.1 | 149.1 | 149.1 | 147.4 | 139.4 |
| Malleable-iron castings | ------- | 154.0 | 150.7 | 148.2 | 146.4 | 146.3 | 139.1 | 146.9 | 143.2 | 142.1 | 142.3 | 141.1 | 139.2 | 146.8 |
| Steel castings | ------- | 164.1 | 163.1 | 162.8 | 163.1 | 161.5 | 158.1 | 161.7 | 164.4 | 164.3 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 167.7 | 275.8 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | ------- | 128.7 | 126.7 | 126.0 | 125.0 | 124.0 | 122.2 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 120.5 | 122.4 | 121.8 | 120.0 | 100.8 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | ------- | 147.9 | 146.0 | 146.0 | 150.4 | 148.1 | 138.1 | 133.4 | 131.7 | 132.0 | 129.4 | 130.1 | 131.0 | 102.0 |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods | ------- | 141.3 | 139.6 | 139.0 | 137.1 | 138.6 | 137.7 | 139.9 | 119.6 | 139.6 | 135.0 | 137.3 | 138.8 | 163.8 |
| Wirework | ------- | 137.1 | 131.2 | 131.7 | 134.4 | 131.3 | *127.1 | 130.3 | 129.0 | 136.4 | 139.3 | 130.6 | 137.7 | 108.0 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | ------- | 159.6 | 158.5 | 156.7 | 152.2 | 149.5 | 138.4 | 151.4 | 165.8 | 175.2 | 180.8 | 180.7 | 180.5 | 141.3 |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | ------- | 166.7 | 163.6 | 160.7 | 158.9 | 157.5 | 154.5 | 164.6 | 161.6 | 174.0 | 176.2 | 174.6 | 174.1 | 181.5 |
| Hardware | ------- | 145.1 | 141.3 | 139.2 | 136.7 | 134.1 | 136.3 | 138.9 | 140.5 | 141.3 | 142.8 | 141.9 | 140.4 | 127.1 |
| Plumbers' supplies | ------- | 119.8 | 118.7 | 116.1 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 115.5 | 117.8 | 121.8 | 124.9 | 123.8 | 124.7 | 122.2 | 93.5 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified | ------- | 146.1 | 147.3 | 146.8 | 145.6 | 139.6 | 133.7 | 136.6 | 136.6 | 136.1 | 139.3 | 137.6 | 136.2 | 120.6 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | ------- | 152.3 | 150.6 | 150.6 | 149.7 | 150.0 | 147.8 | 157.2 | 159.9 | 166.5 | 173.1 | 173.2 | 173.5 | 198.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | ------- | 155.8 | 155.1 | 153.9 | 153.4 | 149.8 | 146.5 | 148.9 | 150.9 | 152.8 | 154.9 | 153.9 | 152.9 | 160.5 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work | ------- | 168.2 | 167.6 | 166.1 | 167.5 | 167.8 | 164.8 | 165.3 | 166.1 | 165.9 | 165.6 | 162.9 | 162.0 | 200.0 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | ------- | 138.6 | 136.2 | 134.0 | 131.1 | 129.1 | 122.6 | 120.3 | 117.1 | 126.8 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 131.3 | 164.9 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | ------- | 147.2 | 146.9 | 143.9 | 146.6 | 147.7 | 144.4 | 148.1 | 150.0 | 151.4 | 150.6 | 151.5 | 150.7 | 203.1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | ------- | 179.6 | 177.3 | 176.6 | 175.1 | 174.9 | 178.3 | 176.7 | 174.0 | 177.7 | 178.3 | 177.8 | 175.0 | 261.3 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted | ------- | 172.6 | 167.1 | 162.7 | 157.8 | 156.8 | 153.3 | 151.5 | 160.3 | 162.4 | 158.8 | 165.2 | 161.9 | 308.4 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws | ------- | 155.8 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 154.3 | 154.8 | 157.6 | 163.7 | 165.6 | 171.9 | 173.6 | 174.5 | 173.9 | 292.9 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | ------- | 99.4 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 100.5 | 101.5 | 102.2 | 100.7 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 101.4 | 99.7 | 102.9 | 129.1 |
| Firearms | ------- | 290.5 | 284.6 | 281.7 | 274.4 | 271.4 | 286.7 | 283.3 | 282.8 | 287.0 | 283.7 | 286.6 | 282.8 | 1321.8 |
| Electrical machinery [2] | 222.7 | 225.8 | 225.4 | 222.7 | 218.9 | 215.6 | 215.0 | 221.5 | 213.8 | 218.7 | 231.3 | 232.0 | 230.8 | 285.9 |
| Electrical equipment | ------- | 209.2 | 208.2 | 206.5 | 204.6 | 201.6 | 201.9 | 207.1 | 202.4 | 205.0 | 207.7 | 208.3 | 206.4 | 272.4 |
| Radios and phonographs | ------- | 238.2 | 241.7 | 237.0 | 226.3 | 220.0 | 212.1 | 223.5 | 233.6 | 243.3 | 250.2 | 251.3 | 251.7 | 282.0 |
| Communication equipment | ------- | 302.7 | 300.3 | 294.6 | 288.3 | 287.3 | 289.5 | 299.7 | 250.4 | 261.5 | 338.0 | 339.6 | 339.9 | 367.5 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 230.0 | 229.0 | 225.9 | 225.1 | 224.3 | 222.4 | 217.4 | 224.2 | 225.9 | 226.6 | 225.1 | 223.5 | 222.0 | 244.7 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | ------- | 186.3 | 185.9 | 186.7 | 187.0 | 185.9 | 184.5 | 188.7 | 189.6 | 190.8 | 190.6 | 190.3 | 188.8 | 242.4 |
| Engines and turbines | ------- | 235.0 | 228.7 | 230.6 | 231.4 | 232.1 | 230.7 | 231.3 | 238.3 | 240.6 | 244.4 | 243.8 | 243.5 | 368.6 |
| Tractors | ------- | 189.6 | 184.7 | 182.7 | 180.2 | 176.0 | 180.0 | 181.9 | 177.6 | 176.0 | 174.8 | 175.9 | 175.2 | 167.5 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | ------- | 193.1 | 184.8 | 183.6 | 184.5 | 181.6 | 176.3 | 184.9 | 180.6 | 177.9 | 168.6 | 168.4 | 165.7 | 135.7 |
| Machine tools | ------- | 137.9 | 137.4 | 140.4 | 141.2 | 141.6 | 136.8 | 145.9 | 150.5 | 156.1 | 158.4 | 161.1 | 163.2 | 299.5 |
| Machine-tool accessories | ------- | 168.7 | 167.7 | 167.3 | 168.7 | 169.0 | 167.3 | 178.4 | 183.4 | 190.0 | 194.8 | 199.2 | 204.0 | 351.3 |
| Textile machinery | ------- | 182.2 | 179.1 | 176.9 | 168.4 | 164.3 | 164.9 | 176.7 | 175.3 | 172.6 | 171.7 | 169.5 | 166.2 | 130.1 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | ------- | 226.8 | 225.3 | 225.8 | 231.4 | 229.6 | 232.6 | 242.0 | 243.3 | 245.8 | 246.6 | 245.1 | 242.7 | 317.0 |
| Typewriters | ------- | 156.9 | 153.2 | 150.6 | 147.6 | 144.1 | 88.4 | 111.7 | 146.7 | 144.4 | 144.0 | 142.0 | 139.8 | 73.8 |
| Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines | ------- | 225.6 | 220.7 | 215.5 | 211.2 | 206.0 | 190.7 | 191.6 | 206.9 | 205.7 | 202.4 | 196.8 | 191.2 | 177.0 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic | ------- | 215.2 | 208.0 | 202.3 | 197.6 | 200.0 | 193.6 | 198.6 | 193.9 | 190.1 | 184.5 | 178.4 | 169.6 | 178.8 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | ------- | 167.3 | 163.2 | 157.9 | 152.7 | 152.0 | 151.4 | 136.1 | 134.4 | 146.7 | 144.5 | 142.1 | 138.6 | 136.6 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | ------- | 228.0 | 224.2 | 223.4 | 222.2 | 221.2 | 217.4 | 222.6 | 211.4 | 207.4 | 201.0 | 190.8 | 194.1 | 154.9 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 219.2 | 287.8 | 281.0 | 264.8 | 255.6 | 250.0 | 248.9 | 291.8 | 293.7 | 300.8 | 296.7 | 297.6 | 298.4 | 1580.1 |
| Locomotives | ------- | 409.4 | 402.0 | 400.5 | 388.1 | 377.2 | 368.0 | 376.0 | 367.4 | 388.0 | 402.3 | 416.3 | 410.9 | 526.8 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | ------- | 231.8 | 231.4 | 225.2 | 225.7 | 222.8 | 224.8 | 223.9 | 224.9 | 226.6 | 220.3 | 218.2 | 208.6 | 246.5 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | ------- | 342.8 | 343.2 | 337.4 | 327.0 | 329.3 | 326.0 | 337.4 | 348.4 | 357.6 | 355.8 | 357.6 | 362.8 | 2003.5 |
| Aircraft engines | ------- | 291.0 | 291.0 | 294.8 | 299.2 | 299.9 | 301.1 | 302.5 | 303.4 | 315.8 | 314.9 | 321.8 | 331.4 | 2625.7 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | ------- | 181.5 | 169.9 | 144.7 | 134.3 | 125.8 | 126.6 | 202.7 | 202.7 | 207.8 | 202.8 | 203.3 | 205.7 | 1769.4 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | ------- | 210.1 | 207.0 | 201.8 | 200.0 | 195.3 | 186.0 | 190.8 | 183.6 | 184.0 | 184.0 | 179.4 | 175.1 | 143.7 |
| Automobiles | 201.6 | 202.1 | 198.2 | 197.7 | 198.3 | 192.0 | 195.0 | 196.2 | 186.5 | 200.5 | 198.2 | 196.6 | 187.7 | 177.5 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 175.3 | 175.4 | 173.9 | 173.3 | 171.7 | 170.0 | 168.6 | 175.1 | 179.6 | 184.8 | 187.5 | 188.5 | 186.9 | 196.0 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | ------- | 142.3 | 141.5 | 141.9 | 142.2 | 142.8 | 146.3 | 145.0 | 143.2 | 147.6 | 148.2 | 148.5 | 145.5 | 204.3 |
| Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | ------- | 135.2 | 134.2 | 134.7 | 135.2 | 136.1 | 138.6 | 147.2 | 154.0 | 158.8 | 160.7 | 164.0 | 162.2 | 195.2 |
| Clocks and watches | ------- | 137.7 | 137.8 | 136.7 | 135.3 | 132.8 | 121.2 | 134.6 | 135.9 | 138.0 | 138.5 | 140.7 | 139.3 | 124.2 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | ------- | 123.8 | 125.9 | 123.2 | 118.6 | 115.1 | 111.3 | 114.1 | 115.8 | 118.9 | 122.8 | 123.5 | 124.0 | 110.5 |
| Silverware and plated ware | ------- | 144.7 | 141.8 | 139.8 | 136.6 | 133.9 | 127.5 | 130.8 | 130.6 | 130.2 | 130.5 | 129.8 | 128.5 | 96.9 |
| Lighting equipment | ------- | 141.9 | 141.7 | 144.4 | 146.0 | 146.6 | 151.4 | 154.4 | 157.5 | 158.0 | 161.0 | 161.0 | 157.9 | 118.9 |
| Aluminum manufactures | ------- | 187.0 | 182.5 | 180.5 | 177.7 | 172.1 | 168.3 | 183.7 | 196.1 | 207.8 | 214.9 | 215.6 | 217.2 | 337.4 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 138.7 | 138.3 | 137.3 | 133.0 | 133.5 | 133.2 | 137.2 | 135.5 | 138.2 | 140.9 | 141.2 | 140.8 | 157.2 |
| Lumber and timber basic products [3] | 158.3 | 161.3 | 161.7 | 162.1 | 161.2 | 161.5 | 156.5 | 158.2 | 154.8 | 149.1 | 145.4 | 142.3 | 140.9 | 127.3 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | ------- | 173.6 | 174.5 | 175.4 | 175.2 | 175.8 | 169.4 | 171.5 | 167.0 | 160.3 | 155.7 | 152.1 | 150.2 | 139.0 |
| Planing and plywood mills | ------- | 168.8 | 167.4 | 164.1 | 161.9 | 160.7 | 160.0 | 162.6 | 159.4 | 157.7 | 155.1 | 153.1 | 152.6 | 122.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1947 |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and finished lumber products [3] | 139.8 | 139.2 | 138.2 | 136.1 | 133.5 | 131.9 | 127.8 | 129.8 | 129.5 | 131.8 | 134.2 | 134.5 | 131.8 | 111. |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | | 175.8 | 174.9 | 170.3 | 162.3 | 153.5 | 139.2 | 145.7 | 145.2 | 144.8 | 154.4 | 153.2 | 152.3 | 103. |
| Furniture | | 138.7 | 136.9 | 134.1 | 131.0 | 129.4 | 125.9 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 128.9 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 129.3 | 112. |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | | 122.7 | 124.6 | 127.1 | 126.3 | 125.6 | 123.8 | 127.6 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 126.6 | 124.1 | 123.8 | 125. |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | | 142.2 | 141.5 | 139.6 | 140.6 | 139.2 | 137.4 | 138.1 | 138.8 | 140.6 | 144.3 | 143.0 | 142.8 | 102. |
| Wood preserving | | 134.1 | 137.9 | 142.4 | 145.1 | 150.4 | 149.4 | 147.9 | 144.7 | 144.6 | 142.1 | 143.3 | 140.4 | 96. |
| Wood, turned and shaped | | 133.4 | 132.1 | 128.5 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 123.0 | 122.9 | 124.3 | 136.2 | 137.5 | 140.0 | 133.0 | 107. |
| Stone, clay, and glass products [3] | 143.7 | 147.6 | 147.1 | 146.0 | 145.5 | 144.6 | 140.2 | 144.0 | 142.6 | 146.0 | 145.3 | 144.5 | 144.9 | 122. |
| Glass and glassware | | 167.8 | 168.4 | 168.2 | 166.7 | 165.7 | 158.5 | 168.6 | 171.1 | 172.2 | 170.8 | 167.8 | 171.9 | 189. |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | | 127.5 | 126.2 | 122.0 | 120.1 | 120.2 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 127.6 | 132.8 | 133.7 | 133.4 | 131.7 | 113. |
| Cement | | 150.5 | 151.0 | 151.1 | 152.1 | 151.1 | 146.5 | 145.0 | 121.8 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 143.6 | 143.9 | 111. |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | 131.4 | 130.6 | 130.2 | 129.8 | 129.4 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 124.3 | 124.5 | 122.5 | 121.4 | 121.3 | 96. |
| Pottery and related products | | 170.3 | 169.0 | 166.0 | 165.2 | 165.9 | 160.4 | 164.1 | 165.6 | 166.0 | 166.1 | 166.2 | 163.6 | 132. |
| Gypsum | | 134.6 | 132.4 | 128.7 | 124.2 | 123.5 | 124.2 | 121.7 | 115.2 | 119.6 | 119.1 | 123.0 | 123.9 | 91. |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | | 156.5 | 156.4 | 151.2 | 140.4 | 145.3 | 141.3 | 137.6 | 135.9 | 132.8 | 133.7 | 136.4 | 136.3 | 137. |
| Lime | | 99.6 | 99.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 94.2 | 98. |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | 99.0 | 100.1 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 90.5 | 88.9 | 89.5 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 94.2 | 91.4 | 97. |
| Abrasives | | 217.6 | 213.7 | 213.8 | 217.9 | 208.8 | 220.0 | 242.2 | 250.4 | 253.7 | 260.0 | 260.3 | 262.0 | 202. |
| Asbestos products | | 136.6 | 134.1 | 134.4 | 132.0 | 129.9 | 122.7 | 130.2 | 131.3 | 132.5 | 134.5 | 135.0 | 136.2 | 126. |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | 110.0 | 109.8 | 108.2 | 106.4 | 104.2 | 102.5 | 101.2 | 103.1 | 104.6 | 106.9 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 108.6 | 108. |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | 125.1 | 123.6 | 121.5 | 119.3 | 118.1 | 117.7 | 119.9 | 121.7 | 123.5 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 123.9 | 125. |
| Cotton smallwares | | 101.7 | 98.6 | 97.2 | 95.2 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 97.2 | 103.6 | 106.9 | 111.2 | 113.2 | 114.8 | 126. |
| Silk and rayon goods | | 85.7 | 84.4 | 83.5 | 81.6 | 80.2 | 79.0 | 80.3 | 81.5 | 83.2 | 84.3 | 84.4 | 84.6 | 82. |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | 112.4 | 110.5 | 108.4 | 107.0 | 103.3 | 100.3 | 103.3 | 104.2 | 107.8 | 111.1 | 113.8 | 114.3 | 110. |
| Hosiery [3] | | 82.3 | 81.1 | 79.4 | 77.5 | 76.3 | 74 9 | 74.0 | 76.7 | 80.2 | 82 2 | 82 2 | 81.4 | 74. |
| Knitted cloth | | 99.9 | 99.4 | 97.1 | 95.2 | 94.2 | 89.6 | 91.1 | 93.2 | 98.0 | 102.8 | 103 7 | 104.1 | 109. |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | 105.6 | 105.5 | 103.5 | 99.5 | 94.0 | 90.7 | 94.2 | 99.7 | 106.3 | 113 7 | 116.5 | 117.5 | 117. |
| Knitted underwear | | 120.0 | 117.5 | 115.3 | 111.9 | 110.5 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 106.2 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 105.1 | 103.1 | 110. |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | 123.2 | 121.6 | 120.5 | 117.6 | 114.9 | 113.5 | 118.0 | 119.2 | 120.5 | 122 0 | 122.1 | 121.3 | 113. |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | 130.9 | 127.1 | 124.4 | 121.7 | 119.7 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 117.3 | 116.2 | 115.4 | 112.6 | 110.5 | 90. |
| Hats, fur-felt | | 89.7 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 85.8 | 86.3 | 83.3 | 85.0 | 82.9 | 77.7 | 89.8 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 71. |
| Jute goods, except felts | | 80.6 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 76.6 | 78.1 | 107.5 | 111.0 | 113.3 | 112 4 | 114.4 | 114.0 | 111.3 | 110. |
| Cordage and twine | | 128.8 | 125.7 | 120.4 | 115.3 | 116.5 | 116.0 | 121.1 | 123.7 | 127.2 | 129.0 | 131.1 | 131.3 | 143. |
| Apparel and other finished textile products [3] | 152.4 | 151.9 | 148.3 | 149.6 | 145.6 | 142.2 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.4 | 135.0 | 141.9 | 141.7 | 138.0 | 121. |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 135.2 | 134.7 | 133.6 | 130.4 | 128.3 | 121.1 | 123.9 | 122.2 | 123.5 | 125.2 | 125.3 | 123.9 | 115. |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | 111.4 | 109.7 | 107.2 | 104.4 | 101.6 | 96.9 | 100.5 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 99.6 | 96.5 | 90. |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | | 108.8 | 106.5 | 102.3 | 101.1 | 97.9 | 91.0 | 99.2 | 102.4 | 105.9 | 107.0 | 108.8 | 107.9 | 96. |
| Work shirts | | 111.4 | 109.4 | 112.1 | 112.4 | 110.7 | 99.1 | 102.1 | 108.2 | 111.0 | 116.9 | 118.7 | 115.6 | 131. |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 164.4 | 158.0 | 161.5 | 158.0 | 153.9 | 139.8 | 135.9 | 136.0 | 142.4 | 154.5 | 153.5 | 147.4 | 120. |
| Corsets and allied garments | | 104.4 | 103.3 | 100.2 | 98.5 | 93.4 | 90.1 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 90.5 | 89.7 | 88. |
| Millinery | | 90.7 | 83.2 | 98.9 | 93.4 | 92.6 | 80.4 | 79.3 | 79.3 | 86.4 | 102.6 | 101.9 | 95.0 | 91. |
| Handkerchiefs | | 101.4 | 102.2 | 100.9 | 98.3 | 90.6 | 82.9 | 90.8 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 96.4 | 95.2 | 91.6 | 113. |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | 181.3 | 180.9 | 173.7 | 161.4 | 153.9 | 130.4 | 126.9 | 124.7 | 125.7 | 132.5 | 139.5 | 144.6 | 141. |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc | | 274.3 | 268.7 | 283.4 | 274.0 | 263.5 | 238.5 | 256.2 | 262.0 | 259.4 | 257.0 | 257.0 | 260.2 | 214. |
| Textile bags | | 226.8 | 225.3 | 222.6 | 220.1 | 216.5 | 230.0 | 214.6 | 220.6 | 224.3 | 233.4 | 235.4 | 232.7 | 155. |
| Leather and leather products [3] | 106.9 | 107.4 | 106.4 | 105.6 | 104.8 | 103.8 | 100.6 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 103.0 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 104.4 | 91. |
| Leather | | 93.6 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 93.3 | 91.9 | 90.7 | 91.0 | 91.6 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 92. |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | 99.4 | 99.0 | 98.1 | 96.9 | 96.3 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 91.7 | 97.3 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 96. |
| Boots and shoes | | 100.2 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 93.9 | 92.9 | 92.1 | 95.6 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 89. |
| Leather gloves and mittens | | 130.8 | 131.8 | 131.5 | 128.1 | 126.8 | 118.9 | 121.0 | 120.4 | 123.2 | 126.8 | 128.3 | 130.8 | 153. |
| Trunks and suitcases | | 168.8 | 177.1 | 172.5 | 162.6 | 153.1 | 141.0 | 147.0 | 145.8 | 158.6 | 163.9 | 164.7 | 166.5 | 161. |
| Food [3] | 129.0 | 136.4 | 140.1 | 147.3 | 161.7 | 157.3 | 143.1 | 130.3 | 126.0 | 125.0 | 123.5 | 123.9 | 128.4 | 123. |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | | 150.8 | 142.0 | 135.5 | 134.7 | 135.5 | 135.0 | 130.6 | 128.0 | 124.3 | 127.7 | 131.9 | 136.5 | 128. |
| Butter | | 163.6 | 168.2 | 172.9 | 178.0 | 188.0 | 192.7 | 190.9 | 185.9 | 176.4 | 169.1 | 165.4 | 163.0 | 165. |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | | 170.6 | 179.7 | 188.9 | 194.5 | 208.8 | 216.3 | 216.3 | 205.7 | 196.9 | 186.2 | 182.6 | 177.8 | 182. |
| Ice cream | | 141.4 | 149.1 | 157.8 | 176.8 | 185.9 | 189.4 | 187.8 | 170.6 | 156.9 | 144.3 | 138.4 | 135.4 | 130. |
| Flour | | 141.9 | 143.1 | 143.3 | 140.4 | 141.6 | 142.0 | 136.4 | 133.0 | 138.7 | 139.8 | 139.5 | 140.1 | 118. |
| Feeds, prepared | | 168.4 | 165.3 | 167.7 | 171.2 | 173.1 | 171.4 | 168.0 | 159.1 | 162.3 | 164.8 | 159.5 | 161.1 | 145. |
| Cereal preparations | | 144.3 | 153.7 | 153.6 | 168.0 | 169.7 | 156.5 | 146.2 | 142.3 | 157.0 | 150.3 | 150.0 | 155.5 | 136. |
| Baking | | 116.0 | 118.1 | 117.9 | 115.5 | 114.5 | 113.7 | 112.0 | 111.0 | 111.4 | 110.2 | 109.5 | 111.5 | 111. |
| Sugar refining, cane | | 125.9 | 131.1 | 129.0 | 131.3 | 131.2 | 130.9 | 128.3 | 123.9 | 119.7 | 112.3 | 102.6 | 113.7 | 105. |
| Sugar, beet | | 179.7 | 225.5 | 226.4 | 102.9 | 90.2 | 69.7 | 61.6 | 56.0 | 47.6 | 46.4 | 52.0 | 94.7 | 80. |
| Confectionery | | 141.9 | 142.7 | 137.2 | 122.6 | 112.8 | 103.9 | 108.0 | 111.2 | 115.3 | 114.3 | 112.2 | 114.9 | 106. |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | | 139.7 | 143.8 | 150.4 | 164.9 | 166.4 | 149.1 | 135.0 | 125.8 | 119.8 | 113.9 | 112.4 | 112.8 | 135. |
| Malt liquors | | 172.4 | 181.3 | 184.6 | 188.4 | 187.9 | 182.8 | 174.6 | 165.4 | 160.5 | 156.5 | 154.9 | 155.3 | 134. |
| Canning and preserving | | 90.1 | 114.4 | 159.8 | 255.7 | 232.7 | 163.8 | 103.3 | 90.3 | 90.1 | 86.1 | 91.8 | 105.4 | 125. |
| Tobacco manufactures | 93.5 | 94.4 | 96.5 | 95.1 | 92.3 | 91.6 | 89.8 | 90.2 | 88.4 | 87.5 | 92.2 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 97. |
| Cigarettes | | 124.5 | 124.0 | 121.7 | 118.7 | 120.0 | 120.1 | 121.5 | 119.8 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 124.2 | 123. |
| Cigars | | 79.0 | 82.9 | 81.7 | 79.1 | 77.3 | 74.5 | 74.7 | 72.7 | 71.8 | 78.9 | 82.8 | 82.1 | 83. |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | 79.4 | 78.9 | 79.4 | 77.4 | 76.8 | 74.9 | 74.1 | 73.2 | 71.2 | 76.5 | 78.4 | 82.1 | 91. |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 |
| *Nondurable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and allied products [2] | 145.7 | 146.9 | 145.7 | 145.0 | 143.5 | 143.0 | 140.7 | 143.4 | 143.5 | 145.0 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 145.6 | 122.2 |
| Paper and pulp | ------- | 144.8 | 143.4 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.7 | 140.9 | 141.3 | 140.3 | 139.6 | 140.4 | 140.4 | 139.6 | 116.3 |
| Paper goods, other | ------- | 156.6 | 155.9 | 155.3 | 151.9 | 150.3 | 149.5 | 153.6 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 153.7 | 153.5 | 153.0 | 133.1 |
| Envelopes | ------- | 142.6 | 142.5 | 140.6 | 137.4 | 136.0 | 132.7 | 136.6 | 137.6 | 137.6 | 138.0 | 137.7 | 137.0 | 116.9 |
| Paper bags | ------- | 163.4 | 161.3 | 160.7 | 159.2 | 161.6 | 160.5 | 164.0 | 168.1 | 174.4 | 175.8 | 177.7 | 180.0 | 118.0 |
| Paper boxes | ------- | 143.9 | 143.0 | 141.5 | 138.5 | 137.9 | 133.6 | 139.9 | 141.6 | 146.6 | 148.2 | 148.1 | 148.5 | 129.3 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2] | 131.3 | 133.0 | 132.8 | 132.0 | 130.7 | 129.8 | 128.8 | 129.1 | 128.6 | 128.5 | 128.2 | 128.1 | 127.2 | 100.8 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | ------- | 122.7 | 122.2 | 121.8 | 121.7 | 120.5 | 119.8 | 119.7 | 119.0 | 117.9 | 116.9 | 115.7 | 114.0 | 95.2 |
| Printing, book and job | ------- | 143.2 | 142.6 | 141.6 | 139.1 | 137.7 | 138.2 | 137.8 | 137.2 | 138.1 | 138.4 | 139.4 | 139.5 | 108.7 |
| Lithographing | ------- | 125.3 | 125.8 | 124.2 | 123.4 | 124.0 | 119.8 | 123.3 | 124.6 | 124.5 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 123.7 | 98.5 |
| Bookbinding | ------- | 148.8 | 150.3 | 149.3 | 148.1 | 148.7 | 143.6 | 145.6 | 145.3 | 144.7 | 143.7 | 142.6 | 141.7 | 114.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products [2] | 199.6 | 201.0 | 200.1 | 199.0 | 195.2 | 189.7 | 189.8 | 188.5 | 194.8 | 196.2 | 197.5 | 197.1 | 195.6 | 254.5 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | ------- | 178.9 | 177.7 | 176.5 | 175.4 | 173.4 | 176.7 | 171.9 | 178.0 | 177.4 | 176.6 | 173.9 | 171.4 | 135.1 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | ------- | 239.2 | 241.3 | 243.7 | 243.6 | 240.5 | 242.1 | 246.4 | 250.4 | 252.8 | 254.2 | 252.1 | 252.7 | 203.6 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | ------- | 123.6 | 133.1 | 129.9 | 121.3 | 116.5 | 112.2 | 115.5 | 114.4 | 119.5 | 127.0 | 131.3 | 134.0 | 135.8 |
| Soap | ------- | 167.9 | 168.9 | 165.7 | 161.7 | 157.0 | 157.2 | 159.4 | 155.6 | 155.6 | 156.2 | 153.1 | 147.1 | 117.1 |
| Rayon and allied products | ------- | 131.4 | 130.5 | 130.1 | 128.4 | 126.4 | 126.1 | 108.6 | 126.8 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 127.1 | 126.5 | 111.7 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | ------- | 283.3 | 280.9 | 278.9 | 279.0 | 280.8 | 282.8 | 284.3 | 280.9 | 280.0 | 277.9 | 276.7 | 276.1 | 206.7 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | ------- | 300.7 | 298.0 | 293.6 | 291.4 | 290.1 | 269.1 | 290.3 | 291.0 | 290.7 | 288.5 | 283.9 | 278.1 | 1,536.9 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | ------- | 248.8 | 244.9 | 243.5 | 249.0 | 253.2 | 246.8 | 248.8 | 241.8 | 237.0 | 232.1 | 233.8 | 228.2 | 197.3 |
| Ammunition, small-arms | ------- | 172.7 | 168.7 | 167.2 | 163.5 | 103.8 | 160.9 | 164.6 | 162.6 | 158.0 | 156.1 | 155.3 | 155.5 | 3,595.4 |
| Fireworks | ------- | 243.7 | 249.2 | 249.9 | 214.0 | 177.5 | 207.6 | 249.8 | 255.2 | 245.0 | 229.2 | 231.2 | 258.5 | 2,426.5 |
| Cottonseed oil | ------- | 159.5 | 160.5 | 157.2 | 119.8 | 85.9 | 76.0 | 77.7 | 86.0 | 101.3 | 117.3 | 127.9 | 134.5 | 133.4 |
| Fertilizers | ------- | 148.7 | 141.6 | 142.1 | 142.0 | 133.4 | 126.2 | 132.6 | 157.8 | 169.0 | 176.9 | 171.3 | 156.9 | 146.2 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 152.4 | 152.9 | 153.5 | 153.3 | 154.0 | 154.1 | 153.7 | 150.8 | 149.3 | 145.4 | 145.9 | 146.0 | 145.4 | 11707 |
| Petroleum refining | ------- | 150.1 | 149.8 | 149.8 | 151.4 | 152.8 | 152.6 | 150.1 | 148.6 | 144.3 | 145.7 | 145.4 | 145.0 | 11329 |
| Coke and byproducts | ------- | 137.9 | 138.2 | 136.5 | 135.1 | 134.7 | 133.7 | 133.0 | 131.1 | 128.5 | 128.4 | 129.5 | 126.9 | 117.4 |
| Paving materials | ------- | 109.9 | 138.1 | 137.4 | 140.0 | 133.9 | 114.0 | 106.3 | 110.2 | 105.2 | 99.9 | 94.0 | 92.8 | 87.4 |
| Roofing materials | ------- | 226.2 | 228.0 | 227.7 | 226.8 | 224.9 | 225.3 | 218.0 | 214.3 | 210.6 | 207.4 | 210.5 | 212.4 | 161.6 |
| Rubber products | 184.2 | 186.1 | 184.5 | 182.0 | 178.1 | 177.8 | 175.2 | 180.7 | 184.5 | 193.5 | 196.5 | 198.2 | 198.8 | 160.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | ------- | 211.7 | 212.2 | 211.0 | 207.5 | 214.9 | 212.3 | 217.0 | 220.0 | 227.0 | 231.4 | 233.3 | 235.5 | 166.1 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | ------- | 151.4 | 147.9 | 146.1 | 141.6 | 127.2 | 135.1 | 143.9 | 153.6 | 158.4 | 160.1 | 160.2 | 156.5 | 160.5 |
| Rubber goods, other | ------- | 169.1 | 166.0 | 162.0 | 157.8 | 153.5 | 148.0 | 153.2 | 156.3 | 168.4 | 170.2 | 172.6 | 172.8 | 154.1 |
| Miscellaneous industries [2] | 176.1 | 182.7 | 185.6 | 182.9 | 178.4 | 173.5 | 170.1 | 174.4 | 176.3 | 179.8 | 182.1 | 180.9 | 179.3 | 181.7 |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | ------- | 248.1 | 246.1 | 247.4 | 245.0 | 243.4 | 243.1 | 248.1 | 244.4 | 249.9 | 249.9 | 250.0 | 249.2 | 766.4 |
| Photographic apparatus | ------- | 228.2 | 225.9 | 218.8 | 216.1 | 216.5 | 217.0 | 211.3 | 207.6 | 204.7 | 203.2 | 201.3 | 200.6 | 200.9 |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods | ------- | 235.4 | 232.1 | 231.6 | 231.6 | 231.8 | 234.6 | 242.7 | 247.1 | 249.4 | 253.2 | 256.1 | 257.3 | 280.3 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts | ------- | 226.2 | 228.6 | 223.8 | 211.4 | 187.2 | 191.6 | 195.1 | 193.5 | 193.8 | 196.2 | 191.4 | 186.9 | 156.2 |
| Games, toys, and dolls | ------- | 201.3 | 226.9 | 221.4 | 213.9 | 202.1 | 188.8 | 182.0 | 177.3 | 176.5 | 170.6 | 161.4 | 156.3 | 199.7 |
| Buttons | ------- | 119.1 | 113.0 | 107.7 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 95.4 | 104.7 | 109.1 | 114.8 | 118.5 | 120.3 | 125.6 | 116.6 |
| Fire extinguishers | ------- | 263.8 | 269.5 | 273.2 | 277.6 | 277.3 | 284.9 | 289.0 | 283.4 | 291.9 | 310.6 | 312.7 | 294.0 | 913.1 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–5.
* Revised.

## TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 |
| All manufacturing | 350.2 | 356.6 | 345.0 | 341.6 | 336.9 | 323.3 | 314.2 | 319.6 | 312.2 | 310.7 | 314.1 | 310.6 | 307.3 | 334.4 |
| Durable goods | 392.6 | 399.3 | 384.6 | 379.3 | 372.0 | 356.9 | 350.1 | 365.9 | 353.8 | 349.9 | 349.9 | 344.6 | 340.0 | 469.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 308.7 | 314.8 | 306.2 | 304.7 | 302.5 | 290.4 | 279.1 | 274.2 | 271.5 | 272.3 | 279.2 | 277.4 | 275.3 | 202.3 |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products | 339.7 | 341.2 | 333.4 | 327.6 | 324.5 | 314.4 | 304.4 | 316.1 | 306.7 | 297.5 | 294.2 | 287.9 | 287.9 | 311.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | ------- | 253.4 | 255.6 | 248.4 | 250.4 | 250.4 | 235.3 | 247.0 | 236.2 | 219.8 | 212.8 | 209.3 | 208.9 | 222.3 |
| Gray-iron and semisteel castings | ------- | 330.4 | 314.0 | 320.2 | *317.8 | 303.3 | 313.7 | 326.3 | 325.8 | 317.6 | 320.0 | 317.1 | 317.1 | 256.7 |
| Malleable-iron castings | ------- | 378.3 | 362.8 | 354.8 | 337.2 | 312.5 | 314.9 | 329.2 | 324.7 | 313.4 | 310.0 | 307.5 | 302.8 | 273.4 |
| Steel castings | ------- | 347.9 | 337.5 | 333.0 | 326.4 | 313.2 | 315.1 | 321.8 | 316.6 | 308.9 | 304.6 | 293.0 | 302.8 | 484.4 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | ------- | 317.7 | 299.6 | 300.8 | *288.8 | *278.1 | *288.8 | 310.7 | 309.7 | 281.7 | 287.5 | 282.1 | 286.7 | 174.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | ------- | 331.2 | 315.9 | 327.3 | 344.9 | 331.1 | 294.7 | 263.7 | 250.4 | 248.5 | 243.3 | 238.7 | 242.8 | 161.6 |
| Wire drawn from purchased rods | ------- | 275.7 | 266.0 | 263.9 | 256.2 | 251.5 | 238.1 | 263.7 | 219.3 | 247.6 | 237.1 | 241.1 | 247.7 | 255.3 |
| Wirework | ------- | 316.6 | 292.9 | 285.1 | 286.2 | 267.8 | *261.5 | 270.3 | 255.5 | 270.5 | 279.8 | 254.9 | 273.8 | 202.6 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | ------- | 380.0 | 378.3 | 367.1 | 355.9 | 329.6 | 311.1 | 350.0 | 370.4 | 388.2 | 408.0 | 407.0 | 405.1 | 279.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Contin

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | ------ | 374.7 | 357.5 | 347.7 | 343.6 | 325.9 | 315.0 | 347.7 | 340.0 | 361.4 | 362.8 | 355.6 | 361.3 |
| Hardware | ------ | 340.2 | 323.8 | 316.8 | 304.6 | 288.5 | 297.2 | 304.8 | 306.3 | 301.2 | 300.2 | 298.6 | 291.9 |
| Plumbers' supplies | ------ | 261.5 | 255.6 | 242.4 | 230.6 | 220.7 | 231.2 | 231.7 | 230.1 | 238.3 | 234.7 | 229.6 | 237.6 |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified | ------ | 330.9 | 317.2 | 327.9 | 313.8 | 280.9 | 274.9 | 282.6 | 279.4 | 276.8 | 281.8 | 274.0 | 277.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | ------ | 340.0 | 330.2 | 317.7 | 311.1 | 289.2 | 295.9 | 321.0 | 312.7 | 327.0 | 336.2 | 331.8 | 331.2 |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | ------ | 371.4 | 356.9 | 351.2 | 344.6 | 327.6 | 318.6 | 325.8 | 329.1 | 323.5 | 325.0 | 313.9 | 318.3 |
| Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work | ------ | 354.2 | 345.2 | 342.9 | 335.2 | 335.5 | 317.0 | 325.5 | 315.2 | 307.2 | 305.8 | 293.2 | 287.9 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim | ------ | 308.0 | 293.6 | 286.0 | 276.8 | 263.4 | 242.2 | 252.2 | 247.9 | 254.3 | 263.0 | 253.4 | 253.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | ------ | 316.7 | 309.1 | 305.2 | 292.5 | 291.3 | 281.5 | 303.7 | 302.3 | 289.5 | 284.5 | 287.2 | 277.4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | ------ | 397.5 | 380.7 | 381.8 | 359.3 | 331.3 | 337.8 | 359.9 | 346.2 | 350.3 | 356.2 | 351.7 | 341.0 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted | ------ | 372.8 | 349.9 | 337.9 | 314.1 | 308.2 | 297.7 | 300.5 | 302.7 | 290.5 | 289.9 | 293.6 | 292.9 |
| Screw-machine products and wood screws | ------ | 347.9 | 331.7 | 334.2 | 326.1 | 317.9 | 327.8 | 345.5 | 346.1 | 355.5 | 362.7 | 354.8 | 355.0 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | ------ | 263.1 | 243.4 | 236.7 | 257.6 | 251.6 | 251.6 | 215.2 | 251.4 | 249.8 | 240.7 | 237.0 | 232.4 |
| Firearms | ------ | 657.2 | 627.0 | 615.4 | 605.7 | 581.1 | 615.2 | 616.9 | 604.5 | 594.6 | 598.0 | 584.2 | 573.5 |
| Electrical machinery[2] | 462.0 | 472.1 | 463.1 | 456.0 | 442.2 | 420.3 | 422.3 | 432.6 | 407.1 | 396.6 | 429.6 | 422.9 | 425.6 |
| Electrical equipment | ------ | 434.3 | 423.9 | 477.8 | 411.0 | 393.7 | 396.3 | 408.6 | 389.6 | 376.2 | 382.0 | 373.1 | 374.9 |
| Radios and phonographs | ------ | 542.9 | 539.6 | 533.2 | 501.9 | 459.7 | 460.8 | 464.5 | 491.1 | 485.8 | 497.7 | 492.2 | 500.4 |
| Communication equipment | ------ | 604.6 | 597.8 | 584.5 | 551.1 | 523.8 | 521.3 | 530.2 | 415.6 | 415.9 | 622.0 | 625.0 | 626.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 469.6 | 470.2 | 450.4 | 448.9 | 442.6 | 426.1 | 419.2 | 434.6 | 429.5 | 423.0 | 416.6 | 409.6 | 406.6 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products | ------ | 388.7 | 374.3 | 373.6 | 372.0 | 360.2 | 356.1 | 367.9 | 362.6 | 357.6 | 354.9 | 352.0 | 350.3 |
| Engines and turbines | ------ | 518.5 | 515.0 | 493.4 | 507.3 | 513.1 | 493.6 | 502.7 | 502.2 | 495.4 | 497.5 | 493.1 | 491.7 |
| Tractors | ------ | 341.3 | 331.8 | 328.5 | 318.2 | 303.1 | 311.2 | 310.2 | 302.8 | 288.3 | 277.2 | 273.6 | 273.3 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | ------ | 409.1 | 376.6 | 394.4 | 387.3 | 370.1 | 361.5 | 371.9 | 344.3 | 333.2 | 312.5 | 308.3 | 294.9 |
| Machine tools | ------ | 257.9 | 249.5 | 253.9 | 254.2 | 250.8 | 239.9 | 262.6 | 263.6 | 269.7 | 275.6 | 278.9 | 282.7 |
| Machine-tool accessories | ------ | 307.0 | 294.6 | 294.6 | 296.1 | 280.3 | 282.3 | 305.4 | 311.6 | 320.4 | 326.7 | 332.5 | 342.7 |
| Textile machinery | ------ | 405.4 | 390.3 | 376.4 | 361.4 | 326.6 | 349.6 | 326.6 | 363.7 | 351.8 | 353.2 | 347.3 | 337.3 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | ------ | 486.8 | 470.9 | 474.9 | 488.0 | 475.1 | 479.2 | 494.4 | 490.7 | 485.2 | 489.6 | 485.3 | 466.5 |
| Typewriters | ------ | 363.5 | 352.8 | 337.5 | 317.6 | 306.2 | 185.1 | 235.3 | 309.1 | 295.4 | 287.7 | 282.6 | 276.2 |
| Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines | ------ | 482.6 | 456.5 | 449.5 | 436.4 | 400.7 | 374.4 | 394.2 | 417.3 | 415.5 | 401.1 | 388.5 | 355.7 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic | ------ | 483.7 | 442.9 | 424.6 | 395.0 | 388.9 | 391.7 | 404.2 | 392.7 | 377.5 | 355.6 | 323.5 | 326.8 |
| Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | ------ | 392.2 | 376.3 | 364.8 | 343.9 | 319.6 | 327.8 | 297.4 | 280.2 | 296.0 | 296.0 | 287.6 | 278.1 |
| Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment | ------ | 458.2 | 427.8 | 440.4 | 421.3 | 404.1 | 422.1 | 427.5 | 394.5 | 387.9 | 359.4 | 325.0 | 345.7 |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 596.7 | 590.5 | 546.4 | 532.2 | 499.9 | 482.9 | 483.0 | 560.3 | 561.3 | 565.3 | 556.9 | 558.2 | 562.6 |
| Locomotives | ------ | 878.6 | 863.1 | 870.1 | 875.3 | 811.9 | 760.3 | 774.7 | 757.0 | 705.4 | 723.7 | 827.2 | 797.2 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | ------ | 522.4 | 503.5 | 493.6 | 468.8 | 436.3 | 482.1 | 471.1 | 465.2 | 457.7 | 446.6 | 440.2 | 411.2 |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | ------ | 676.6 | 661.5 | 663.8 | 623.3 | 637.6 | 622.4 | 621.5 | 639.2 | 657.2 | 662.2 | 667.8 | 668.7 |
| Aircraft engines | ------ | 503.5 | 479.2 | 499.9 | 501.3 | 486.7 | 485.1 | 481.5 | 477.0 | 487.6 | 479.9 | 506.8 | 535.0 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | ------ | 378.9 | 316.6 | 289.9 | 262.0 | 241.8 | 243.1 | 394.3 | 395.6 | 399.1 | 386.0 | 377.9 | 395.8 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | ------ | 448.2 | 441.3 | 430.8 | 404.9 | 392.8 | 379.4 | 383.6 | 363.1 | 349.0 | 349.5 | 327.6 | 318.5 |
| Automobiles | 399.0 | 419.8 | 388.1 | 378.5 | 373.5 | 338.7 | 348.8 | 357.0 | 329.0 | 343.4 | 347.7 | 337.3 | 321.1 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 365.3 | 367.0 | 357.9 | 353.2 | 343.6 | 329.7 | 326.6 | 346.2 | 349.0 | 354.0 | 359.0 | 360.0 | 354.8 |
| Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | ------ | 294.9 | 295.7 | 291.9 | 298.7 | 289.2 | 296.5 | 296.3 | 285.4 | 282.7 | 281.9 | 278.9 | 269.7 |
| Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | ------ | 267.4 | 259.7 | 257.0 | 254.4 | 248.1 | 260.1 | 279.7 | 283.4 | 294.6 | 299.4 | 307.0 | 301.4 |
| Clocks and watches | ------ | 326.0 | 325.5 | 315.7 | 307.8 | 289.8 | 261.8 | 299.5 | 296.0 | 299.1 | 301.1 | 306.2 | 296.0 |
| Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | ------ | 268.5 | 261.1 | 254.9 | 233.7 | 208.8 | 193.3 | 212.4 | 215.4 | 220.2 | 232.8 | 233.9 | 236.8 |
| Silverware and plated ware | ------ | 346.7 | 329.0 | 322.2 | 312.5 | 287.6 | 281.0 | 290.4 | 287.4 | 284.1 | 286.5 | 279.5 | 279.2 |
| Lighting equipment | ------ | 287.2 | 282.8 | 283.4 | 277.1 | 271.2 | 273.2 | 293.7 | 300.5 | 283.6 | 288.9 | 297.5 | 285.7 |
| Aluminum manufactures | ------ | 358.7 | 346.4 | 340.7 | 321.5 | 308.3 | 298.7 | 327.0 | 348.1 | 369.1 | 382.9 | 375.0 | 381.8 |
| Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified | ------ | 304.2 | 290.2 | 292.8 | 278.1 | 279.2 | 276.2 | 285.5 | 278.7 | 274.6 | 273.4 | 275.3 | 277.4 |
| Lumber and timber basic products[3] | 372.7 | 390.2 | 388.6 | 387.6 | 388.6 | 387.3 | 350.8 | 374.9 | 351.4 | 323.4 | 310.1 | 310.7 | 292.4 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | ------ | 422.0 | 425.3 | 425.2 | 430.5 | 435.3 | 397.4 | 412.2 | 384.7 | 350.5 | 334.5 | 333.4 | 309.2 |
| Planing and plywood mills | ------ | 403.6 | 385.5 | 381.2 | 368.1 | 365.8 | 345.1 | 366.5 | 350.5 | 333.9 | 323.3 | 318.9 | 311.5 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products[3] | 330.3 | 333.9 | 322.1 | 318.5 | 305.0 | 293.3 | 281.4 | 290.4 | 285.1 | 286.8 | 292.0 | 292.0 | 283.1 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | ------ | 395.0 | 372.6 | 378.7 | 356.0 | 323.0 | 287.3 | 291.6 | 282.0 | 281.7 | 303.6 | 306.8 | 308.4 |
| Furniture | ------ | 334.3 | 323.2 | 315.0 | 297.9 | 284.7 | 274.4 | 284.7 | 278.9 | 282.2 | 288.8 | 289.1 | 278.8 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar | ------ | 312.1 | 301.9 | 308.8 | 305.0 | 304.7 | 301.8 | 313.4 | 304.0 | 298.4 | 284.7 | 281.0 | 278.5 |
| Caskets and other morticians' goods | ------ | 299.6 | 287.3 | 281.4 | 283.4 | 271.6 | 260.6 | 275.8 | 278.0 | 273.5 | 281.7 | 276.6 | 274.8 |
| Wood preserving | ------ | 350.6 | 355.6 | 384.2 | 393.7 | 404.2 | 392.7 | 391.2 | 387.6 | 370.3 | 355.6 | 343.3 | 347.7 |
| Wood, turned and shaped | ------ | 306.4 | 290.8 | 287.8 | 281.2 | 281.4 | 268.5 | 272.3 | 274.9 | 289.6 | 293.4 | 299.5 | 283.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products[3] | 305.0 | 320.4 | 316.3 | 313.6 | 306.0 | 301.7 | 285.9 | 298.2 | 286.9 | 288.8 | 285.7 | 278.4 | 280.0 |
| Glass and glassware | ------ | 356.5 | 357.2 | 351.2 | 342.8 | 334.1 | 312.8 | 341.1 | 333.0 | 334.7 | 328.5 | 313.2 | 326.2 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass | ------ | 287.2 | 269.6 | 264.0 | 251.5 | 246.4 | 247.2 | 259.5 | 259.4 | 262.5 | 264.6 | 269.3 | 267.4 |
| Cement | ------ | 285.2 | 294.0 | 294.7 | 298.3 | 297.0 | 283.5 | 278.9 | 202.5 | 248.1 | 240.3 | 238.3 | 234.3 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | ------ | 301.9 | 296.7 | 300.2 | 294.1 | 289.1 | 276.4 | 278.9 | 276.4 | 257.0 | 253.0 | 247.2 | 247.1 |
| Pottery and related products | ------ | 354.4 | 349.8 | 342.7 | 326.5 | 330.4 | 308.6 | 322.4 | 323.8 | 317.1 | 315.2 | 304.4 | 294.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products [2]—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gypsum | | 290.2 | 284.5 | 278.1 | 258.3 | 260.4 | 260.2 | 243.6 | 228.4 | 230.6 | 235.9 | 239.3 | 244.0 | 151.7 |
| Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool | | 384.6 | 381.5 | 368.4 | 357.8 | 353.9 | 333.6 | 327.6 | 315.6 | 305.9 | 296.0 | 308.3 | 291.0 | 223.8 |
| Lime | | 258.0 | 259.5 | 258.9 | 245.5 | 243.3 | 237.7 | 244.6 | 239.2 | 231.5 | 223.1 | 217.6 | 210.2 | 171.6 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | 184.8 | 175.9 | 183.5 | 180.9 | 176.4 | 156.7 | 155.3 | 158.7 | 166.7 | 164.8 | 158.3 | 153.1 | 90.8 |
| Abrasives | | 462.1 | 418.2 | 408.0 | 418.2 | 375.6 | 386.0 | 413.8 | 440.6 | 442.6 | 462.4 | 450.9 | 482.9 | 480.2 |
| Asbestos products | | 322.0 | 313.6 | 305.6 | 299.2 | 301.7 | 293.2 | 305.2 | 299.8 | 301.4 | 308.2 | 307.6 | 305.6 | 254.6 |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | 293.0 | 294.1 | 280.8 | 264.9 | 256.3 | 240.1 | 237.5 | 242.5 | 248.3 | 255.4 | 265.0 | 262.0 | 254.3 | 178.9 |
| Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | 376.4 | 362.1 | 329.1 | 317.4 | 305.7 | 302.6 | 307.5 | 317.3 | 329.2 | 336.6 | 322.8 | 317.7 | 215.9 |
| Cotton smallwares | | 232.9 | 215.1 | 213.6 | 210.6 | 195.4 | 200.5 | 204.9 | 222.1 | 229.8 | 243.7 | 247.8 | 249.7 | 214.6 |
| Silk and rayon goods | | 248.4 | 236.6 | 227.6 | 220.2 | 208.5 | 203.0 | 206.0 | 212.9 | 213.3 | 221.5 | 210.3 | 213.2 | 138.6 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | 294.4 | 276.6 | 270.4 | 268.5 | 233.6 | 243.0 | 252.5 | 252.6 | 260.6 | 274.7 | 288.1 | 263.6 | 199.5 |
| Hosiery | | 193.5 | 186.4 | 177.2 | 166.4 | 158.6 | 148.5 | 143.2 | 152.6 | 159.5 | 172.7 | 172.0 | 169.8 | 109.6 |
| Knitted cloth | | 231.6 | 221.7 | 214.4 | 207.8 | 204.1 | 192.8 | 192.7 | 196.7 | 205.6 | 223.8 | 225.3 | 215.7 | 174.7 |
| Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | 242.4 | 243.0 | 237.0 | 215.3 | 200.6 | 188.4 | 199.3 | 213.1 | 228.3 | 252.0 | 258.5 | 258.9 | 192.7 |
| Knitted underwear | | 306.9 | 295.4 | 282.8 | 274.3 | 258.0 | 250.2 | 253.5 | 252.9 | 248.6 | 251.2 | 242.5 | 234.1 | 183.3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | 297.5 | 279.8 | 271.3 | 269.5 | 248.7 | 241.1 | 260.8 | 260.3 | 265.1 | 268.7 | 267.1 | 264.5 | 174.9 |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | 311.6 | 297.6 | 288.7 | 276.5 | 246.3 | 254.6 | 251.6 | 245.7 | 240.4 | 235.8 | 227.3 | 222.9 | 145.2 |
| Hats, fur-felt | | 202.1 | 181.9 | 185.9 | 177.2 | 171.4 | 171.8 | 180.5 | 168.7 | 159.9 | 192.3 | 195.5 | 198.0 | 121.5 |
| Jute goods, except felts | | 175.4 | 170.1 | 168.7 | 163.7 | 162.0 | 232.2 | 260.0 | 271.8 | 262.3 | 270.7 | 271.1 | 254.2 | 196.4 |
| Cordage and twine | | 320.0 | 300.6 | 282.0 | 258.6 | 256.0 | 252.7 | 259.8 | 271.3 | 286.8 | 289.2 | 290.0 | 287.8 | 240.3 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products [3] | 353.4 | 343.3 | 319.6 | 336.0 | 318.5 | 302.3 | 278.9 | 274.9 | 272.1 | 279.8 | 317.7 | 314.1 | 300.6 | 185.2 |
| Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 309.5 | 301.5 | 303.5 | 284.9 | 264.8 | 260.0 | 273.0 | 270.5 | 267.1 | 281.3 | 280.8 | 277.2 | 174.9 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | 283.2 | 266.0 | 258.9 | 243.2 | 225.5 | 219.3 | 229.0 | 228.8 | 227.3 | 233.7 | 234.0 | 225.9 | 143.6 |
| Underwear and neckwear, men's | | 304.0 | 292.9 | 280.2 | 261.3 | 240.7 | 230.8 | 248.3 | 249.9 | 256.8 | 275.6 | 274.1 | 270.8 | 166.5 |
| Workshirts | | 257.5 | 253.1 | 262.0 | 266.9 | 263.6 | 247.2 | 237.5 | 253.6 | 257.7 | 274.3 | 283.9 | 273.7 | 220.4 |
| Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | 355.9 | 319.3 | 349.5 | 334.7 | 323.1 | 283.1 | 264.1 | 260.3 | 277.7 | 340.0 | 344.8 | 322.3 | 184.4 |
| Corsets and allied garments | | 230.5 | 226.8 | 219.0 | 205.4 | 194.7 | 187.4 | 200.4 | 198.0 | 197.8 | 196.6 | 191.2 | 183.5 | 137.1 |
| Millinery | | 154.8 | 120.3 | 195.2 | 173.1 | 171.2 | 145.5 | 128.4 | 119.2 | 137.7 | 197.2 | 201.9 | 169.6 | 123.3 |
| Handkerchiefs | | 251.0 | 260.4 | 251.4 | 239.4 | 210.6 | 196.7 | 207.4 | 221.7 | 212.2 | 228.0 | 221.4 | 201.4 | 184.0 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | 424.7 | 422.2 | 412.1 | 371.9 | 334.7 | 283.9 | 253.9 | 257.4 | 252.9 | 285.2 | 298.7 | 310.7 | 230.2 |
| Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc | | 653.1 | 590.1 | 632.2 | 604.6 | 573.5 | 496.7 | 553.4 | 560.8 | 530.1 | 515.8 | 518.2 | 522.0 | 370.3 |
| Textile bags | | 492.9 | 484.8 | 472.6 | 458.8 | 443.6 | 438.2 | 422.4 | 427.8 | 449.9 | 459.5 | 467.8 | 473.1 | 233.0 |
| Leather and leather products [3] | 240.7 | 241.8 | 235.4 | 234.9 | 231.6 | 220.4 | 214.2 | 211.5 | 207.0 | 214.6 | 222.2 | 223.0 | 220.8 | 154.2 |
| Leather | | 202.3 | 199.8 | 199.1 | 198.5 | 189.8 | 187.2 | 185.2 | 183.7 | 183.7 | 185.2 | 185.8 | 179.4 | 140.6 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | 202.6 | 190.3 | 189.6 | 191.4 | 189.8 | 182.4 | 172.9 | 170.0 | 179.2 | 190.5 | 189.1 | 192.0 | 142.2 |
| Boots and shoes | | 231.9 | 223.5 | 223.8 | 221.5 | 209.9 | 200.7 | 201.7 | 197.0 | 205.3 | 213.7 | 214.2 | 212.8 | 142.0 |
| Leather gloves and mittens | | 262.7 | 264.1 | 267.5 | 253.5 | 242.3 | 227.2 | 226.9 | 223.4 | 227.1 | 236.2 | 238.2 | 248.4 | 239.4 |
| Trunks and suitcases | | 365.5 | 397.3 | 381.8 | 335.9 | 309.1 | 274.3 | 298.1 | 281.6 | 312.7 | 320.9 | 327.6 | 321.3 | 240.3 |
| Food | 273.9 | 298.9 | 300.6 | 309.6 | 331.6 | 325.6 | 295.8 | 267.8 | 252.8 | 243.1 | 239.3 | 242.5 | 256.4 | 180.9 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | | 338.9 | 317.4 | 271.7 | 271.9 | 270.0 | 280.9 | 259.9 | 249.4 | 227.2 | 232.6 | 254.0 | 285.7 | 188.6 |
| Butter | | 342.2 | 346.0 | 353.4 | 364.8 | 391.3 | 387.7 | 391.5 | 365.8 | 342.7 | 323.5 | 314.7 | 309.4 | 231.0 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | | 364.0 | 377.8 | 402.5 | 419.8 | 446.0 | 470.6 | 474.1 | 440.9 | 410.8 | 380.2 | 369.0 | 356.4 | 268.5 |
| Ice cream | | 258.5 | 269.9 | 288.5 | 326.2 | 346.0 | 343.7 | 335.0 | 295.9 | 272.0 | 251.7 | 243.0 | 240.4 | 170.6 |
| Flour | | 319.4 | 336.9 | 336.4 | 334.7 | 336.1 | 326.1 | 302.4 | 274.8 | 289.0 | 298.9 | 293.5 | 305.4 | 182.9 |
| Feeds, prepared | | 381.4 | 346.9 | 358.6 | 382.9 | 364.1 | 366.8 | 359.5 | 326.7 | 323.7 | 349.3 | 317.0 | 323.4 | 230.0 |
| Cereal preparations | | 306.3 | 313.7 | 304.4 | 337.5 | 361.2 | 329.9 | 290.9 | 277.5 | 296.8 | 294.7 | 288.6 | 295.6 | 223.3 |
| Baking | | 229.2 | 227.8 | 230.8 | 223.2 | 218.4 | 218.0 | 213.1 | 208.4 | 203.4 | 200.7 | 201.7 | 207.8 | 153.0 |
| Sugar refining, cane | | 250.6 | 302.3 | 279.1 | 278.7 | 284.2 | 275.0 | 279.2 | 229.4 | 239.3 | 208.1 | 177.8 | 184.2 | 152.8 |
| Sugar, beet | | 392.8 | 516.8 | 464.0 | 214.3 | 286.7 | 131.3 | 118.6 | 99.6 | 86.1 | 84.7 | 100.0 | 170.6 | 119.6 |
| Confectionery | | 330.8 | 325.1 | 312.2 | 271.3 | 233.4 | 211.4 | 229.0 | 232.0 | 233.4 | 233.6 | 229.0 | 227.5 | 157.6 |
| Beverages, nonalcoholic | | 236.3 | 240.0 | 258.7 | 295.6 | 298.0 | 257.4 | 226.1 | 203.9 | 191.3 | 176.9 | 174.1 | 175.1 | 163.2 |
| Malt liquors | | 307.7 | 326.8 | 344.1 | 370.3 | 365.1 | 349.6 | 318.6 | 287.8 | 269.6 | 256.2 | 249.2 | 251.0 | 180.5 |
| Canning and preserving | | 250.2 | 265.7 | 437.9 | 683.8 | 653.7 | 401.8 | 249.3 | 217.8 | 211.7 | 197.4 | 207.2 | 236.6 | 216.0 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 209.9 | 219.8 | 216.3 | 214.5 | 205.3 | 203.0 | 200.0 | 194.8 | 182.8 | 181.6 | 193.1 | 201.0 | 209.4 | 151.0 |
| Cigarettes | | 267.9 | 253.3 | 252.8 | 243.7 | 248.5 | 253.7 | 239.6 | 220.9 | 218.4 | 226.8 | 233.6 | 241.5 | 172.0 |
| Cigars | | 190.0 | 195.8 | 190.6 | 179.8 | 173.5 | 163.4 | 168.0 | 163.9 | 160.3 | 176.3 | 186.2 | 195.2 | 139.7 |
| Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | 169.8 | 164.0 | 172.7 | 171.6 | 164.2 | 164.6 | 147.7 | 125.7 | 139.4 | 144.4 | 144.0 | 155.8 | 131.1 |
| Paper and allied products [3] | 321.5 | 327.5 | 319.6 | 314.4 | 309.6 | 300.6 | 298.7 | 298.0 | 291.1 | 290.9 | 290.9 | 288.1 | 285.1 | 184.8 |
| Paper and pulp | | 327.3 | 319.9 | 317.3 | 317.0 | 312.3 | 309.6 | 302.1 | 289.4 | 284.4 | 281.4 | 279.8 | 274.3 | 181.6 |
| Paper goods, other | | 335.7 | 327.4 | 320.4 | 311.7 | 292.7 | 297.2 | 301.8 | 306.8 | 301.9 | 302.2 | 297.9 | 298.0 | 193.2 |
| Envelopes | | 282.7 | 281.5 | 279.8 | 273.7 | 258.8 | 250.7 | 265.2 | 262.9 | 260.9 | 260.6 | 258.6 | 255.5 | 165.7 |
| Paper bags | | 369.5 | 347.4 | 350.0 | 333.9 | 337.6 | 338.6 | 340.9 | 338.4 | 343.6 | 354.2 | 353.8 | 363.6 | 183.4 |
| Paper boxes | | 323.2 | 315.7 | 304.2 | 291.5 | 280.1 | 273.6 | 283.8 | 282.9 | 290.3 | 294.9 | 289.4 | 290.2 | 189.6 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries [3] | 250.2 | 258.0 | 252.3 | 247.9 | 245.0 | 235.5 | 233.6 | 235.9 | 234.2 | 230.7 | 227.7 | 221.8 | 219.6 | 124.7 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | | 229.8 | 224.0 | 221.6 | 221.6 | 214.0 | 208.9 | 210.0 | 209.3 | 202.1 | 197.2 | 191.2 | 185.2 | 111.7 |
| Printing, book and job | | 286.7 | 279.3 | 272.8 | 266.6 | 254.8 | 258.9 | 258.1 | 255.4 | 255.2 | 253.5 | 248.4 | 249.4 | 137.3 |
| Lithographing | | 237.1 | 236.1 | 226.2 | 225.9 | 215.7 | 207.4 | 216.6 | 216.1 | 219.9 | 219.1 | 212.6 | 214.7 | 124.9 |
| Bookbinding | | 326.6 | 325.1 | 325.4 | 322.9 | 311.9 | 299.2 | 324.7 | 320.2 | 312.5 | 309.0 | 298.7 | 301.0 | 174.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continue

1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 19 |
| *Nondurable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products [2] | 417.3 | 414.9 | 407.5 | 401.0 | 395.1 | 380.4 | 387.7 | 373.3 | 381.5 | 378.3 | 377.5 | 372.6 | 362.9 | |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | | 329.8 | 327.4 | 318.6 | 315.0 | 312.7 | 308.2 | 314.0 | 313.6 | 309.8 | 307.7 | 295.5 | 287.4 | |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | | 488.5 | 489.9 | 499.1 | 484.7 | 469.7 | 449.5 | 457.6 | 461.9 | 462.4 | 465.4 | 464.2 | 450.6 | |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | | 240.5 | 265.3 | 250.1 | 228.2 | 211.2 | 205.0 | 216.7 | 212.7 | 219.0 | 235.7 | 239.4 | 241.4 | |
| Soap | | 384.2 | 371.0 | 357.6 | 351.6 | 325.0 | 310.2 | 324.0 | 301.1 | 298.7 | 296.4 | 286.8 | 273.7 | |
| Rayon and allied products | | 265.9 | 260.5 | 257.8 | 259.9 | 252.2 | 249.8 | 214.8 | 249.6 | 249.3 | 245.9 | 245.0 | 227.5 | |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | | 555.8 | 540.8 | 529.8 | 527.3 | 527.0 | 533.7 | 528.2 | 520.9 | 511.6 | 506.4 | 500.8 | 495.5 | |
| Explosives and safety fuses | | 565.0 | 566.2 | 542.8 | 545.6 | 539.4 | 495.0 | 518.5 | 506.5 | 470.9 | 476.0 | 464.8 | 481.7 | |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | | 459.6 | 458.0 | 445.6 | 455.3 | 448.1 | 437.4 | 444.0 | 419.4 | 412.9 | 393.4 | 399.6 | 382.8 | |
| Ammunition, small-arms | | 411.9 | 398.0 | 393.3 | 381.4 | 206.5 | 359.1 | 361.6 | 353.5 | 337.5 | 333.6 | 333.8 | 331.3 | |
| Fireworks | | 643.1 | 721.9 | 747.3 | 577.7 | 447.7 | 534.3 | 691.8 | 691.8 | 719.5 | 630.5 | 624.5 | 660.5 | |
| Cottonseed oil | | 448.4 | 448.7 | 443.1 | 315.8 | 221.6 | 193.8 | 201.3 | 219.6 | 247.8 | 300.6 | 331.3 | 347.5 | |
| Fertilizers | | 393.0 | 362.5 | 373.9 | 390.9 | 354.5 | 334.5 | 349.8 | 422.6 | 440.1 | 443.8 | 414.8 | 376.1 | |
| Products of petroleum and coal [2] | 312.8 | 308.2 | 304.5 | 297.0 | 302.7 | 297.2 | 295.6 | 286.2 | 275.7 | 265.2 | 262.1 | 256.8 | 253.9 | |
| Petroleum refining | | 293.4 | 288.9 | 279.7 | 287.6 | 282.8 | 286.1 | 273.4 | 262.5 | 254.7 | 252.9 | 245.8 | 244.3 | |
| Coke and byproducts | | 295.4 | 292.7 | 288.1 | 289.9 | *280.0 | 270.5 | 281.9 | 271.8 | 252.2 | 247.3 | 248.4 | 239.6 | |
| Paving materials | | 221.5 | 268.8 | 291.6 | 302.8 | 273.2 | 236.6 | 228.2 | 209.0 | 198.8 | 167.3 | 157.6 | 159.7 | |
| Roofing materials | | 535.7 | 526.4 | 523.1 | 510.5 | 502.5 | 493.8 | 468.4 | 463.6 | 445.5 | 430.7 | 432.1 | 431.1 | |
| Rubber products [2] | 376.8 | 396.5 | 383.3 | 375.6 | 369.0 | 357.4 | 352.7 | 361.9 | 367.2 | 383.9 | 374.3 | 385.0 | 386.3 | |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | | 412.1 | 407.5 | 398.0 | 397.9 | 396.0 | 389.5 | 396.1 | 399.3 | 414.2 | 397.3 | 413.3 | 416.3 | |
| Rubber boots and shoes | | 367.1 | 322.4 | 331.7 | 314.4 | 268.4 | 290.0 | 317.1 | 331.2 | 333.3 | 321.7 | 328.5 | 322.5 | |
| Rubber goods, other | | 379.9 | 362.2 | 352.3 | 338.3 | 321.5 | 304.9 | 320.1 | 325.5 | 348.4 | 348.7 | 354.4 | 354.5 | |
| Miscellaneous industries [2] | 377.9 | 396.6 | 393.7 | 384.4 | 369.0 | 347.5 | 341.2 | 355.4 | 356.6 | 361.0 | 367.6 | 360.0 | 356.7 | |
| Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | | 499.2 | 480.8 | 478.9 | 469.3 | 460.3 | 453.3 | 468.3 | 441.2 | 454 0 | 452.3 | 448.8 | 451.2 | |
| Photographic apparatus | | 431.0 | 426.7 | 405.1 | 394.3 | 385.1 | 385.9 | 392.2 | 383.0 | 376.2 | 375.0 | 343.0 | 348.0 | |
| Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods | | 458.5 | 445.3 | 443.5 | 442.3 | 426.5 | 433.7 | 462.8 | 461.0 | 449.4 | 461.8 | 459.7 | 472.2 | |
| Pianos, organs, and parts | | 543.0 | 500.1 | 475.6 | 460.2 | 384.8 | 402.7 | 417.5 | 418.5 | 408.1 | 412.3 | 416.1 | 407.7 | |
| Games, toys, and dolls | | 469.5 | 525.9 | 518.7 | 482.3 | 431.4 | 410.1 | 395.0 | 386.1 | 380.9 | 372.1 | 339.0 | 323.5 | |
| Buttons | | 280.8 | 262.5 | 245.8 | 230.2 | 220.7 | 209.2 | 228.3 | 234.7 | 247.3 | 261.2 | 270.8 | 278.0 | |
| Fire extinguishers | | 508.4 | 506.6 | 555.4 | 558.9 | 583.7 | 600.0 | 586.5 | 552.1 | 527.1 | 565.7 | 562.9 | 582.9 | |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–5.
*Revised.

## TABLE A–8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1943 | 1939 |
| Mining: [2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 66.9 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 67.5 | 65.2 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 66.4 | 67.7 | 68.7 | 69.1 | 71.2 | 82.6 |
| Bituminous coal | 339 | 337 | 335 | 333 | 331 | 328 | 304 | 329 | 326 | 308 | 332 | 335 | 336 | 386 | 371 |
| Metal | 78.0 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 77.1 | 77.9 | 79.0 | 78.6 | 79.8 | 78.9 | 79.0 | 78.2 | 77.3 | 76.9 | 96.4 | 88.2 |
| Iron | 28.2 | 28.6 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 32.2 | 20.1 |
| Copper | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 31.4 | 23.8 |
| Lead and zinc | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 18.5 |
| Gold and silver | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 24.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 4.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railways [3] | 1,318 | 1,331 | 1,340 | 1,357 | 1,364 | 1,381 | 1,383 | 1,375 | 1,365 | 1,345 | 1,325 | 1,324 | 1,332 | 1,355 | 988 |
| Street railways and busses [4] | 250 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 251 | 253 | 254 | 253 | 253 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 227 | 194 |
| Telephone | 620 | 620 | 614 | 609 | 613 | 616 | 614 | 605 | 506 | 404 | 599 | 594 | 588 | 402 | 315 |
| Telegraph [5] | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 39.3 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 39.4 | 46.9 | 37.5 |
| Electric light and power | 268 | 269 | 268 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 267 | 263 | 258 | 256 | 254 | 252 | 250 | 211 | 244 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round) [6] | 378 | 381 | 378 | 380 | 379 | 379 | 382 | 385 | 382 | 379 | 378 | 380 | 378 | 344 | 323 |
| Power laundries [6] [7] | 235 | 237 | 238 | 241 | 243 | 245 | 250 | 249 | 245 | 242 | 241 | 243 | 246 | 252 | 196 |
| Cleaning and dyeing [6] [7] | 88.9 | 91.0 | 92.6 | 95.6 | 94.3 | 93.1 | 97.7 | 100.8 | 97.4 | 95.4 | 93.1 | 91.4 | 92.2 | 78.0 | 58.1 |

[1] Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.
[2] Includes production and related workers only.
[3] Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railways include those with over $1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[4] Includes private and municipal street railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.
[5] Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.
[6] The figures presented here differ from those shown previously (in the mimeographed releases dated prior to February 1948 and the Monthly Labor Review prior to March 1948) in two respects: The employee definition has been changed from "wage earners" to "production workers" with the resultant exclusion of driver-salesmen, and the data have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request.

## TABLE A–9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | |
| Mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 80.8 | 81.1 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 80.7 | 81.4 | 78.7 | 80.3 | 81.1 | 80.1 | 81.8 | 82.9 | 83.4 | 86.0 |
| Bituminous coal | 91.4 | 91.0 | 90.5 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 88.4 | 82.1 | 88.7 | 88.1 | 83.0 | 89.7 | 90.4 | 90.8 | 104.1 |
| Metal | 88.4 | 88.3 | 87.8 | 87.4 | 88.3 | 89.5 | 89.1 | 90.4 | 89.4 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 109.3 |
| Iron | 140.1 | 141.9 | 145.1 | 147.0 | 147.3 | 148.3 | 148.0 | 147.2 | 143.8 | 141.3 | 135.5 | 131.5 | 131.4 | 160.2 |
| Copper | 106.3 | 105.1 | 102.8 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 100.2 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 100.4 | 131.8 |
| Lead and zinc | 90.3 | 90.0 | 88.9 | 86.2 | 89.6 | 95.1 | 93.8 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 104.4 | 106.1 | 106.9 | 106.4 | 122.1 |
| Gold and silver | 32.9 | 32.3 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 31.3 | 29.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 56.3 | 57.4 | 57.1 | 55.7 | 56.6 | 57.9 | 57.7 | 58.0 | 56.5 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 55.2 | 54.7 | 164.9 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 95.6 | 100.4 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 105.4 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 103.1 | 98.7 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 96.2 |
| Crude petroleum production [2] | 94.1 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 95.5 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 92.1 | 81.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railways [3] | 133.4 | 134.8 | 135.7 | 137.4 | 138.1 | 139.8 | 140.0 | 139.2 | 138.2 | 136.1 | 134.2 | 134.0 | 134.9 | 137.2 |
| Street railways and busses [4] | 129.1 | 128.5 | 128.7 | 128.8 | 129.6 | 130.7 | 130.9 | 130.4 | 130.7 | 130.9 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 130.9 | 117.0 |
| Telephone | 195.0 | 195.0 | 193.3 | 191.6 | 192.9 | 193.8 | 193.3 | 190.4 | 189.2 | 127.2 | 188.4 | 186.9 | 185.2 | 126.7 |
| Telegraph [5] | 97.2 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 98.1 | 99.8 | 100.5 | 101.5 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 100.7 | 101.8 | 104.6 | 124.7 |
| Electric light and power | 109.8 | 110.3 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 109.3 | 107.5 | 105.7 | 104.8 | 104.0 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 86.3 |
| Trade: [6] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | 116.2 | 116.9 | 116.5 | 115.5 | 113.3 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 110.5 | 109.7 | 110.5 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 112.2 | 93.9 |
| Retail | 114.7 | 130.4 | 119.8 | 115.8 | 112.4 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 111.4 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.2 | 109.6 | 110.5 | 99.9 |
| Food | 114.4 | 117.4 | 116.1 | 115.0 | 112.6 | 114.7 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 112.8 | 111.2 | 108.5 | 106.2 |
| General merchandise | 130.9 | 176.1 | 143.6 | 131.5 | 122.8 | 115.7 | 116.7 | 120.6 | 121.2 | 122.9 | 122.5 | 119.5 | 125.6 | 116.9 |
| Apparel | 111.5 | 136.7 | 124.0 | 119.4 | 113.5 | 103.4 | 106.8 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 113.4 | 107.9 | 110.0 | 110.1 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings | 93.6 | 97.4 | 92.4 | 89.5 | 87.5 | 85.9 | 86.0 | 85.1 | 84.6 | 84.6 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 84.3 | 67.7 |
| Automotive | 106.5 | 109.9 | 107.6 | 105.6 | 104.8 | 105.1 | 104.2 | 100.6 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 63.0 |
| Lumber and building materials | 122.5 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 124.5 | 123.1 | 121.4 | 119.4 | 117.5 | 116.3 | 115.5 | 113.9 | 113.4 | 91.5 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round) | 117.2 | 118.1 | 117.1 | 117.7 | 117.4 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 110.4 | 118.4 | 117.5 | 117.3 | 117.7 | 117.3 | 106.6 |
| Power laundries [7] | 120.1 | 120.9 | 121.3 | 123.1 | 124.3 | 125.0 | 127.8 | 127.2 | 124.9 | 123.6 | 123.1 | 124.0 | 125.7 | 128.7 |
| Cleaning and dyeing [7] | 152.8 | 156.4 | 159.3 | 164.4 | 162.1 | 160.1 | 167.9 | 173.3 | 167.5 | 164.1 | 160.0 | 157.2 | 158.4 | 134.0 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] Does not include well drilling or rig building.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–8.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] Includes nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors only.
[7] See footnote 6, table A–8.

## TABLE A–10: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

| Industry group and industry | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | |
| Mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 227.1 | 212.2 | 199.1 | 224.1 | 211.1 | 216.6 | 171.8 | 194.6 | 186.3 | 155.5 | 206.2 | 184.7 | 202.0 | 133.9 |
| Bituminous coal | 294.2 | 290.2 | 275.2 | 275.2 | 270.2 | 264.4 | 194.9 | 252.3 | 244.6 | 189.8 | 245.6 | 248.7 | 265.4 | 187.7 |
| Metal | 183.5 | 184.3 | 180.4 | 178.1 | 179.0 | 178.3 | 171.9 | 181.8 | 172.1 | 164.7 | 162.6 | 162.0 | 156.8 | 166.9 |
| Iron | 289.4 | 291.5 | 300.4 | 303.0 | 298.7 | 300.7 | 295.4 | 309.4 | 284.7 | 254.1 | 246.7 | 240.3 | 229.4 | 247.0 |
| Copper | 235.7 | 234.8 | 222.9 | 220.8 | 223.2 | 217.0 | 209.6 | 214.1 | 201.8 | 197.3 | 196.8 | 198.0 | 193.6 | 212.5 |
| Lead and zinc | 215.0 | 218.4 | 208.0 | 197.7 | 203.6 | 207.8 | 198.0 | 228.1 | 223.3 | 224.7 | 222.2 | 226.2 | 221.7 | 209.0 |
| Gold and silver | 55.9 | 56.0 | 53.2 | 51.3 | 52.0 | 51.7 | 46.8 | 49.5 | 49.3 | 50.5 | 50.7 | 51.0 | 48.3 | 36.9 |
| Miscellaneous | 105.3 | 105.6 | 105.1 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 104.6 | 99.1 | 100.3 | 95.8 | 92.1 | 92.1 | 85.3 | 85.5 | 259.8 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 220.9 | 241.7 | 250.2 | 261.2 | 258.5 | 259.6 | 251.2 | 251.3 | 241.7 | 233.2 | 213.7 | 205.6 | 204.8 | 162.2 |
| Crude petroleum production [2] | 183.4 | 172.5 | 179.0 | 169.9 | 175.6 | 173.4 | 173.9 | 175.3 | 163.4 | 162.3 | 154.5 | 152.9 | 153.8 | 115.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class I steam railways | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Street railways and busses [4] | 230.3 | 226.9 | 223.6 | 223.2 | 224.1 | 225.2 | 222.1 | 222.1 | 220.0 | 218.8 | 218.6 | 219.5 | 216.1 | 155.7 |
| Telephone | 315.8 | 314.5 | 321.7 | 314.2 | 312.3 | 306.2 | 302.2 | 292.5 | 202.9 | 136.1 | 267.2 | 269.4 | 267.5 | 144.9 |
| Telegraph [5] | 209.5 | 207.8 | 206.8 | 208.1 | 211.8 | 213.5 | 215.2 | 218.8 | 226.9 | 239.3 | 198.0 | 201.5 | 189.1 | 159.3 |
| Electric light and power | 187.9 | 185.7 | 187.6 | 182.8 | 183.1 | 182.9 | 178.4 | 177.5 | 168.2 | 166.5 | 160.8 | 163.7 | 159.5 | 109.2 |
| Trade: [6] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | 214.9 | 213.7 | 213.6 | 206.9 | 203.3 | 198.2 | 196.5 | 198.0 | 191.4 | 190.8 | 191.6 | 190.4 | 189.7 | 127.0 |
| Retail | 210.0 | 237.1 | 216.5 | 207.1 | 202.5 | 197.6 | 198.5 | 201.6 | 195.3 | 192.9 | 190.1 | 187.5 | 187.2 | 120.6 |
| Food | 219.4 | 221.5 | 220.0 | 213.8 | 209.2 | 212.2 | 213.8 | 212.1 | 206.0 | 202.8 | 199.9 | 197.1 | 189.4 | 129.2 |
| General merchandise | 236.0 | 312.5 | 251.1 | 225.2 | 220.4 | 212.0 | 214.1 | 218.9 | 212.3 | 210.4 | 205.6 | 201.4 | 208.4 | 135.9 |
| Apparel | 198.8 | 248.8 | 222.7 | 213.5 | 203.5 | 182.9 | 192.0 | 207.4 | 200.9 | 200.7 | 194.6 | 184.1 | 188.2 | 133.9 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings | 174.5 | 192.9 | 177.3 | 167.6 | 159.8 | 155.1 | 155.8 | 157.4 | 151.9 | 148.1 | 146.6 | 143.8 | 144.1 | 86.5 |
| Automotive | 193.9 | 204.2 | 198.6 | 193.8 | 188.5 | 188.5 | 184.8 | 184.3 | 177.7 | 175.2 | 171.7 | 172.7 | 170.4 | 84.7 |
| Lumber and building materials | 228.0 | 238.1 | 233.5 | 238.4 | 231.8 | 229.0 | 218.8 | 219.4 | 209.9 | 204.0 | 201.3 | 197.7 | 193.4 | 120.7 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotels (year-round) [7] | 230.4 | 233.2 | 228.6 | 226.9 | 222.4 | 221.0 | 222.0 | 226.4 | 221.1 | 219.4 | 216.8 | 216.6 | 215.1 | 138.7 |
| Power laundries [8] | 232.9 | 233.6 | 226.8 | 232.3 | 236.2 | 231.3 | 238.5 | 239.3 | 231.0 | 227.3 | 223.2 | 222.2 | 228.6 | 167.0 |
| Cleaning and dyeing [8] | 285.6 | 292.9 | 293.8 | 303.8 | 301.7 | 285.0 | 310.5 | 328.4 | 313.5 | 299.4 | 289.3 | 275.2 | 286.7 | 185.4 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–9.
[3] Not available.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[7] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.
[8] See footnote 6, table A–8.

## TABLE A–11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

| Year and month | All branches | Executive [2] | | | | Legislative | Judicial | Government corporations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Defense agencies [4] | Post Office Department [5] | All other agencies | | | |
| | Total (including areas outside continental United States) | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 968,572 | 935,469 | 207,978 | 319,474 | 408,017 | 5,373 | 2,260 | |
| 1943 | 3,183,235 | 3,138,838 | 2,304,752 | 364,092 | 469,994 | 6,171 | 2,636 | |
| 1947: January | 2,279,045 | 2,237,128 | 1,129,710 | 426,818 | 680,600 | 6,864 | 3,066 | |
| February | 2,256,834 | 2,214,638 | 1,104,137 | 425,754 | 684,747 | 7,080 | 3,069 | |
| March | 2,247,289 | 2,205,082 | 1,091,197 | 426,978 | 686,907 | 7,039 | 3,061 | |
| April | 2,215,389 | 2,173,262 | 1,058,678 | 429,507 | 685,077 | 7,174 | 3,072 | |
| May | 2,193,091 | 2,151,264 | 1,028,043 | 435,423 | 687,798 | 7,246 | 3,071 | |
| June | 2,168,896 | 2,127,715 | 996,238 | 437,303 | 694,174 | 7,215 | 3,061 | |
| July | 2,103,246 | 2,062,275 | 936,533 | 439,617 | 686,125 | 7,254 | 3,074 | |
| August | 2,067,249 | 2,026,071 | 923,080 | 442,289 | 660,702 | 7,230 | 3,404 | |
| September | 2,020,914 | 1,980,084 | 906,989 | 425,449 | 647,646 | 7,184 | 3,406 | |
| October | 2,002,448 | 1,962,042 | 901,197 | 425,005 | 635,840 | 7,118 | 3,430 | |
| November | 2,006,496 | 1,966,339 | 905,251 | 429,789 | 631,299 | 7,068 | 3,453 | |
| December | 2,229,168 | 2,189,436 | 894,855 | 667,912 | 626,669 | 7,046 | 3,450 | |
| 1948: January | 1,986,020 | 1,946,299 | 890,719 | 433,102 | 622,478 | 7,051 | 3,461 | |
| | Continental United States | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 926,636 | 897,579 | 179,380 | 318,802 | 399,397 | 5,373 | 2,180 | |
| 1943 | 2,913,534 | 2,875,928 | 2,057,696 | 363,297 | 454,935 | 6,171 | 2,546 | |
| 1947: January | 1,982,584 | 1,948,312 | 868,473 | 425,425 | 654,414 | 6,864 | 2,998 | |
| February | 1,971,647 | 1,937,231 | 854,850 | 424,339 | 658,042 | 7,080 | 3,001 | |
| March | 1,964,820 | 1,930,725 | 844,818 | 425,567 | 660,340 | 7,039 | 2,993 | |
| April | 1,942,824 | 1,909,052 | 822,507 | 428,090 | 658,365 | 7,174 | 3,004 | |
| May | 1,924,560 | 1,890,920 | 796,135 | 433,996 | 660,789 | 7,246 | 3,003 | |
| June | 1,905,068 | 1,871,898 | 769,268 | 435,831 | 666,799 | 7,215 | 2,993 | |
| July | 1,848,469 | 1,815,222 | 718,523 | 438,110 | 658,589 | 7,254 | 3,006 | |
| August | 1,815,925 | 1,782,410 | 708,681 | 440,773 | 632,956 | 7,230 | 3,332 | |
| September | 1,781,773 | 1,748,530 | 704,575 | 424,005 | 619,950 | 7,184 | 3,334 | |
| October | 1,764,444 | 1,731,411 | 699,815 | 423,473 | 608,123 | 7,118 | 3,358 | |
| November | 1,771,440 | 1,738,587 | 706,418 | 428,252 | 603,917 | 7,068 | 3,381 | |
| December | 2,005,567 | 1,973,066 | 708,099 | 665,662 | 599,305 | 7,046 | 3,377 | |
| 1948: January | 1,763,523 | 1,731,094 | 704,251 | 431,571 | 595,272 | 7,051 | 3,388 | |

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) exclude an estimated amount of part-time employment which was duplicated with full-time employment of the Post Office Department, October 1945–November 1946; (6) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (7) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

[2] From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941 and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States. Data for the Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting October 1947.

[3] Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

[4] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and, until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[5] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

# TABLE A–12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group [1]

[In thousands]

| Year and month | All branches | Executive [2] | | | | Legislative | Judicial | Government corporations [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Defense agencies [4] | Post Office Department [5] | All other agencies | | | |
| | Total (including areas outside continental United States) | | | | | | | |
| | $1,757,292 | $1,692,825 | $357,628 | $586,346 | $748,851 | $14,765 | $6,691 | $43,011 |
| [6] | 8,301,111 | 8,206,411 | 6,178,387 | 864,947 | 1,163,077 | 18,127 | 9,274 | 67,299 |
| 47: January | 538,717 | 529,195 | 250,359 | 97,186 | 181,650 | 2,369 | 1,222 | 5,931 |
| February | 491,355 | 482,099 | 228,314 | 94,525 | 159,260 | 2,308 | 1,090 | 5,858 |
| March | 511,076 | 501,713 | 240,257 | 97,001 | 164,455 | 2,365 | 1,140 | 5,858 |
| April | 509,289 | 499,795 | 233,632 | 96,441 | 169,722 | 2,440 | 1,179 | 5,875 |
| May | 514,037 | 504,727 | 235,118 | 95,256 | 174,353 | 2,439 | 1,181 | 5,690 |
| June | 511,962 | 502,739 | 235,838 | 93,505 | 173,396 | 2,425 | 1,149 | 5,649 |
| July | 495,324 | 485,774 | 207,224 | 96,591 | 181,959 | 2,483 | 1,329 | 5,738 |
| August | 464,741 | 455,369 | 197,723 | 96,145 | 161,501 | 2,421 | 1,259 | 5,692 |
| September | 472,190 | 462,846 | 198,799 | 96,486 | 167,561 | 2,448 | 1,284 | 5,612 |
| October | 499,559 | 490,101 | 214,651 | 99,713 | 175,737 | 2,457 | 1,334 | 5,667 |
| November | 451,452 | 442,193 | 192,079 | 98,666 | 151,448 | 2,457 | 1,191 | 5,611 |
| December | 531,427 | 521,900 | 214,033 | 143,537 | 164,330 | 2,461 | 1,336 | 5,730 |
| 48: January | 471,461 | 462,004 | 205,737 | 98,471 | 157,796 | 2,451 | 1,292 | 5,714 |
| | Continental United States | | | | | | | |
| [6] | $7,628,017 | $7,540,825 | $5,553,166 | $862,271 | $1,125,388 | $18,127 | $8,878 | $60,187 |
| 47: January | 492,977 | 484,126 | 211,846 | 96,863 | 175,417 | 2,369 | 1,183 | 5,299 |
| February | 449,318 | 440,749 | 192,880 | 94,212 | 153,657 | 2,308 | 1,055 | 5,206 |
| March | 466,248 | 457,677 | 202,387 | 96,681 | 158,609 | 2,365 | 1,104 | 5,102 |
| April | 465,026 | 456,217 | 196,550 | 96,125 | 163,542 | 2,440 | 1,143 | 5,226 |
| May | 469,766 | 461,145 | 198,394 | 94,936 | 167,815 | 2,439 | 1,145 | 5,037 |
| June | 465,789 | 457,229 | 197,216 | 93,185 | 166,828 | 2,425 | 1,114 | 5,021 |
| July | 452,089 | 443,174 | 171,966 | 96,260 | 174,948 | 2,483 | 1,292 | 5,140 |
| August | 423,336 | 414,670 | 164,302 | 95,819 | 154,549 | 2,421 | 1,223 | 5,022 |
| September | 429,648 | 420,964 | 164,121 | 96,137 | 160,706 | 2,448 | 1,248 | 4,988 |
| October | 457,944 | 449,085 | 180,915 | 99,356 | 168,814 | 2,457 | 1,297 | 5,105 |
| November | 414,099 | 405,536 | 162,219 | 98,313 | 145,004 | 2,457 | 1,154 | 4,952 |
| December | 491,702 | 482,860 | 182,091 | 143,057 | 157,712 | 2,461 | 1,301 | 5,080 |
| 48: January | 432,988 | 424,192 | 174,646 | 98,135 | 151,411 | 2,451 | 1,255 | 5,090 |

[1] Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are included starting September 1947.

[2] From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A–11, for derivation of the employment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–11.

[4] See footnote 4, table A–11.

[5] Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

[6] Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

## TABLE A–13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group [1]

| Year and month | Total government | District of Columbia Government | Federal | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Executive [2] | | | | Legislative | Judicial |
| | | | | All agencies | Defense agencies [3] | Post Office Department [4] | All other agencies | | |
| | Employment [5] | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 143,548 | 13,978 | 129,570 | 123,773 | 18,761 | 5,099 | 99,913 | 5,373 | |
| 1943 | 300,907 | 15,867 | 285,040 | 278,363 | 144,319 | 8,273 | 125,771 | 6,171 | |
| 1947: January | 246,528 | 17,795 | 228,733 | 221,293 | 75,676 | 7,819 | 137,798 | 6,864 | |
| February | 245,769 | 17,912 | 227,857 | 220,206 | 75,284 | 7,618 | 137,304 | 7,080 | |
| March | 244,991 | 18,012 | 226,979 | 219,367 | 75,304 | 7,552 | 136,511 | 7,039 | |
| April | 243,715 | 17,981 | 225,734 | 217,984 | 75,052 | 7,466 | 135,466 | 7,174 | |
| May | 241,053 | 18,024 | 223,029 | 215,210 | 73,309 | 7,413 | 134,488 | 7,246 | |
| June | 237,859 | 18,521 | 219,338 | 211,554 | 71,175 | 7,309 | 133,070 | 7,215 | |
| July | 231,112 | 18,454 | 212,658 | 204,831 | 67,968 | 7,093 | 129,770 | 7,254 | |
| August | 223,728 | 17,807 | 205,921 | 198,099 | 65,062 | 7,342 | 125,695 | 7,230 | |
| September | 221,862 | 18,074 | 203,788 | 196,033 | 64,651 | 7,120 | 124,262 | 7,184 | |
| October | 221,236 | 18,363 | 202,933 | 195,239 | 64,505 | 7,284 | 123,450 | 7,118 | |
| November | 221,481 | 18,381 | 203,100 | 195,448 | 64,548 | 7,281 | 123,619 | 7,068 | |
| December | 224,375 | 18,418 | 205,957 | 198,331 | 64,715 | 10,156 | 123,460 | 7,046 | |
| 1948: January | 221,807 | 18,407 | 203,400 | 195,763 | 65,064 | 7,258 | 123,441 | 7,051 | |
| | Pay rolls (in thousands) | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | $305,741 | $25,226 | $280,515 | $264,841 | $37,825 | $12,524 | $214,192 | $14,765 | $1,2 |
| 1943 | 737,792 | 32,884 | 704,908 | 685,510 | 352,008 | 20,070 | 313,432 | 17,785 | 1,6 |
| 1947: January | 70,448 | 4,326 | 66,122 | 63,538 | 21,003 | 3,102 | 39,433 | 2,369 | 2 |
| February | 62,961 | 4,067 | 58,894 | 56,396 | 19,062 | 2,247 | 35,087 | 2,308 | 1 |
| March | 64,943 | 4,140 | 60,803 | 58,238 | 19,653 | 2,215 | 36,370 | 2,365 | 2 |
| April | 66,094 | 4,233 | 61,861 | 59,219 | 19,443 | 2,254 | 37,522 | 2,440 | 2 |
| May | 66,814 | 4,251 | 62,563 | 59,923 | 19,295 | 2,019 | 38,609 | 2,439 | 2 |
| June | 63,632 | 4,204 | 59,428 | 56,807 | 17,837 | 2,421 | 36,549 | 2,425 | 1 |
| July | 63,821 | 3,381 | 60,440 | 57,747 | 17,362 | 2,297 | 38,088 | 2,483 | 2 |
| August | 59,054 | 3,188 | 55,866 | 53,246 | 15,971 | 2,284 | 34,991 | 2,421 | 1 |
| September | 59,904 | 4,382 | 55,522 | 52,869 | 16,374 | 2,239 | 34,256 | 2,448 | 2 |
| October | 65,557 | 4,497 | 61,060 | 58,387 | 17,495 | 2,744 | 38,148 | 2,457 | 2 |
| November | 59,409 | 4,223 | 55,186 | 52,434 | 16,110 | 2,606 | 33,818 | 2,457 | 1 |
| December | 65,083 | 4,545 | 60,538 | 57,859 | 17,625 | 3,097 | 37,137 | 2,461 | 2 |
| 1948: January | 61,745 | 4,482 | 57,264 | 54,600 | 16,994 | 2,315 | 35,291 | 2,451 | 2 |

[1] Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for $1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

[2] Beginning January 1942, data cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

[3] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[4] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

[5] Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

## TABLE A–14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

| Year and month | Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2] | | | | | Type of pay | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Army [3] | Navy | Marine Corps | Coast Guard | Total | Pay rolls [4] | Mustering-out pay [5] | Family allowances [6] | Leave payments [7] |
| [illegible] | 345 | 191 | 124 | 20 | 10 | $331,523 | $331,523 | | | |
| [illegible] | 8,944 | 6,733 | 1,744 | 311 | 156 | 11,173,186 | 10,140,852 | | $1,032,334 | |
| [illegible]: January | 1,987 | 1,319 | 539 | 107 | 22 | 745,843 | 368,484 | 29,967 | 29,052 | 318,340 |
| February | 1,906 | 1,254 | 525 | 106 | 21 | 664,053 | 309,929 | 18,722 | 28,004 | 307,398 |
| March | 1,834 | 1,199 | 508 | 105 | 22 | 669,501 | 302,464 | 18,292 | 26,548 | 322,197 |
| April | 1,777 | 1,148 | 504 | 103 | 22 | 593,677 | 303,395 | 17,383 | 28,499 | 244,400 |
| May | 1,703 | 1,082 | 501 | 99 | 21 | 369,947 | 264,701 | 15,022 | 25,814 | 65,410 |
| June | 1,631 | 1,021 | 495 | 94 | 21 | 335,391 | 262,505 | 12,465 | 24,459 | 35,962 |
| July | 1,592 | 990 | 490 | 93 | 19 | 339,128 | 259,172 | 12,670 | 25,036 | 42,250 |
| August | 1,575 | 972 | 492 | 92 | 19 | 374,129 | 248,670 | 10,498 | 24,502 | 50,459 |
| September | 1,557 | 955 | 491 | 92 | 19 | 332,804 | 248,928 | 9,632 | 24,210 | 50,034 |
| October | 1,543 | 941 | 491 | 92 | 19 | 346,961 | [8] 262,040 | 9,954 | 25,145 | 49,822 |
| November | 1,490 | 920 | 459 | 92 | 19 | 303,705 | 246,112 | 9,117 | 23,127 | 25,349 |
| December | 1,452 | 912 | 433 | 89 | 20 | 292,745 | 238,952 | 13,362 | 23,827 | 16,605 |
| [illegible]: January | 1,412 | 898 | 408 | 86 | 20 | 284,634 | 235,638 | 13,202 | 23,428 | 12,366 |

[1] Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

[2] Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

[3] Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

[4] Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents actual expenditures.

[6] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

[7] Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of present personnel on and after Sept. 1, 1946, terminal leave is included in the pay roll Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

[8] Includes for first time lump-sum payments for terminal leave authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress.

# [illegible]: Labor Turn-Over

## TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

| Class of turn-over and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]tal accession: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 | [2]3.5 |
| 1946 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.3 |
| 1945 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 6.9 |
| 1943 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| 1939 [3] | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| [illegible]tal separation: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | [2]3.6 |
| 1946 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| 1945 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 17.9 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| 1943 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| 1939 [3] | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Quit: [4] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | [2]2.3 |
| 1946 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| 1945 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| 1943 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 1939 [3] | .9 | .6 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | 1.1 | .9 | .8 | .7 |
| Discharge: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | [2].3 |
| 1946 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| 1945 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .4 |
| 1943 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| 1939 [3] | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .1 |
| Lay-off: [5] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | .9 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .8 | .9 | .9 | .8 | [2].9 |
| 1946 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .6 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.0 |
| 1945 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 1943 | .7 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .7 | 1.0 |
| 1939 [3] | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous, including military: [6] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | [2].1 |
| 1946 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| 1945 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| 1943 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 |

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For coverage see table B–2.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

## TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

| Group and industry | Total accession | | Separation | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous including military | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Lay-off | | | |
| | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. |
| *Manufacturing* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durable goods | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | |
| Nondurable goods | 3.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | .3 | .4 | 1.0 | .8 | .1 | |
| DURABLE GOODS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | .3 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .2 | |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .2 | |
| Gray-iron castings | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | .7 | .8 | 1.1 | .8 | .1 | |
| Malleable-iron castings | 4.7 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | .6 | .5 | .4 | .3 | .2 | |
| Steel castings | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | .4 | .5 | .2 | .6 | .1 | |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .1 | .1 | (3) |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | .7 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.1 | .1 | |
| Wire products | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .5 | .2 | |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | .4 | .6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | .1 | |
| Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | .3 | .4 | .9 | 1.1 | .1 | |
| Hardware | 4.6 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | .6 | .8 | .6 | .2 | .1 | |
| Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment | 3.6 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 3.4 | .6 | .7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | .1 | |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | .3 | .5 | .6 | .4 | (3) | (3) |
| Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | 3.9 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 | .5 | .5 | .7 | .9 | .1 | |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | .3 | .4 | .8 | 1.3 | .1 | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | .2 | .4 | .4 | .8 | .1 | |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .1 | |
| Electrical machinery | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | .2 | .3 | .8 | .6 | .1 | |
| Electrical equipment for industrial use | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .5 | .2 | |
| Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | .5 | .8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | .1 | |
| Communication equipment, except radios | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | (3) |
| Machinery, except electrical | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | .3 | .3 | .6 | .7 | .1 | |
| Engines and turbines | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | .3 | .4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .1 | |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | (4) | 4.6 | (4) | 3.6 | (4) | 2.8 | (4) | .3 | (4) | .3 | (4) | |
| Machine tools | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .2 | .2 | .7 | .9 | .1 | |
| Machine-tool accessories | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | .4 | .3 | .6 | .9 | .1 | |
| Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .1 | (3) | |
| General industrial machinery, except pumps | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | .3 | .3 | .6 | .8 | .1 | |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 3.4 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | .4 | .3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | .1 | |
| Transportation equipment, except automobiles | 6.3 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | .4 | .4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | .1 | |
| Aircraft | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | .2 | .3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | .1 | |
| Aircraft parts, including engines | 2.0 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | .9 | 1.7 | .2 | .3 | .9 | .8 | (3) | |
| Shipbuilding and repairs | (4) | 11.1 | (4) | 11.4 | (4) | 6.5 | (4) | .7 | (4) | 4.1 | (4) | |
| Automobiles | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .2 | |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers | 5.1 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .2 | |
| Motor-vehicle parts and accessories | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.3 | .4 | .5 | .5 | 1.1 | .2 | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | .3 | .4 | .9 | 1.1 | .1 | |
| Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | .7 | .2 | .2 | .6 | 1.1 | .1 | |
| Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | .8 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 | .3 | 1.3 | .1 | |
| Lighting equipment | 6.9 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | .3 | .3 | .6 | .6 | (3) | |
| Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium | 4.3 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | .5 | .7 | .4 | 1.1 | .1 | |
| Lumber and timber basic products | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | .4 | .5 | .9 | .6 | (3) | |
| Sawmills | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | .3 | .4 | .8 | .6 | (3) | |
| Planing and plywood mills | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | (3) | |
| Furniture and finished lumber products | 4.9 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | .5 | .6 | .7 | .4 | .1 | |
| Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings | 4.5 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.4 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .3 | .1 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | .4 | .4 | .9 | .8 | .2 | |
| Glass and glass products | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | .4 | .4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | .3 | |
| Cement | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .2 | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | .6 | .6 | .1 | .2 | .2 | |
| Pottery and related products | 2.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | .3 | .4 | .7 | .6 | (3) | (3) |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

| Group and industry | Total accession | | Separation | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous, including military | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | | Quit | | Discharge | | Lay-off | | | |
| | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. | Dec.[2] | Nov. |
| *Manufacturing*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile-mill products | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cotton | 3.5 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.5 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .5 | (3) | .1 |
| Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing | 3.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .1 | .1 |
| Hosiery, full-fashioned | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | .1 | .2 | .4 | .1 | .1 | (3) |
| Hosiery, seamless | 3.8 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .4 | .2 | .1 |
| Knitted underwear | 3.8 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.1 | .4 | .3 | (3) | .1 | (3) | (3) |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | 1.8 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | .9 | 1.7 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 3.4 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | .2 | .2 | .7 | .5 | (3) | (3) |
| Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats | 3.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .4 | (3) | (3) |
| Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments | 3.3 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 4.1 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .3 | (3) | (3) |
| Leather and leather products | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Leather | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | .2 | .4 | .2 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Boots and shoes | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | .2 | .2 | .5 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Food and kindred products | 4.3 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | .7 | .7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | .2 | .2 |
| Meat products | 5.7 | 13.1 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | .9 | .9 | 2.5 | 1.5 | .2 | .2 |
| Grain-mill products | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | .3 | .4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .1 | .1 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 2.6 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 3.4 | .4 | .5 | 2.6 | .7 | .1 | .1 |
| Paper and allied products | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Paper and pulp | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Paper boxes | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Paints, varnishes, and colors | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .2 | .3 | .8 | .3 | (3) | .1 |
| Rayon and allied products | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .7 | .9 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Industrial chemicals, except explosives | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .5 | .6 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Petroleum refining | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .5 | .5 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Rubber products | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .1 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .4 | .1 | .1 |
| Rubber footwear and related products | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 4.0 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .5 | .1 |
| Miscellaneous rubber industries | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .1 | .1 |
| Miscellaneous industries | (4) | 2.9 | (4) | 3.2 | (4) | 1.8 | (4) | .2 | (4) | 1.1 | (4) | .1 |
| *Nonmanufacturing* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal mining | 4.4 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | .3 | .4 | .8 | .9 | .2 | .2 |
| Iron-ore | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | .1 | .2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | .4 | .4 |
| Copper-ore | 5.5 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .6 | (3) | .1 |
| Lead- and zinc-ore | 4.0 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 | .6 | .7 | .8 | .7 | .1 | .1 |
| Coal mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .1 | (3) | .2 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Bituminous-coal | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | .1 | .1 | (3) | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone | (4) | 2.2 | (4) | 1.7 | (4) | 1.4 | (4) | .1 | (4) | .1 | (4) | .1 |
| Telegraph | (4) | 1.3 | (4) | 2.5 | (4) | 1.4 | (4) | .1 | (4) | .9 | (4) | .1 |

[1] Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939 are classified according to their major activitiy at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.
[3] Less than .05.
[4] Not available.

*Coverage*

Rates for the month of November are based on 6,700 manufacturing establishments with 4,400,000 employees; and 470 mining establishments with 233,500 employees.

# C: Earnings and Hours

## TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]

### MANUFACTURING

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | | Durable goods | | | Nondurable goods | | | Iron and steel and their products | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Total: Iron and steel and their products | | | Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | | | Gray-iron and semi-steel castings | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $23.86 | 37.7 | 63.3 | $26.50 | 38.0 | 69.8 | $21.78 | 37.4 | 58.2 | $27.52 | 37.2 | 73.9 | $29.88 | 35.3 | 84.5 | $25.93 | 37.1 | |
| 1941: January | 26.64 | 39.0 | 68.3 | 30.48 | 40.7 | 74.9 | 22.75 | 37.3 | 61.0 | 31.07 | 40.4 | 76.9 | 33.60 | 40.2 | 86.9 | 30.45 | 41.2 | |
| 1946: December | 46.96 | 40.9 | 114.8 | 49.57 | 40.8 | 121.6 | 44.24 | 41.1 | 107.7 | 49.67 | 39.8 | 124.8 | 48.59 | 37.0 | 131.4 | 53.98 | 42.6 | |
| 1947: January | 47.10 | 40.6 | 116.1 | 49.60 | 40.5 | 122.4 | 44.47 | 40.7 | 109.4 | 50.64 | 40.2 | 126.1 | 50.89 | 38.2 | 133.2 | 54.43 | 42.7 | |
| February | 47.29 | 40.4 | 117.0 | 49.74 | 40.5 | 122.9 | 44.67 | 40.4 | 110.7 | 50.33 | 40.0 | 125.8 | 50.67 | 38.5 | 131.7 | 54.04 | 42.1 | |
| March | 47.69 | 40.4 | 118.0 | 50.30 | 40.7 | 123.6 | 44.89 | 40.1 | 111.9 | 51.31 | 40.4 | 126.9 | 51.77 | 38.9 | 133.3 | 54.49 | 42.3 | |
| April | 47.50 | 40.1 | 118.6 | 50.34 | 40.5 | 124.3 | 44.40 | 39.6 | 112.2 | 51.78 | 40.4 | 128.0 | 52.83 | 39.2 | 134.7 | 54.57 | 42.0 | |
| May | 48.44 | 40.1 | 120.7 | 51.72 | 40.5 | 127.8 | 44.88 | 39.7 | 113.0 | 53.71 | 40.3 | 133.3 | 56.26 | 38.9 | 144.5 | 56.34 | 42.6 | |
| June | 49.33 | 40.2 | 122.6 | 52.99 | 40.7 | 130.3 | 45.31 | 39.8 | 114.0 | 55.18 | 40.5 | 136.3 | 58.12 | 39.5 | 147.2 | 56.79 | 42.3 | |
| July | 48.98 | 39.8 | 123.0 | 52.19 | 40.0 | 130.5 | 45.61 | 39.7 | 115.0 | 53.67 | 39.3 | 136.5 | 55.23 | 37.4 | 147.8 | 55.64 | 41.6 | |
| August | 49.17 | 39.8 | 123.6 | 52.46 | 40.0 | 131.2 | 45.78 | 39.5 | 115.8 | 54.53 | 39.6 | 137.6 | 58.25 | 39.2 | 148.8 | 53.77 | 40.3 | |
| September | 50.47 | 40.4 | 124.9 | 54.06 | 40.6 | 133.1 | 46.80 | 40.2 | 116.5 | 56.21 | 40.3 | 139.6 | 58.96 | 39.0 | 151.3 | *56.86 | *41.7 | |
| October | 51.05 | 40.6 | 125.8 | 54.69 | 40.9 | 133.7 | 47.29 | 40.2 | 117.5 | 56.61 | 40.5 | 139.7 | 58.56 | 39.0 | 150.2 | 56.66 | 41.9 | |
| November | 51.35 | 40.5 | 126.9 | 54.98 | 40.8 | 134.8 | 47.57 | 40.1 | 118.5 | 56.96 | 40.5 | 140.5 | 59.52 | 39.4 | 151.0 | 55.29 | 40.8 | |
| December | 52.74 | 41.2 | 127.9 | 56.52 | 41.7 | 135.6 | 48.78 | 40.8 | 119.6 | 58.20 | 41.2 | 141.3 | 60.01 | 39.5 | 151.9 | 58.16 | 42.5 | |

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

| Year and month | Malleable-iron castings | | | Steel castings | | | Cast-iron pipe and fittings | | | Tin cans and other tinware | | | Wirework | | | Cutlery and edge tools | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $24.16 | 36.0 | 67.1 | $27.97 | 36.9 | 75.9 | $21.33 | 36.4 | 58.1 | $23.61 | 38.8 | 61.1 | $25.96 | 38.1 | 68.3 | $23.11 | 39.1 | |
| 1941: January | 28.42 | 40.2 | 70.7 | 32.27 | 41.4 | 78.0 | 25.42 | 40.5 | 62.6 | 25.31 | 39.8 | 63.9 | 28.27 | 39.7 | 71.2 | 25.90 | 40.5 | |
| 1946: December | 51.35 | 40.3 | 127.5 | 51.72 | 39.8 | 130.0 | 46.17 | 41.8 | 110.3 | 44.79 | 40.8 | 110.4 | 49.28 | 41.0 | 120.2 | 47.50 | 43.3 | |
| 1947: January | 52.92 | 40.9 | 128.8 | 50.68 | 39.0 | 129.8 | 49.51 | 43.9 | 112.8 | 44.30 | 40.0 | 111.1 | 50.05 | 41.3 | 121.3 | 47.19 | 42.7 | |
| February | 52.81 | 40.9 | 129.0 | 49.72 | 38.6 | 128.8 | 47.90 | 42.6 | 112.4 | 43.78 | 39.4 | 111.7 | 49.60 | 41.0 | 120.8 | 47.59 | 42.7 | |
| March | 52.72 | 40.5 | 130.0 | 52.23 | 40.0 | 130.5 | 48.71 | 43.0 | 113.2 | 44.95 | 40.3 | 111.6 | 50.50 | 41.2 | 122.6 | 47.85 | 42.9 | |
| April | 53.52 | 41.0 | 130.6 | 53.01 | 40.4 | 131.1 | 48.41 | 42.4 | 114.2 | 44.85 | 40.1 | 112.7 | 49.79 | 40.7 | 122.4 | 46.84 | 41.6 | |
| May | 55.02 | 41.0 | 134.1 | 54.33 | 40.5 | 134.2 | 51.86 | 43.4 | 119.3 | 45.66 | 40.2 | 113.8 | 49.72 | 39.8 | 125.0 | 46.94 | 41.1 | |
| June | 54.36 | 39.8 | 136.5 | 56.18 | 40.5 | 138.7 | 52.27 | 43.0 | 121.5 | 47.61 | 40.3 | 118.1 | 52.19 | 40.1 | 130.0 | 48.85 | 41.9 | |
| July | 55.08 | 40.4 | 136.4 | 56.25 | 40.3 | 139.5 | 49.65 | 41.4 | 119.6 | 51.34 | 41.5 | 124.1 | 51.85 | 39.7 | 131.1 | 47.45 | 41.2 | |
| August | 51.68 | 37.7 | 137.2 | 54.71 | 39.1 | 139.9 | 46.79 | 39.9 | 118.4 | 53.57 | 42.5 | 125.9 | 51.45 | *39.6 | 130.0 | 46.56 | 40.2 | |
| September | 55.66 | 40.3 | 139.0 | 56.50 | 39.9 | 141.5 | 48.34 | 40.5 | *118.4 | 55.28 | 43.4 | 127.5 | 53.70 | 40.3 | 132.3 | 49.20 | 42.2 | |
| October | 57.73 | 41.2 | 141.1 | 58.15 | 40.7 | 142.9 | 49.60 | 41.4 | 119.8 | 53.74 | 42.5 | 127.0 | 54.35 | 41.0 | 132.6 | 49.57 | 42.1 | |
| November | 58.06 | 41.2 | 141.7 | 58.73 | 41.0 | 143.4 | 48.93 | 40.7 | 120.1 | 52.16 | 41.1 | 126.8 | 56.10 | 42.0 | 133.5 | 50.48 | 42.3 | |
| December | 59.18 | 41.8 | 142.1 | 60.05 | 41.6 | 144.3 | 51.06 | 42.3 | 120.6 | 53.92 | 42.5 | 126.5 | 57.83 | 42.6 | 135.6 | 50.26 | 42.0 | |

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

| Year and month | Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | | | Hardware | | | Plumbers' supplies | | | Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified | | | Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | | | Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $24.49 | 39.7 | 61.8 | $23.13 | 38.9 | 59.3 | $25.80 | 38.2 | 67.6 | $25.25 | 38.1 | 66.6 | $26.19 | 37.6 | 69.7 | $23.92 | 38.1 | |
| 1941: January | 29.49 | 44.7 | 66.2 | 25.24 | 40.9 | 62.1 | 27.13 | 39.0 | 69.6 | 26.07 | 38.7 | 67.8 | 30.98 | 42.5 | 73.2 | 26.32 | 39.4 | |
| 1946: December | 50.02 | 43.3 | 115.6 | 46.42 | 41.7 | 111.3 | 49.68 | 41.4 | 120.2 | 49.61 | 41.3 | 120.1 | 48.78 | 39.9 | 122.2 | 48.30 | 41.1 | |
| 1947: January | 50.39 | 43.3 | 116.4 | 47.04 | 41.6 | 111.9 | 51.27 | 42.3 | 121.9 | 50.26 | 41.1 | 122.4 | 50.12 | 40.7 | 123.1 | 47.57 | 40.8 | |
| February | 49.54 | 42.6 | 116.4 | 47.45 | 41.9 | 113.1 | 48.51 | 39.9 | 121.5 | 49.02 | 40.2 | 122.0 | 50.31 | 40.7 | 123.5 | 46.71 | 39.6 | |
| March | 49.93 | 42.9 | 116.3 | 47.29 | 41.7 | 113.5 | 49.90 | 40.7 | 122.7 | 49.79 | 40.6 | 122.6 | 51.02 | 40.9 | 124.6 | 48.14 | 40.3 | |
| April | 50.48 | 42.9 | 117.6 | 47.90 | 41.5 | 115.3 | 50.22 | 40.6 | 123.6 | 50.11 | 40.7 | 123.0 | 51.63 | 40.6 | 127.1 | 48.44 | 40.3 | |
| May | 50.86 | 42.5 | 119.8 | 49.15 | 41.7 | 117.9 | 49.92 | 40.0 | 124.7 | 50.38 | 40.2 | 124.9 | 51.39 | 40.1 | 128.2 | 49.96 | 40.1 | |
| June | 51.22 | 42.4 | 120.7 | 49.53 | 41.4 | 119.5 | 51.81 | 40.4 | 128.3 | 51.00 | 40.2 | 126.9 | 53.72 | 40.8 | 131.6 | 50.34 | 39.9 | |
| July | 49.40 | 41.0 | 120.4 | 49.29 | 41.0 | 120.1 | 52.45 | 40.3 | 130.1 | 50.65 | 40.0 | 126.6 | 52.74 | 39.6 | 133.1 | 50.11 | 39.3 | |
| August | 50.10 | 41.0 | 122.1 | 48.19 | 40.2 | 121.0 | 49.93 | 38.9 | 128.5 | 49.75 | 39.0 | 127.5 | 50.60 | 38.1 | 132.9 | 50.40 | 39.5 | |
| September | 52.39 | 42.2 | 124.3 | 50.43 | 41.3 | 122.2 | 52.38 | 40.0 | 131.0 | 53.32 | 40.9 | 130.5 | 54.54 | 40.4 | 135.2 | 51.72 | 39.9 | |
| October | 52.47 | 42.1 | 124.8 | 51.22 | 41.7 | 122.8 | 54.65 | 40.7 | 134.3 | 55.15 | 41.6 | 132.6 | 55.46 | 41.1 | 135.0 | 52.40 | 40.4 | |
| November | 52.97 | 42.2 | 125.5 | 51.58 | 41.6 | 123.3 | 56.42 | 41.4 | 136.4 | 53.39 | 40.1 | 133.1 | 57.64 | 41.8 | 138.0 | 52.81 | 40.5 | |
| December | 54.44 | 43.0 | 126.6 | 52.55 | 42.2 | 124.5 | 57.00 | 41.6 | 137.0 | 56.22 | 42.0 | 133.9 | 58.67 | 42.3 | 138.5 | 54.72 | 41.5 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Iron and steel and their products—Continued

| Year and month | Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork | | | Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim [2] | | | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | | Forgings, iron and steel | | | Screw-machine products and wood screws | | | Steel barrels, kegs, and drums [2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1939: Average | $27.95 | 38.5 | 72.7 | ------ | ------ | ------ | $26.04 | 37.7 | 69.0 | $29.45 | 38.4 | 76.7 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| 1941: January | 31.01 | 41.8 | 74.3 | ------ | ------ | ------ | 29.58 | 41.9 | 70.6 | 36.75 | 45.0 | 81.8 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| 1946: December | 51.10 | 41.7 | 122.5 | $53.54 | 42.8 | 124.9 | 48.76 | 40.8 | 119.2 | 58.04 | 40.9 | 141.8 | $52.19 | 42.9 | 121.6 | $50.68 | 42.8 | 118.3 |
| 1947: January | 49.82 | 40.5 | 122.9 | 51.06 | 41.8 | 122.1 | 48.83 | 40.2 | 121.1 | 59.01 | 41.3 | 143.0 | 52.21 | 42.7 | 122.4 | 48.41 | 39.9 | 121.8 |
| February | 50.40 | 41.0 | 123.0 | 51.21 | 41.6 | 123.0 | 50.46 | 41.2 | 122.2 | 59.78 | 41.5 | 144.0 | 51.99 | 42.5 | 122.4 | 50.95 | 40.9 | 124.6 |
| March | 51.73 | 41.7 | 124.0 | 53.56 | 42.3 | 126.8 | 50.28 | 40.9 | 122.7 | 60.42 | 41.7 | 144.8 | 53.42 | 43.0 | 124.3 | 50.85 | 41.0 | 124.2 |
| April | 51.94 | 41.7 | 124.6 | 52.99 | 41.5 | 127.6 | 50.72 | 41.4 | 122.3 | 59.68 | 41.3 | 144.3 | 52.73 | 42.5 | 124.2 | 51.16 | 40.9 | 125.2 |
| May | 53.07 | 41.8 | 126.9 | 56.06 | 42.9 | 130.7 | 53.51 | 42.1 | 126.8 | 60.22 | 41.3 | 145.9 | 53.37 | 42.3 | 126.2 | 51.75 | 40.5 | 127.9 |
| June | 54.90 | 42.0 | 130.6 | 55.45 | 42.7 | 129.1 | 54.49 | 41.5 | 131.1 | 61.93 | 41.1 | 150.8 | 53.79 | 42.1 | 127.8 | 53.49 | 41.0 | 130.5 |
| July | 53.54 | 40.7 | 131.6 | 52.42 | 40.8 | 128.6 | 51.88 | 40.0 | 129.5 | 59.07 | 39.7 | 148.9 | 52.93 | 41.4 | 127.8 | 53.04 | 40.3 | 131.6 |
| August | 55.64 | 41.7 | 133.4 | 54.12 | 41.2 | 131.5 | 52.45 | 40.0 | 131.0 | 57.42 | 38.7 | 148.4 | 52.38 | 40.8 | 128.4 | 53.38 | 40.3 | 132.4 |
| September | 55.87 | 41.6 | 134.4 | 55.75 | 42.0 | 132.8 | 53.08 | 40.2 | 131.7 | 62.38 | 40.9 | 152.6 | 53.91 | 41.9 | 128.5 | 55.08 | 40.7 | 135.3 |
| October | 57.60 | 42.6 | 135.2 | 56.48 | 42.0 | 134.4 | 56.52 | 42.1 | 133.9 | 65.54 | 41.8 | 156.9 | 55.02 | 42.1 | 130.6 | 52.13 | 39.4 | 132.2 |
| November | 57.31 | 42.0 | 136.8 | 57.11 | 42.7 | 133.9 | 55.98 | 41.3 | 135.3 | 65.00 | 41.4 | 157.2 | 54.55 | 41.6 | 131.1 | 53.81 | 40.8 | 132.0 |
| December | 58.81 | 42.7 | 137.8 | 58.70 | 43.6 | 135.3 | 57.01 | 42.4 | 135.2 | 67.20 | 42.2 | 159.1 | 56.77 | 43.0 | 132.1 | 57.08 | 42.5 | 134.4 |

### Iron and steel and their products—Continued / Electrical machinery / Machinery, except electrical

| Year and month | Firearms | | | Total: Electrical machinery | | | Electrical equipment | | | Radios and phonographs | | | Communication equipment | | | Total: Machinery, except electrical | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1939: Average | $27.28 | 41.3 | 66.0 | $27.09 | 38.6 | 70.2 | $27.95 | 38.7 | 72.2 | $22.34 | 38.5 | 58.1 | $28.74 | 38.3 | 75.1 | $29.27 | 39.3 | 74.6 |
| 1941: January | 35.09 | 48.6 | 72.2 | 31.84 | 42.4 | 75.1 | 33.18 | 43.4 | 76.5 | 24.08 | 38.2 | 63.2 | 32.47 | 41.4 | 78.4 | 34.36 | 44.0 | 78.1 |
| 1946: December | 53.37 | 40.5 | 131.8 | 49.13 | 41.1 | 119.5 | 49.80 | 40.7 | 122.4 | 44.38 | 40.9 | 108.6 | 51.58 | 42.7 | 120.8 | 52.87 | 41.4 | 127.7 |
| 1947: January | 54.15 | 41.3 | 131.2 | 48.63 | 40.5 | 119.9 | 49.64 | 40.3 | 123.1 | 42.33 | 39.4 | 107.4 | 51.48 | 42.5 | 121.3 | 53.12 | 41.4 | 128.3 |
| February | 54.33 | 41.3 | 131.5 | 48.13 | 40.0 | 120.3 | 48.98 | 39.7 | 123.2 | 41.72 | 38.6 | 108.0 | 51.59 | 42.3 | 122.2 | 53.22 | 41.3 | 129.6 |
| March | 55.09 | 41.7 | 133.5 | 49.07 | 40.5 | 121.2 | 50.28 | 40.4 | 124.4 | 42.37 | 39.1 | 108.2 | 51.52 | 42.1 | 122.6 | 53.82 | 41.5 | 129.8 |
| April | 54.62 | 41.1 | 133.0 | 48.36 | 40.0 | 121.0 | 50.22 | 40.2 | 125.0 | 42.31 | 38.9 | 108.8 | 47.84 | 40.5 | 117.9 | 54.25 | 41.5 | 130.8 |
| May | 56.38 | 41.3 | 136.6 | 50.24 | 39.8 | 126.4 | 52.65 | 40.1 | 131.4 | 44.57 | 39.1 | 113.9 | 46.52 | 39.1 | 118.9 | 55.20 | 41.4 | 133.4 |
| June | 57.54 | 41.6 | 138.3 | 51.57 | 39.8 | 129.5 | 54.04 | 40.5 | 133.5 | 43.98 | 38.2 | 115.1 | 49.62 | 38.8 | 127.7 | 56.30 | 41.3 | 136.3 |
| July | 56.69 | 41.0 | 138.4 | 52.00 | 39.8 | 130.8 | 53.84 | 40.1 | 134.4 | 46.17 | 39.6 | 116.6 | 50.57 | 38.7 | 130.6 | 56.06 | 40.9 | 137.1 |
| August | 56.65 | 40.8 | 138.9 | 51.53 | 39.2 | 131.4 | 53.50 | 39.6 | 135.0 | 44.29 | 38.0 | 116.7 | 51.18 | 38.9 | 131.6 | 55.74 | 40.5 | 137.7 |
| September | 58.51 | 41.8 | 140.1 | 53.46 | 40.4 | 132.5 | 55.05 | 40.5 | 136.0 | 47.24 | 40.0 | 118.2 | 53.06 | 40.2 | 133.5 | 57.36 | 41.1 | 139.5 |
| October | 57.90 | 41.2 | 140.5 | 54.10 | 40.6 | 133.1 | 55.35 | 40.6 | 136.4 | 47.98 | 40.2 | 119.3 | 55.81 | 41.4 | 135.0 | 57.87 | 41.3 | 140.0 |
| November | 58.53 | 41.1 | 142.4 | 54.32 | 40.6 | 133.9 | 55.76 | 40.6 | 137.4 | 47.61 | 39.8 | 119.7 | 55.94 | 41.4 | 135.2 | 57.94 | 41.3 | 140.5 |
| December | 60.11 | 42.0 | 143.2 | 55.34 | 41.1 | 134.6 | 56.99 | 41.2 | 138.4 | 48.59 | 40.4 | 120.3 | 56.15 | 41.7 | 134.8 | 59.74 | 42.3 | 141.2 |

### Machinery, except electrical—Continued

| Year and month | Machinery and machine-shop products | | | Engines and turbines | | | Tractors | | | Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors | | | Machine tools | | | Machine-tool accessories | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1939: Average | $28.76 | 39.4 | 73.0 | $28.67 | 37.4 | 76.7 | $32.13 | 38.3 | 83.9 | $26.46 | 37.0 | 71.6 | $32.25 | 42.9 | 75.2 | $31.78 | 40.9 | 77.7 |
| 1941: January | 34.00 | 43.7 | 77.7 | 36.50 | 44.1 | 82.7 | 36.03 | 41.5 | 86.8 | 29.92 | 39.5 | 75.7 | 40.15 | 50.4 | 79.7 | 37.90 | 50.0 | 75.8 |
| 1946: December | 52.62 | 41.8 | 125.7 | 56.88 | 41.5 | 137.1 | 51.99 | 40.1 | 129.7 | 49.75 | 39.8 | 125.1 | 56.66 | 42.8 | 132.2 | 59.71 | 43.2 | 138.1 |
| 1947: January | 52.78 | 41.7 | 126.4 | 56.08 | 41.0 | 136.8 | 51.96 | 39.5 | 131.5 | 49.84 | 39.9 | 125.0 | 56.17 | 42.2 | 132.6 | 58.43 | 42.5 | 137.9 |
| February | 52.61 | 41.5 | 126.7 | 56.37 | 41.1 | 137.2 | 51.96 | 39.8 | 130.5 | 51.59 | 40.6 | 127.2 | 56.09 | 42.3 | 132.5 | 58.16 | 41.8 | 139.2 |
| March | 53.10 | 41.6 | 127.5 | 56.92 | 41.2 | 138.2 | 52.99 | 40.3 | 131.4 | 51.78 | 40.1 | 129.2 | 56.46 | 42.3 | 133.4 | 58.40 | 42.1 | 138.9 |
| April | 53.31 | 41.6 | 127.9 | 57.27 | 41.3 | 139.4 | 54.73 | 40.3 | 135.8 | 51.93 | 40.2 | 128.9 | 56.06 | 42.0 | 133.4 | 58.66 | 41.8 | 140.4 |
| May | 54.44 | 41.6 | 130.7 | 58.74 | 41.2 | 142.8 | 56.95 | 39.9 | 142.6 | 53.18 | 40.0 | 133.0 | 57.13 | 42.1 | 135.7 | 58.92 | 41.7 | 141.4 |
| June | 55.53 | 41.5 | 133.6 | 60.20 | 41.2 | 146.0 | 57.57 | 40.0 | 144.7 | 55.80 | 40.8 | 136.8 | 58.31 | 42.2 | 138.1 | 59.14 | 41.6 | 143.2 |
| July | 55.00 | 40.8 | 134.9 | 59.51 | 40.3 | 147.7 | 57.77 | 40.1 | 144.0 | 56.83 | 41.0 | 138.5 | 56.78 | 41.6 | 136.6 | 58.42 | 41.2 | 143.0 |
| August | 55.07 | 40.9 | 135.3 | 61.34 | 40.9 | 151.0 | 57.67 | 40.0 | 144.3 | 56.29 | 40.8 | 139.2 | 57.77 | 41.4 | 139.4 | 57.43 | 39.9 | 144.7 |
| September | 56.41 | 41.3 | 137.0 | 60.82 | 40.5 | 150.7 | 59.08 | 40.7 | 145.0 | 57.97 | 41.2 | 141.7 | 58.69 | 41.8 | 140.5 | 61.16 | 41.2 | 148.6 |
| October | 56.75 | 41.3 | 137.4 | 59.38 | 39.6 | 150.3 | 60.17 | 41.1 | 146.5 | 58.36 | 41.5 | 143.9 | 59.25 | 42.1 | 140.8 | 61.42 | 41.4 | 148.2 |
| November | 57.03 | 41.4 | 138.1 | 62.23 | 41.2 | 152.7 | 60.13 | 41.1 | 146.4 | 55.91 | 40.1 | 141.5 | 59.53 | 42.1 | 141.2 | 61.30 | 41.1 | 149.4 |
| December | 59.22 | 42.7 | 139.1 | 60.38 | 40.3 | 152.8 | 60.24 | 41.3 | 145.9 | 57.77 | 41.3 | 142.8 | 61.34 | 43.1 | 142.4 | 63.08 | 42.4 | 149.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Machinery, except electrical—Continued

| Year and month | Textile machinery | | | Typewriters | | | Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines | | | Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic[2] | | | Sewing machines, domestic and industrial | | | Refrigerators and frigeration equipment[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1939: Average | $26.19 | 39.8 | 66.0 | $23.98 | 37.3 | 64.3 | $30.38 | 37.2 | 81.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1941: January | 30.13 | 44.6 | 67.7 | 26.40 | 39.1 | 67.5 | 34.78 | 41.4 | 84.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946: December | 52.12 | 43.5 | 119.9 | 47.41 | 40.6 | 116.9 | 56.37 | 40.7 | 139.1 | $48.43 | 41.5 | 116.8 | $54.13 | 41.7 | 130.2 | $47.56 | 38.1 | 12 |
| 1947: January | 53.15 | 43.2 | 122.9 | 47.56 | 40.8 | 116.5 | 57.14 | 41.1 | 139.9 | 52.31 | 42.4 | 122.5 | 54.02 | 41.5 | 130.7 | 51.59 | 40.4 | 12 |
| February | 53.67 | 43.1 | 124.5 | 47.95 | 40.9 | 117.1 | 60.47 | 42.7 | 142.7 | 49.21 | 40.4 | 121.8 | 54.61 | 41.6 | 131.5 | 48.79 | 38.2 | 12 |
| March | 53.86 | 43.2 | 124.8 | 48.13 | 40.9 | 117.6 | 60.68 | 42.5 | 143.9 | 52.31 | 42.1 | 124.1 | 55.28 | 42.0 | 132.1 | 51.09 | 40.0 | 12 |
| April | 53.14 | 42.5 | 125.1 | 49.29 | 41.2 | 119.7 | 61.83 | 42.4 | 146.9 | 53.91 | 42.8 | 125.8 | 54.46 | 41.2 | 132.8 | 53.42 | 40.7 | 13 |
| May | 54.10 | 42.6 | 126.9 | 50.75 | 41.6 | 121.9 | 61.68 | 42.3 | 146.8 | 54.89 | 42.5 | 129.1 | 56.25 | 41.7 | 135.5 | 53.19 | 40.4 | 13 |
| June | 54.88 | 42.6 | 128.9 | 51.58 | 42.8 | 120.9 | 63.67 | 41.9 | 151.0 | 55.16 | 41.8 | 131.8 | 58.97 | 41.7 | 141.5 | 54.77 | 40.4 | 13 |
| July | 54.79 | 41.9 | 130.1 | 52.33 | 43.7 | 119.8 | 60.35 | 40.6 | 149.0 | 54.85 | 41.6 | 131.8 | 58.43 | 41.0 | 142.5 | 55.37 | 40.8 | 13 |
| August | 51.91 | 40.2 | 129.1 | 51.22 | 40.5 | 126.5 | 59.52 | 40.2 | 148.7 | 52.82 | 40.1 | 131.6 | 56.35 | 40.0 | 140.9 | 52.22 | 38.5 | 13 |
| September | 56.08 | 42.2 | 132.9 | 51.91 | 40.6 | 128.0 | 63.21 | 42.1 | 151.3 | 54.17 | 41.0 | 132.0 | 60.72 | 42.0 | 145.4 | 54.18 | 39.5 | 13 |
| October | 55.77 | 42.1 | 132.5 | 54.04 | 42.0 | 128.8 | 63.82 | 42.3 | 152.3 | 57.13 | 42.4 | 134.6 | 62.27 | 42.5 | 146.9 | 56.33 | 40.7 | 13 |
| November | 56.88 | 42.1 | 135.5 | 55.54 | 42.5 | 130.6 | 63.29 | 42.1 | 151.8 | 57.96 | 42.7 | 135.8 | 62.17 | 42.4 | 146.5 | 54.41 | 39.8 | 13 |
| December | 58.09 | 44.0 | 133. | 55.89 | 42.9 | 130.1 | 65.67 | 42.9 | 153.7 | 61.06 | 44.1 | 139.1 | 63.21 | 42.9 | 147.2 | 57.05 | 41.2 | 13 |

### Transportation equipment, except automobiles

| Year and month | Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles | | | Locomotives | | | Cars, electric- and steam-railroad[2] | | | Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines | | | Aircraft engines | | | Shipbuilding and boatbuilding | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cent |
| 1939: Average | $30.51 | 38.9 | 78.5 | $28.33 | 36.7 | 77.1 | $26.71 | 36.0 | 74.1 | $30.34 | 41.5 | 74.5 | $36.58 | 44.1 | 83.5 | $31.91 | 38.0 | 8 |
| 1941: January | 35.69 | 43.1 | 82.8 | 34.79 | 42.8 | 81.4 | 29.57 | 38.5 | 76.8 | 34.13 | 44.7 | 77.6 | 42.16 | 47.2 | 89.2 | 37.69 | 42.0 | 8 |
| 1946: December | 55.35 | 40.6 | 136.2 | 59.99 | 41.5 | 144.5 | 52.24 | 41.5 | 126.0 | 53.46 | 40.4 | 132.5 | 56.89 | 41.9 | 135.7 | 57.21 | 40.0 | 14 |
| 1947: January | 54.48 | 40.2 | 135.6 | 55.64 | 39.8 | 139.7 | 52.17 | 40.6 | 128.3 | 52.59 | 39.8 | 132.1 | 56.15 | 41.4 | 135.7 | 57.05 | 40.2 | 14 |
| February | 54.34 | 39.7 | 136.7 | 56.97 | 40.4 | 141.1 | 53.42 | 41.3 | 129.2 | 53.41 | 40.1 | 133.2 | 54.77 | 40.7 | 134.4 | 55.37 | 38.4 | 14 |
| March | 54.25 | 39.8 | 136.2 | 51.68 | 37.4 | 138.4 | 53.67 | 40.8 | 131.5 | 53.22 | 39.8 | 133.8 | 53.02 | 39.4 | 134.4 | 56.59 | 39.9 | 14 |
| April | 54.29 | 39.8 | 136.3 | 52.20 | 37.2 | 140.2 | 53.51 | 40.9 | 131.0 | 52.54 | 39.6 | 132.6 | 53.77 | 39.7 | 135.3 | 56.97 | 39.9 | 14 |
| May | 55.31 | 40.2 | 137.6 | 59.09 | 40.2 | 146.9 | 54.80 | 41.4 | 132.3 | 52.42 | 39.5 | 132.8 | 54.77 | 39.6 | 138.3 | 57.91 | 40.4 | 14 |
| June | 55.59 | 40.1 | 138.7 | 59.10 | 40.0 | 147.8 | 55.76 | 41.1 | 135.6 | 52.58 | 39.2 | 134.1 | 55.44 | 38.8 | 142.8 | 57.79 | 40.7 | 14 |
| July | 56.02 | 40.1 | 139.5 | 59.26 | 39.7 | 149.4 | 56.83 | 41.7 | 136.4 | 54.48 | 39.7 | 137.2 | 56.19 | 39.2 | 143.5 | 56.77 | 39.9 | 14 |
| August | 55.75 | 39.6 | 140.6 | 61.75 | 40.6 | 152.2 | 51.89 | 38.6 | 134.3 | 55.30 | 40.0 | 138.1 | 56.58 | 39.2 | 144.3 | 56.93 | 39.3 | 14 |
| September | 56.54 | 39.7 | 142.4 | 64.69 | 41.3 | 156.7 | 55.03 | 39.9 | 137.8 | 54.44 | 39.3 | 138.6 | 58.43 | 40.0 | 146.0 | 57.71 | 39.5 | 14 |
| October | 58.07 | 40.4 | 143.7 | 62.32 | 40.6 | 153.4 | 58.09 | 41.4 | 140.4 | 56.01 | 40.2 | 139.5 | 59.19 | 40.5 | 146.1 | 59.31 | 39.8 | 14 |
| November | 56.14 | 38.2 | 147.1 | 61.64 | 39.8 | 154.9 | 57.61 | 40.4 | 142.5 | 54.73 | 38.0 | 143.8 | 57.52 | 39.4 | 146.1 | 55.20 | 36.1 | 13 |
| December | 59.23 | 40.2 | 147.5 | 61.61 | 39.4 | 155.7 | 59.54 | 41.1 | 144.9 | 56.53 | 39.1 | 143.4 | 60.39 | 41.2 | 146.5 | 61.69 | 40.6 | 13 |

| Year and month | Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con. | | | Automobiles | | | Nonferrous metals and their products | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | | | | | | Total: Nonferrous metals and their products | | | Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals | | | Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum | | | Clocks and watches | | |
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cent |
| 1939: Average | ------- | ------- | ------- | $32.91 | 35.4 | 92.9 | $26.74 | 38.9 | 68.7 | $26.67 | 38.2 | 69.9 | $28.77 | 39.6 | 72.9 | $22.27 | 37.9 | 58 |
| 1941: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | 37.69 | 38.9 | 96.9 | 30.47 | 41.4 | 73.6 | 29.21 | 38.7 | 75.5 | 35.96 | 44.0 | 81.8 | 23.90 | 38.9 | 61 |
| 1946: December | $55.23 | 43.2 | 127.8 | 54.98 | 39.4 | 139.5 | 50.40 | 41.7 | 121.0 | 49.75 | 41.1 | 121.5 | 53.69 | 41.7 | 128.6 | 45.39 | 41.4 | 109 |
| 1947: January | 50.29 | 40.5 | 124.0 | 54.13 | 38.9 | 139.0 | 49.91 | 41.0 | 121.7 | 49.39 | 40.4 | 122.7 | 53.45 | 41.3 | 129.3 | 43.83 | 39.7 | 110 |
| February | 50.40 | 40.1 | 125.8 | 54.29 | 38.8 | 139.9 | 50.12 | 41.0 | 122.2 | 50.04 | 40.6 | 123.4 | 53.92 | 41.5 | 130.0 | 44.88 | 41.0 | 109 |
| March | 52.43 | 41.4 | 126.7 | 55.45 | 39.7 | 139.6 | 50.26 | 41.0 | 122.6 | 50.66 | 40.9 | 123.9 | 53.68 | 41.2 | 130.2 | 44.83 | 40.7 | 110 |
| April | 52.36 | 41.3 | 126.9 | 54.14 | 38.5 | 140.6 | 50.30 | 40.8 | 123.4 | 51.05 | 40.8 | 125.2 | 53.45 | 40.9 | 130.5 | 44.71 | 40.4 | 110 |
| May | 54.60 | 41.8 | 130.7 | 55.96 | 38.3 | 146.3 | 51.15 | 40.6 | 126.0 | 52.87 | 41.4 | 127.8 | 53.01 | 39.8 | 133.0 | 45.07 | 40.1 | 112 |
| June | 55.52 | 41.4 | 134.1 | 57.48 | 38.7 | 148.5 | 52.06 | 40.8 | 128.6 | 54.20 | 41.6 | 130.3 | 55.10 | 39.7 | 137.9 | 45.82 | 40.0 | 114 |
| July | 56.35 | 42.3 | 133.3 | 56.44 | 37.7 | 149.6 | 51.12 | 39.7 | 128.9 | 53.89 | 41.3 | 130.4 | 54.13 | 39.2 | 138.1 | 44.58 | 39.1 | 114 |
| August | 55.58 | 41.0 | 135.5 | 55.76 | 37.2 | 150.0 | 51.07 | 39.5 | 129.4 | 53.98 | 40.8 | 132.2 | 52.62 | 38.0 | 138.4 | 45.03 | 39.1 | 115 |
| September | 55.94 | 41.0 | 136.6 | 59.35 | 39.2 | 151.5 | 52.62 | 40.2 | 130.9 | 55.82 | 41.2 | 135.5 | 54.37 | 38.9 | 139.6 | 46.87 | 40.4 | 116 |
| October | 58.94 | 42.5 | 138.8 | 60.30 | 39.5 | 152.6 | 53.59 | 40.8 | 131.2 | 54.89 | 40.9 | 134.2 | 55.19 | 39.4 | 140.1 | 47.54 | 40.8 | 116 |
| November | 58.94 | 42.0 | 140.4 | 61.70 | 40.0 | 154.2 | 54.08 | 40.9 | 132.1 | 55.69 | 41.2 | 135.1 | 55.93 | 39.7 | 141.0 | 48.64 | 41.4 | 117 |
| December | 58.96 | 42.3 | 139.3 | 65.47 | 41.7 | 157.0 | 55.09 | 41.5 | 132.8 | 55.44 | 41.2 | 134.6 | 57.26 | 40.5 | 141.2 | 48.83 | 41.6 | 117 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | Lumber and timber basic products | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings | | | Silverware and plated ware | | | Lighting equipment | | | Aluminum manufactures [2] | | | Total: Lumber and timber basic products | | | Sawmills and logging camps | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $26.36 | 39.4 | 66.0 | $26.03 | 40.7 | 64.3 | $25.73 | 37.1 | 69.3 | $27.49 | 39.3 | 69.9 | $19.06 | 39.0 | 48.9 | $18.29 | 38.4 | 47.6 |
| 1941: January | 26.43 | 39.1 | 66.4 | 27.37 | 41.4 | 66.6 | 28.19 | 39.3 | 71.7 | 32.85 | 42.0 | 78.2 | 20.27 | 38.9 | 52.1 | 19.59 | 38.4 | 51.9 |
| 1946: December | 51.76 | 44.6 | 115.2 | 58.27 | 46.8 | 124.9 | 46.74 | 39.5 | 118.4 | 48.34 | 40.6 | 121.1 | 38.79 | 41.7 | 93.1 | 37.05 | 41.1 | 90.1 |
| 1947: January | 48.84 | 42.4 | 115.7 | 57.86 | 46.2 | 125.4 | 47.91 | 39.9 | 120.0 | 48.11 | 40.0 | 120.4 | 39.11 | 40.6 | 96.2 | 37.41 | 40.0 | 93.5 |
| February | 48.37 | 42.1 | 115.4 | 57.34 | 45.6 | 125.8 | 48.92 | 40.4 | 121.0 | 47.60 | 39.2 | 121.3 | 41.18 | 42.1 | 97.9 | 39.89 | 41.8 | 95.4 |
| March | 48.47 | 41.7 | 116.7 | 58.35 | 45.7 | 127.8 | 47.59 | 39.4 | 120.9 | 48.71 | 40.1 | 121.3 | 40.31 | 41.0 | 98.3 | 39.12 | 40.6 | 96.5 |
| April | 47.09 | 41.0 | 115.9 | 58.01 | 45.6 | 127.5 | 47.63 | 39.2 | 121.5 | 48.55 | 39.7 | 122.1 | 41.01 | 41.4 | 99.0 | 39.81 | 40.9 | 97.2 |
| May | 47.52 | 40.5 | 118.0 | 58.50 | 45.8 | 127.8 | 50.87 | 39.5 | 128.2 | 48.52 | 39.2 | 124.2 | 43.06 | 42.0 | 102.5 | 41.95 | 41.7 | 100.6 |
| June | 47.34 | 40.7 | 117.6 | 58.97 | 45.7 | 129.2 | 50.44 | 38.7 | 130.5 | 49.20 | 39.0 | 126.7 | 45.04 | 42.8 | 105.3 | 44.14 | 42.5 | 104.0 |
| July | 44.44 | 39.0 | 114.7 | 58.72 | 45.3 | 130.0 | 47.74 | 36.7 | 130.2 | 48.86 | 38.4 | 127.2 | 43.57 | 42.2 | 103.3 | 42.86 | 42.1 | 101.8 |
| August | 46.40 | 39.8 | 117.2 | 57.20 | 44.1 | 129.9 | 48.78 | 37.4 | 130.5 | 49.34 | 38.9 | 126.5 | 45.32 | 43.3 | 104.8 | 45.05 | 43.1 | 104.4 |
| September | 50.32 | 42.0 | 120.4 | 60.93 | 46.1 | 132.1 | 50.02 | 38.4 | 130.4 | 49.74 | 38.6 | 128.7 | 45.41 | 42.8 | 106.2 | 44.58 | 42.5 | 104.9 |
| October | 52.97 | 43.6 | 122.2 | 61.31 | 46.4 | 132.1 | 51.73 | 39.3 | 131.7 | 52.02 | 39.7 | 130.0 | 45.23 | 42.6 | 106.3 | 44.09 | 42.2 | 104.6 |
| November | 53.39 | 42.7 | 125.5 | 61.65 | 45.9 | 134.4 | 52.51 | 40.0 | 131.4 | 52.15 | 39.8 | 130.9 | 45.30 | 42.2 | 107.4 | 44.27 | 41.9 | 105.6 |
| December | 55.53 | 44.4 | 125.4 | 63.80 | 47.2 | 135.3 | 53.25 | 39.9 | 133.1 | 52.86 | 40.1 | 132.0 | 46.63 | 43.2 | 105.5 | 44.20 | 42.8 | 103.2 |

| Year and month | Lumber and timber basic products—Con. | | | Furniture and finished lumber products | | | | | | | | | | | | Stone, clay, and glass products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Planing and plywood mills | | | Total: Furniture and finished lumber products | | | Furniture | | | Caskets and other morticians' goods | | | Wood preserving | | | Total: Stone, clay, and glass products | | |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $22.17 | 41.1 | 54.0 | $19.95 | 38.5 | 51.8 | $20.51 | 38.9 | 53.0 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $23.94 | 37.6 | 63.7 |
| 1941: January | 22.51 | 40.5 | 55.4 | 20.90 | 38.7 | 54.0 | 21.42 | 39.0 | 55.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 25.02 | 37.4 | 66.9 |
| 1946: December | 44.12 | 43.4 | 101.4 | 42.49 | 42.2 | 100.7 | 43.04 | 41.6 | 103.4 | $45.02 | 43.2 | 103.7 | $38.66 | 42.0 | 92.1 | 45.89 | 41.0 | 111.9 |
| 1947: January | 44.11 | 42.5 | 103.9 | 42.41 | 41.8 | 101.5 | 43.35 | 41.5 | 104.6 | 45.02 | 42.7 | 105.2 | 37.55 | 40.4 | 92.2 | 45.58 | 40.5 | 112.5 |
| February | 45.13 | 42.9 | 104.9 | 42.80 | 41.9 | 102.2 | 44.20 | 42.0 | 104.9 | 44.79 | 42.1 | 106.0 | 38.49 | 40.9 | 94.0 | 45.49 | 40.1 | 113.3 |
| March | 45.10 | 42.8 | 105.4 | 43.00 | 41.7 | 103.1 | 44.33 | 41.9 | 105.9 | 45.67 | 42.3 | 107.7 | 38.90 | 40.8 | 95.3 | 46.38 | 40.5 | 114.4 |
| April | 45.90 | 43.3 | 105.9 | 42.87 | 41.5 | 103.2 | 43.99 | 41.4 | 106.4 | 45.49 | 42.1 | 107.7 | 39.78 | 41.4 | 96.0 | 46.49 | 40.5 | 114.9 |
| May | 47.65 | 43.5 | 109.7 | 43.45 | 41.5 | 104.6 | 44.21 | 41.2 | 107.4 | 46.88 | 42.2 | 110.8 | 41.66 | 43.0 | 96.9 | 47.24 | 40.3 | 117.3 |
| June | 48.84 | 44.1 | 110.7 | 44.24 | 41.7 | 106.1 | 45.04 | 41.6 | 108.5 | 46.99 | 42.2 | 111.1 | 41.14 | 41.8 | 98.4 | 48.54 | 40.8 | 119.0 |
| July | 46.58 | 42.6 | 109.3 | 43.51 | 41.1 | 105.8 | 44.12 | 40.9 | 107.9 | 44.32 | 40.2 | 110.3 | 41.05 | 41.6 | 97.8 | 48.00 | 40.1 | 119.8 |
| August | 48.89 | 44.2 | 110.7 | 44.09 | 41.2 | 107.0 | 44.58 | 41.0 | 108.9 | 45.69 | 40.6 | 112.2 | 42.10 | 42.0 | 100.1 | 49.06 | 40.6 | 120.8 |
| September | 48.94 | 43.8 | 111.8 | 45.38 | 41.5 | 109.3 | 46.24 | 41.4 | 111.7 | 47.06 | 41.6 | 112.8 | 42.41 | 42.2 | 100.5 | 49.57 | 40.4 | 122.7 |
| October | 50.12 | 44.3 | 113.2 | 46.53 | 42.1 | 110.5 | 47.76 | 42.3 | 113.0 | 47.00 | 41.1 | 113.9 | 42.19 | 41.5 | 101.7 | 50.38 | 40.8 | 123.4 |
| November | 49.60 | 43.2 | 114.7 | 46.33 | 41.8 | 110.8 | 48.07 | 42.3 | 113.7 | 47.08 | 40.9 | 115.2 | 40.68 | 40.4 | 99.7 | 50.48 | 40.5 | 124.8 |
| December | 51.82 | 44.9 | 114.7 | 47.75 | 42.8 | 111.7 | 49.10 | 42.9 | 114.5 | 48.85 | 42.4 | 115.4 | 41.15 | 40.6 | 100.7 | 50.94 | 40.9 | 124.5 |

| Year and month | Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Glass and glassware | | | Glass products made from purchased glass | | | Cement | | | Brick, tile, and terra cotta | | | Pottery and related products | | | Gypsum | | |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $25.32 | 35.2 | 72.1 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $26.67 | 38.2 | 69.9 | $20.55 | 37.8 | 54.3 | $22.74 | 37.2 | 62.5 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 28.02 | 36.3 | 77.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 26.82 | 37.9 | 70.9 | 21.74 | 36.9 | 58.7 | 22.92 | 36.4 | 63.5 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1946: December | 47.96 | 39.9 | 120.3 | $42.53 | 42.0 | 99.8 | 46.12 | 42.4 | 109.0 | 42.57 | 40.7 | 104.0 | 42.82 | 38.6 | 111.0 | $51.39 | 46.8 | 109.6 |
| 1947: January | 47.78 | 39.4 | 121.4 | 42.36 | 42.0 | 99.3 | 43.79 | 40.6 | 107.9 | 42.22 | 40.3 | 104.1 | 41.97 | 37.7 | 112.1 | 51.49 | 46.2 | 111.4 |
| February | 46.85 | 38.6 | 121.6 | 41.58 | 41.7 | 100.0 | 44.67 | 41.5 | 107.7 | 42.35 | 40.0 | 105.6 | 42.69 | 37.2 | 114.9 | 51.14 | 45.9 | 111.4 |
| March | 48.45 | 39.6 | 122.6 | 40.75 | 41.1 | 99.1 | 45.12 | 41.6 | 108.5 | 42.78 | 40.1 | 106.3 | 44.25 | 38.3 | 115.7 | 51.95 | 46.3 | 112.2 |
| April | 48.88 | 39.7 | 123.2 | 40.69 | 40.6 | 100.2 | 45.82 | 42.1 | 108.9 | 42.58 | 39.7 | 106.2 | 44.42 | 38.9 | 115.2 | 50.45 | 45.2 | 111.6 |
| May | 48.66 | 39.3 | 123.9 | 41.94 | 40.8 | 102.8 | 44.46 | 39.3 | 113.2 | 45.77 | 40.6 | 112.3 | 45.45 | 38.9 | 117.1 | 52.05 | 45.8 | 113.5 |
| June | 50.42 | 40.0 | 126.4 | 42.93 | 40.8 | 105.3 | 51.59 | 42.7 | 120.8 | 45.66 | 41.0 | 110.9 | 45.78 | 38.7 | 118.6 | 52.55 | 45.3 | 116.1 |
| July | 49.34 | 38.6 | 128.1 | 40.87 | 39.6 | 103.1 | 51.72 | 41.9 | 123.5 | 45.25 | 40.5 | 111.3 | 44.86 | 37.9 | 119.2 | 54.91 | 46.1 | 119.1 |
| August | 50.40 | 39.5 | 128.0 | 41.88 | 40.2 | 104.2 | 52.93 | 42.5 | 124.4 | 46.06 | 40.9 | 112.1 | 46.48 | 38.8 | 120.1 | 55.39 | 45.7 | 121.2 |
| September | 51.57 | 39.2 | 131.7 | 42.91 | 40.1 | 107.1 | 52.68 | 41.8 | 126.1 | 46.51 | 40.9 | 113.3 | 46.14 | 38.5 | 120.7 | 54.68 | 45.0 | 121.5 |
| October | 52.27 | 39.4 | 132.8 | 44.41 | 41.1 | 108.1 | 52.32 | 42.0 | 124.5 | 47.37 | 41.3 | 114.3 | 48.18 | 39.6 | 122.1 | 56.70 | 45.9 | 123.4 |
| November | 53.05 | 39.2 | 135.4 | 44.03 | 40.3 | 108.6 | 52.19 | 41.9 | 124.5 | 46.81 | 40.5 | 114.8 | 48.25 | 39.4 | 122.7 | 56.35 | 45.3 | 124.5 |
| December | 53.07 | 39.5 | 134.4 | 46.16 | 42.3 | 109.2 | 50.83 | 41.3 | 123.0 | 47.46 | 41.2 | 114.6 | 48.69 | 39.3 | 123.1 | 56.53 | 45.6 | 124.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Co

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

| Year and month | Lime | | | Marble, granite, slate, and other products | | | Abrasives | | | Asbestos products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | ------- | ------- | ------- | $26.18 | 36.9 | 71.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $24.43 | 39.0 | 62.7 |
| 1941: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | 24.29 | 34.6 | 70.8 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 27.26 | 41.3 | 66.0 |
| 1946: December | $46.06 | 46.7 | 98.2 | 44.26 | 42.4 | 104.9 | $50.38 | 41.6 | 121.2 | 50.79 | 42.7 | 118.8 |
| 1947: January | 43.89 | 44.7 | 98.3 | 43.88 | 42.1 | 104.5 | 52.70 | 43.2 | 122.0 | 51.91 | 43.2 | 120.2 |
| February | 44.80 | 45.3 | 98.1 | 44.18 | 41.9 | 105.6 | 49.46 | 40.7 | 121.6 | 52.73 | 43.9 | 120.1 |
| March | 45.70 | 46.2 | 98.6 | 45.30 | 42.0 | 107.5 | 50.63 | 40.4 | 125.4 | 53.03 | 43.8 | 121.0 |
| April | 46.53 | 46.6 | 99.4 | 45.51 | 42.1 | 107.9 | 49.72 | 39.7 | 125.3 | 52.46 | 42.8 | 122.5 |
| May | 47.19 | 46.2 | 101.7 | 45.43 | 42.9 | 108.5 | 50.10 | 39.6 | 126.4 | 52.58 | 42.6 | 123.5 |
| June | 48.45 | 46.0 | 104.8 | 46.07 | 42.2 | 108.5 | 48.66 | 39.1 | 124.4 | 54.21 | 42.9 | 126.4 |
| July | 47.23 | 44.9 | 104.2 | 45.48 | 42.1 | 107.9 | 50.00 | 39.3 | 127.3 | 54.90 | 43.3 | 126.8 |
| August | 48.90 | 45.4 | 106.9 | 46.61 | 41.4 | 112.6 | 51.26 | 39.2 | 130.6 | 53.53 | 42.2 | 127.7 |
| September | 49.23 | 45.5 | 108.1 | 47.56 | 42.2 | 112.7 | 54.57 | 40.3 | 135.6 | 52.30 | 41.3 | 126.6 |
| October | 52.51 | 46.9 | 108.5 | 48.60 | 42.5 | 114.3 | 54.30 | 40.4 | 134.5 | 52.57 | 41.3 | 127.3 |
| November | 50.33 | 46.5 | 108.9 | 46.27 | 40.2 | 115.2 | 55.68 | 40.7 | 137.0 | 54.05 | 41.9 | 129.2 |
| December | 50.48 | 46.4 | 108.1 | 49.12 | 42.2 | 116.2 | 60.68 | 44.0 | 138.0 | 54.13 | 41.5 | 131.5 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures

| Year and month | Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | | | Cotton manufactures, except smallwares | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $16.84 | 36.6 | 46.0 | $14.26 | 36.7 | [illegible] |
| 1941: January | 18.01 | 36.9 | 48.8 | 15.60 | 37.2 | [illegible] |
| 1946: December | 39.26 | 40.9 | 95.9 | 36.85 | 40.9 | [illegible] |
| 1947: January | 39.29 | 40.5 | 97.0 | 37.06 | 40.6 | [illegible] |
| February | 40.32 | 40.4 | 99.7 | 37.56 | 40.5 | [illegible] |
| March | 41.01 | 40.0 | 102.4 | 39.22 | 40.1 | [illegible] |
| April | 40.12 | 39.1 | 102.7 | 38.53 | 39.3 | [illegible] |
| May | 39.89 | 38.9 | 102.5 | 37.73 | 38.8 | [illegible] |
| June | 39.54 | 38.6 | 102.4 | 37.10 | 38.3 | [illegible] |
| July | 39.48 | 38.4 | 102.8 | 37.21 | 38.3 | [illegible] |
| August | 39.44 | 38.2 | 103.2 | 37.50 | 38.4 | [illegible] |
| September | 41.39 | 39.5 | 104.8 | 38.55 | 39.2 | [illegible] |
| October | 41.94 | 39.7 | 105.5 | 39.22 | 39.6 | [illegible] |
| November | 43.73 | 40.1 | 109.0 | 42.47 | 40.4 | [illegible] |
| December | 45.15 | 41.0 | 110.0 | 43.64 | 41.1 | [illegible] |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Cotton smallwares | | | Silk and rayon goods | | | Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing | | | Hosiery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $18.22 | 39.0 | 47.4 | $15.78 | 36.5 | 42.9 | $19.21 | 36.4 | 52.8 | $18.98 | 35.6 | 53.6 |
| 1941: January | 19.74 | 39.3 | 50.3 | 16.53 | 35.7 | 46.1 | 21.78 | 37.9 | 57.6 | 18.51 | 33.8 | 55.0 |
| 1946: December | 39.64 | 41.0 | 96.7 | 39.57 | 41.8 | 94.4 | 42.96 | 41.3 | 103.9 | 39.05 | 38.8 | 100.6 |
| 1947: January | 40.48 | 41.0 | 98.7 | 40.21 | 41.1 | 97.8 | 43.10 | 41.3 | 104.5 | 38.35 | 38.1 | 100.7 |
| February | 40.59 | 40.8 | 100.4 | 41.45 | 41.6 | 99.6 | 47.44 | 41.0 | 115.6 | 38.40 | 38.1 | 100.9 |
| March | 40.69 | 40.4 | 100.8 | 41.94 | 41.5 | 101.2 | 46.28 | 40.1 | 115.5 | 38.41 | 37.8 | 101.6 |
| April | 39.68 | 39.5 | 101.7 | 40.89 | 40.2 | 101.6 | 45.26 | 39.1 | 115.9 | 36.35 | 35.9 | 101.0 |
| May | 38.85 | 38.5 | 101.4 | 41.73 | 41.0 | 101.9 | 45.28 | 39.2 | 115.8 | 36.42 | 35.9 | 101.4 |
| June | 38.85 | 38.5 | 101.0 | 40.97 | 40.3 | 101.7 | 45.75 | 39.4 | 116.0 | 35.39 | 35.2 | 100.5 |
| July | 39.68 | 39.1 | 101.6 | 41.17 | 40.3 | 102.3 | 45.33 | 39.1 | 116.0 | 36.37 | 35.3 | 103.0 |
| August | 38.58 | 38.2 | 100.9 | 41.65 | 40.0 | 104.3 | 42.28 | 36.6 | 115.6 | 38.08 | 36.8 | 103.4 |
| September | 40.67 | 39.7 | 102.4 | 43.23 | 40.9 | 105.7 | 46.99 | 40.2 | 116.9 | 39.48 | 37.7 | 104.9 |
| October | 40.49 | 39.1 | 103.5 | 43.57 | 41.0 | 106.2 | 46.70 | 39.7 | 117.8 | 41.00 | 38.3 | 106.9 |
| November | 40.13 | 38.7 | 103.6 | 44.84 | 41.2 | 108.8 | 46.95 | 39.6 | 118.8 | 42.11 | 38.7 | 108.7 |
| December | 42.17 | 40.5 | 104.1 | 46.46 | 42.2 | 110.1 | 49.17 | 41.2 | 119.3 | 42.92 | 39.1 | 109.7 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Knitted cloth | | | Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $18.15 | 38.4 | 46.8 | $17.14 | 37.0 | [illegible] |
| 1941: January | 19.90 | 37.9 | 50.3 | 17.65 | 35.8 | [illegible] |
| 1946: December | 39.26 | 40.2 | 97.2 | 36.74 | 39.2 | [illegible] |
| 1947: January | 39.03 | 40.9 | 95.4 | 36.49 | 38.4 | [illegible] |
| February | 40.89 | 41.3 | 98.9 | 36.68 | 38.4 | [illegible] |
| March | 41.00 | 41.6 | 98.6 | 36.75 | 38.5 | [illegible] |
| April | 39.49 | 39.9 | 98.9 | 35.58 | 37.3 | [illegible] |
| May | 40.06 | 40.3 | 98.5 | 35.51 | 37.6 | [illegible] |
| June | 40.32 | 40.3 | 98.2 | 35.11 | 37.0 | [illegible] |
| July | 40.91 | 40.8 | 99.1 | 34.51 | 36.8 | [illegible] |
| August | 41.11 | 40.7 | 100.1 | 35.42 | 37.6 | [illegible] |
| September | 41.71 | 40.5 | 101.3 | 35.86 | 37.5 | [illegible] |
| October | 42.21 | 41.1 | 100.9 | 38.01 | 38.8 | [illegible] |
| November | 42.53 | 40.9 | 102.5 | 38.07 | 38.7 | [illegible] |
| December | 44.18 | 42.0 | 103.7 | 37.90 | 38.5 | [illegible] |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Knitted underwear | | | Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted | | | Carpets and rugs, wool | | | Hats, fur-felt | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $15.05 | 36.9 | 41.0 | $20.82 | 38.6 | 53.5 | $23.25 | 36.1 | 64.4 | $22.73 | 32.2 | 70.7 |
| 1941: January | 16.06 | 36.0 | 44.6 | 21.65 | 39.3 | 55.1 | 25.18 | 37.3 | 67.5 | 27.12 | 36.2 | 75.5 |
| 1946: December | 34.26 | 39.3 | 86.8 | 45.38 | 43.6 | 104.2 | 47.86 | 41.8 | 114.7 | 53.70 | 41.3 | 129.9 |
| 1947: January | 33.70 | 38.7 | 86.9 | 45.67 | 43.3 | 105.5 | 46.51 | 40.7 | 114.5 | 50.15 | 39.1 | 127.7 |
| February | 34.22 | 38.8 | 88.1 | 45.75 | 42.9 | 106.5 | 46.51 | 40.5 | 114.9 | 49.60 | 38.9 | 127.2 |
| March | 34.86 | 38.7 | 89.9 | 46.12 | 42.6 | 108.3 | 47.12 | 40.8 | 115.8 | 49.22 | 38.0 | 129.7 |
| April | 34.22 | 38.3 | 89.1 | 45.95 | 41.3 | 111.4 | 47.69 | 40.4 | 118.1 | 47.28 | 36.3 | 130.0 |
| May | 35.18 | 39.0 | 90.4 | 45.62 | 41.1 | 110.8 | 48.30 | 41.2 | 117.5 | 46.81 | 36.4 | 128.9 |
| June | 34.85 | 38.8 | 90.1 | 46.13 | 41.6 | 110.9 | 49.02 | 41.3 | 118.8 | 48.88 | 37.5 | 131.1 |
| July | 34.65 | 38.4 | 90.2 | 44.37 | 40.1 | 110.4 | 49.80 | 40.6 | 122.8 | 47.47 | 36.5 | 130.2 |
| August | 34.60 | 38.2 | 90.4 | 45.31 | 40.5 | 111.6 | 47.43 | 39.4 | 120.6 | 45.67 | 34.7 | 131.2 |
| September | 36.30 | 39.5 | 91.8 | 47.89 | 41.9 | 114.2 | 52.38 | 41.0 | 127.9 | 47.44 | 35.9 | 133.4 |
| October | 36.50 | 39.3 | 93.0 | 47.16 | 41.5 | 113.6 | 53.53 | 41.4 | 129.5 | 48.33 | 37.0 | 131.1 |
| November | 37.41 | 39.5 | 94.7 | 48.16 | 41.2 | 116.7 | 53.99 | 41.6 | 130.1 | 47.10 | 36.2 | 130.3 |
| December | 38.17 | 40.2 | 95.1 | 50.50 | 42.7 | 118.1 | 54.91 | 42.2 | 130.6 | 51.52 | 39.1 | 132.1 |

### Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

| Year and month | Jute goods, except felts [2] | | | Cordage and twine | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | [illegible] |
| 1941: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | [illegible] |
| 1946: December | $40.57 | 44.4 | 92.9 | $39.08 | 41.4 | [illegible] |
| 1947: January | 40.09 | 43.9 | 92.8 | 39.14 | 41.1 | [illegible] |
| February | 41.74 | 43.4 | 97.9 | 39.51 | 41.0 | [illegible] |
| March | 41.57 | 43.2 | 97.9 | 40.00 | 40.6 | [illegible] |
| April | 40.98 | 42.7 | 97.7 | 40.23 | 40.5 | [illegible] |
| May | 42.12 | 43.4 | 98.5 | 39.11 | 39.2 | [illegible] |
| June | 41.13 | 43.0 | 97.4 | 38.26 | 37.9 | [illegible] |
| July | 37.92 | 41.0 | 94.1 | 38.71 | 38.2 | [illegible] |
| August | 39.40 | 41.0 | 90.8 | 39.10 | 38.6 | [illegible] |
| September | 37.51 | 41.4 | *90.6 | 40.00 | 38.8 | [illegible] |
| October | 37.27 | 41.1 | 90.6 | 41.70 | 40.1 | [illegible] |
| November | 37.60 | 41.5 | 90.6 | 42.55 | 40.4 | [illegible] |
| December | 38.21 | 41.2 | 92.7 | 44.13 | 41.3 | [illegible] |

See footnotes at end of table.

# ABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Apparel and other finished textile products

| Year and month | Total: Apparel and other finished textile products | | | Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | | Shirts, collars, and nightwear | | | Underwear and neckwear, men's[2] | | | Work shirts | | | Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $18.17 | 34.5 | 52.7 | $19.32 | 33.2 | 58.1 | $13.75 | 34.6 | 39.8 | $14.18 | 35.4 | 40.1 | $11.03 | 35.8 | 30.9 | $19.20 | 33.9 | 51.9 |
| 1941: January | 18.76 | 33.5 | 56.0 | 20.40 | 33.4 | 60.7 | 14.22 | 33.0 | 43.1 | 14.85 | 33.6 | 44.2 | 12.33 | 33.6 | 36.7 | 19.47 | 33.2 | 55.3 |
| 1946: December | 37.23 | 37.0 | 100.6 | 41.78 | 38.1 | 108.9 | 33.22 | 38.1 | 86.8 | 33.68 | 36.9 | 91.3 | 26.72 | 36.9 | 72.4 | 44.14 | 35.3 | 122.3 |
| 1947: January | 38.22 | 36.9 | 103.7 | 41.70 | 37.8 | 109.5 | 32.17 | 37.1 | 86.9 | 33.37 | 36.7 | 90.8 | 25.43 | 34.7 | 73.1 | 47.30 | 35.7 | 129.7 |
| February | 38.74 | 36.9 | 104.9 | 41.86 | 37.8 | 109.7 | 32.32 | 37.2 | 86.9 | 33.49 | 36.6 | 91.5 | 25.69 | 35.8 | 71.6 | 48.77 | 36.2 | 131.4 |
| March | 38.41 | 36.7 | 104.5 | 41.99 | 37.6 | 110.6 | 32.11 | 37.0 | 86.9 | 34.35 | 36.5 | 94.0 | 25.37 | 34.3 | 73.3 | 47.75 | 36.1 | 129.3 |
| April | 35.44 | 35.5 | 99.9 | 40.45 | 36.7 | 109.4 | 31.62 | 36.5 | 86.8 | 32.18 | 34.3 | 93.7 | 25.09 | 34.2 | 72.8 | 42.32 | 34.4 | 120.0 |
| May | 35.36 | 35.8 | 98.8 | 41.49 | 37.2 | 110.5 | 32.01 | 36.9 | 86.7 | 32.41 | 35.1 | 92.9 | 25.11 | 34.5 | 73.0 | 41.58 | 34.6 | 116.8 |
| June | 35.77 | 36.0 | 99.4 | 41.35 | 37.2 | 110.4 | 31.54 | 36.8 | 85.7 | 33.55 | 36.4 | 91.6 | 24.91 | 34.3 | 72.6 | 41.87 | 35.0 | 118.2 |
| July | 36.50 | 35.8 | 102.0 | 40.17 | 36.5 | 109.8 | 31.24 | 36.3 | 86.2 | 33.79 | 36.0 | 93.8 | 26.56 | 36.2 | 73.5 | 43.81 | 34.8 | 124.1 |
| August | 36.57 | 35.2 | 103.8 | 38.66 | 35.1 | 109.0 | 30.74 | 36.0 | 85.2 | 31.51 | 34.5 | 91.4 | 25.54 | 35.4 | 72.2 | 45.49 | 34.6 | 128.5 |
| September | 37.64 | 36.0 | 104.6 | 41.06 | 36.8 | 110.6 | 32.38 | 36.9 | 87.8 | 33.05 | 35.5 | 93.2 | 25.59 | 34.6 | 74.0 | 45.78 | 35.0 | 127.9 |
| October | 38.78 | 36.9 | 105.1 | 42.78 | 37.9 | 112.0 | 33.42 | 37.8 | 88.5 | 35.00 | 36.9 | 94.9 | 25.15 | 33.7 | 74.5 | 46.91 | 35.8 | 127.9 |
| November | 37.09 | 36.4 | 101.9 | 42.24 | 37.5 | 111.6 | 33.75 | 38.0 | 88.9 | 34.95 | 36.6 | 95.6 | 24.90 | 34.1 | 72.8 | 43.82 | 35.3 | 121.7 |
| December | 39.07 | 37.2 | 105.1 | 43.24 | 37.7 | 113.5 | 35.37 | 38.2 | 92.0 | 35.51 | 37.5 | 94.8 | 24.81 | 34.9 | 71.5 | 46.84 | 36.4 | 127.0 |

### Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

| Year and month | Corsets and allied garments[2] | | | Millinery | | | Handkerchiefs | | | Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | | | Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc. | | | Textile bags[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $17.15 | 37.5 | 45.6 | $22.19 | 33.8 | 63.6 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 17.24 | 35.6 | 48.2 | 22.31 | 30.5 | 64.8 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1946: December | 35.39 | 38.6 | 91.7 | 42.91 | 34.5 | 119.5 | $31.83 | 38.2 | 83.6 | $28.88 | 35.0 | 82.8 | $35.85 | 39.5 | 90.5 | $34.78 | 39.7 | 86.5 |
| 1947: January | 35.21 | 37.8 | 93.0 | 48.40 | 36.6 | 125.6 | 28.95 | 35.3 | 82.1 | 28.57 | 34.6 | 82.5 | 34.85 | 38.1 | 91.0 | 35.92 | 39.7 | 89.1 |
| February | 35.38 | 38.8 | 91.8 | 53.73 | 38.9 | 131.7 | 30.60 | 36.5 | 84.1 | 28.51 | 33.8 | 84.5 | 34.91 | 37.5 | 92.6 | 35.13 | 39.0 | 88.4 |
| March | 35.29 | 38.7 | 92.0 | 51.76 | 37.5 | 131.8 | 31.03 | 36.5 | 85.4 | 28.72 | 33.8 | 84.9 | 34.97 | 37.2 | 93.5 | 34.60 | 38.2 | 89.5 |
| April | 35.18 | 38.3 | 92.7 | 42.94 | 33.6 | 124.1 | 29.36 | 34.2 | 85.7 | 26.90 | 31.5 | 84.8 | 35.67 | 37.6 | 94.4 | 35.26 | 38.6 | 90.8 |
| May | 35.33 | 38.4 | 92.2 | 40.44 | 32.5 | 121.4 | 31.24 | 36.4 | 85.8 | 27.55 | 32.5 | 84.7 | 37.36 | 37.9 | 98.1 | 34.06 | 37.0 | 90.6 |
| June | 35.72 | 38.0 | 94.1 | 43.62 | 32.5 | 127.1 | 29.94 | 35.2 | 85.1 | 26.72 | 31.4 | 84.9 | 37.87 | 38.1 | 98.9 | 34.02 | 37.1 | 91.8 |
| July | 34.95 | 37.5 | 93.5 | 48.58 | 36.2 | 129.8 | 31.13 | 36.3 | 85.7 | 29.09 | 36.1 | 81.6 | 36.44 | 38.4 | 94.5 | 35.48 | 38.3 | 92.5 |
| August | 34.80 | 36.7 | 94.2 | 49.52 | 36.3 | 131.4 | 30.40 | 35.5 | 85.7 | 28.93 | 36.1 | 81.1 | 37.74 | 38.6 | 97.7 | 35.34 | 37.8 | 93.6 |
| September | 35.75 | 37.5 | 95.4 | 49.74 | 35.8 | 134.0 | 31.85 | 36.7 | 86.7 | 30.64 | 37.3 | 83.0 | 38.33 | 38.2 | 99.6 | 35.86 | 38.1 | 94.1 |
| October | 36.76 | 38.5 | 95.6 | 53.20 | 38.2 | 133.7 | 32.57 | 37.5 | 86.8 | 31.55 | 37.5 | 84.4 | 38.72 | 38.3 | 100.4 | 36.76 | 38.9 | 94.4 |
| November | 36.80 | 38.6 | 95.5 | 39.02 | 31.5 | 119.8 | 33.31 | 37.7 | 88.4 | 31.26 | 37.2 | 83.9 | 38.03 | 38.3 | 98.3 | 37.25 | 38.9 | 95.8 |
| December | 37.13 | 39.0 | 95.3 | 46.21 | 35.3 | 124.3 | 32.37 | 36.9 | 88.0 | 31.28 | 37.1 | 84.3 | 41.34 | 40.5 | 101.2 | 37.60 | 39.5 | 95.3 |

### Leather and leather products

| Year and month | Total: Leather and leather products | | | Leather | | | Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | | | Boots and shoes | | | Leather gloves and mittens | | | Trunks and suitcases | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $19.13 | 36.2 | 52.8 | $24.43 | 38.7 | 63.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $17.83 | 35.7 | 50.3 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1941: January | 20.66 | 37.3 | 55.4 | 25.27 | 38.3 | 66.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 19.58 | 37.0 | 53.0 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1946: December | 39.83 | 39.1 | 101.8 | 47.71 | 41.6 | 115.0 | $37.32 | 38.7 | 97.0 | 38.65 | 38.8 | 99.5 | $32.16 | 35.5 | 91.0 | $41.70 | 40.1 | 103.4 |
| 1947: January | 40.18 | 39.3 | 102.3 | 48.49 | 41.3 | 117.4 | 37.84 | 38.8 | 98.0 | 39.05 | 39.1 | 99.5 | 32.10 | 35.0 | 92.2 | 40.36 | 38.7 | 104.0 |
| February | 40.29 | 39.5 | 102.1 | 49.65 | 41.6 | 119.3 | 37.79 | 38.8 | 98.4 | 38.96 | 39.2 | 98.9 | 31.38 | 35.1 | 89.6 | 41.60 | 39.9 | 103.8 |
| March | 40.11 | 39.0 | 102.8 | 49.88 | 41.4 | 120.4 | 37.87 | 38.1 | 99.9 | 38.91 | 38.8 | 99.9 | 31.52 | 35.0 | 90.0 | 40.87 | 39.5 | 103.6 |
| April | 39.44 | 38.3 | 102.9 | 49.14 | 40.7 | 120.4 | 37.07 | 37.8 | 99.4 | 37.96 | 38.0 | 99.8 | 31.17 | 35.0 | 89.0 | 41.22 | 39.1 | 105.3 |
| May | 39.45 | 38.1 | 103.5 | 49.65 | 40.7 | 122.0 | 37.32 | 37.7 | 100.6 | 37.78 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 31.38 | 34.6 | 90.8 | 40.35 | 38.5 | 104.6 |
| June | 40.12 | 38.1 | 105.3 | 50.44 | 40.5 | 124.1 | 38.62 | 38.1 | 102.5 | 38.30 | 37.7 | 102.0 | 31.42 | 35.0 | 90.7 | 42.34 | 39.6 | 106.6 |
| July | 40.30 | 38.2 | 105.5 | 51.11 | 40.4 | 126.1 | 39.06 | 38.4 | 103.1 | 38.49 | 37.8 | 101.8 | 32.42 | 35.6 | 91.4 | 40.62 | 38.4 | 105.6 |
| August | 40.25 | 38.1 | 105.7 | 51.19 | 40.0 | 127.7 | 39.86 | 39.1 | 103.4 | 38.32 | 37.7 | 101.8 | 32.33 | 35.7 | 91.2 | 42.09 | 39.4 | 106.7 |
| September | 41.89 | 39.1 | 107.2 | 52.66 | 41.0 | 128.3 | 40.14 | 39.2 | 103.2 | 40.12 | 38.8 | 103.5 | 33.45 | 36.3 | 92.7 | 43.07 | 39.5 | 109.5 |
| October | 42.18 | 39.0 | 108.2 | 52 52. | 40.7 | 128.7 | 39.19 | 38.3 | 103.7 | 40.41 | 38.7 | 104.6 | 34.43 | 36.4 | 94.5 | 46.15 | 40.9 | 111.4 |
| November | 41.97 | 38.4 | 109.4 | 52.82 | 40.6 | 129.7 | 38.92 | 37.2 | 106.0 | 40.18 | 37.9 | 105.8 | 33.88 | 36.3 | 93.4 | 46.48 | 41.5 | 113.2 |
| December | 42.62 | 39.0 | 109.1 | 53.73 | 41.3 | 130.2 | 41.21 | 39.3 | 106.1 | 40.98 | 38.6 | 105.5 | 33.89 | 36.5 | 93.1 | 44.86 | 40.2 | 112.5 |

**See footnotes at end of table.**

# TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

### Food

| Year and month | Total: Food | | | Slaughtering and meat packing | | | Butter[2] | | | Condensed and evaporated milk | | | Ice cream | | | Flour | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $24.43 | 40.3 | 60.7 | $27.85 | 40.6 | 68.6 | $22.60 | 46.7 | 48.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $29.24 | 46.2 | 62.6 | $25.80 | 42.3 | 60. |
| 1941: January | 24.69 | 39.0 | 63.3 | 26.84 | 39.3 | 68.1 | 22.84 | 44.6 | 50.9 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 29.41 | 44.2 | 65.3 | 25.27 | 41.0 | 60. |
| 1946: December | 46.93 | 44.4 | 105.8 | 51.73 | 46.4 | 111.9 | 42.29 | 46.9 | 90.7 | $44.50 | 46.5 | 95.7 | 48.84 | 46.6 | 100.4 | 54.61 | 50.3 | 108. |
| 1947: January | 47.31 | 43.6 | 108.4 | 57.20 | 47.5 | 120.6 | 42.24 | 46.2 | 91.7 | 46.32 | 46.6 | 99.5 | 48.79 | 46.8 | 100.5 | 55.18 | 49.9 | 110. |
| February | 46.40 | 42.7 | 108.8 | 52.82 | 44.3 | 119.3 | 42.44 | 45.8 | 92.6 | 46.64 | 46.2 | 101.0 | 48.04 | 46.2 | 99.7 | 53.08 | 48.9 | 108. |
| March | 46.05 | 42.3 | 108.8 | 49.87 | 41.9 | 119.1 | 43.00 | 45.5 | 93.5 | 47.04 | 46.2 | 101.9 | 47.58 | 45.7 | 100.8 | 53.77 | 49.3 | 108. |
| April | 46.20 | 42.1 | 109.7 | 50.22 | 41.8 | 120.4 | 43.47 | 46.8 | 93.2 | 48.16 | 46.8 | 103.0 | 47.32 | 46.0 | 100.2 | 52.44 | 47.5 | 110. |
| May | 47.71 | 43.0 | 111.0 | 53.37 | 44.0 | 121.4 | 43.91 | 46.3 | 94.8 | 49.52 | 48.3 | 102.6 | 47.36 | 45.8 | 100.9 | 51.82 | 47.8 | 108. |
| June | 48.27 | 43.2 | 111.9 | 54.40 | 44.5 | 122.2 | 45.60 | 47.4 | 95.9 | 50.57 | 48.7 | 103.9 | 48.81 | 46.7 | 102.1 | 55.55 | 49.8 | 111. |
| July | 48.40 | 43.2 | 112.1 | 56.82 | 44.7 | 128.2 | 44.75 | 47.0 | 95.5 | 50.18 | 48.1 | 104.4 | 49.62 | 46.7 | 103.4 | 57.71 | 50.5 | 114. |
| August | 49.45 | 43.4 | 114.0 | 54.33 | 43.0 | 126.7 | 46.20 | 47.7 | 96.4 | 49.21 | 47.2 | 104.2 | 50.84 | 46.9 | 105.2 | 59.69 | 50.1 | 119. |
| September | 49.04 | 43.4 | 112.9 | 55.31 | 43.4 | 127.6 | 45.65 | 47.4 | 96.1 | 49.66 | 46.9 | 105.9 | 50.12 | 45.7 | 105.9 | 59.91 | 49.9 | 120. |
| October | 49.61 | 42.8 | 115.9 | 54.98 | 43.2 | 127.3 | 45.58 | 46.3 | 98.1 | 49.24 | 46.5 | 105.8 | 49.86 | 45.5 | 106.4 | 59.01 | 49.0 | 120. |
| November | 49.90 | 42.5 | 117.3 | 61.43 | 46.8 | 131.1 | 46.05 | 46.1 | 99.5 | 48.54 | 45.7 | 106.2 | 49.40 | 44.3 | 107.2 | 59.15 | 48.6 | 121. |
| December | 51.00 | 43.4 | 117.6 | 61.57 | 47.7 | 129.9 | 46.74 | 46.5 | 99.8 | 49.32 | 45.9 | 107.4 | 49.87 | 44.8 | 107.3 | 56.33 | 47.7 | 118. |

### Food—Continued

| Year and month | Cereal preparations | | | Baking[3] | | | Sugar refining, cane | | | Sugar, beet | | | Confectionery[3] | | | Beverages, nonalcoholic | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | ------- | ------- | ------- | $25.70 | 41.7 | 62.1 | $23.91 | 37.6 | 63.6 | $24.68 | 42.9 | 58.5 | $18.64 | 38.1 | 49.2 | $24.21 | 43.6 | 55. |
| 1941: January | ------- | ------- | ------- | 26.46 | 41.1 | 64.4 | 22.73 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 24.03 | 36.5 | 63.0 | 19.19 | 37.6 | 51.1 | 25.28 | 42.0 | 60. |
| 1946: December | $47.81 | 40.9 | 117.0 | 47.55 | 45.3 | 105.1 | 45.62 | 44.6 | 102.4 | 54.35 | 52.1 | 104.4 | 38.19 | 41.4 | 90.2 | 41.37 | 43.2 | 94. |
| 1947: January | 48.48 | 40.5 | 119.6 | 46.32 | 43.9 | 105.6 | 38.83 | 38.8 | 100.1 | 44.34 | 40.5 | 109.5 | 37.06 | 39.8 | 93.0 | 41.13 | 42.7 | 95. |
| February | 49.13 | 41.5 | 118.4 | 45.80 | 43.2 | 106.0 | 41.53 | 39.5 | 105.2 | 47.29 | 40.5 | 116.9 | 37.75 | 39.9 | 94.9 | 40.85 | 42.3 | 96. |
| March | 50.03 | 41.4 | 120.8 | 45.17 | 43.0 | 105.7 | 44.40 | 41.6 | 106.7 | 44.79 | 37.4 | 119.9 | 37.87 | 39.8 | 95.1 | 41.25 | 42.0 | 97. |
| April | 48.26 | 39.6 | 121.8 | 45.26 | 42.5 | 106.5 | 47.92 | 43.7 | 109.7 | 44.46 | 38.6 | 115.1 | 37.60 | 38.9 | 96.7 | 42.50 | 43.1 | 98. |
| May | 49.77 | 40.4 | 123.2 | 44.84 | 42.5 | 105.6 | 44.35 | 41.3 | 107.5 | 43.79 | 38.9 | 112.5 | 38.77 | 39.8 | 97.6 | 43.10 | 43.6 | 98. |
| June | 50.79 | 40.8 | 124.4 | 45.50 | 42.6 | 106.7 | 52.14 | 45.6 | 114.2 | 47.38 | 40.8 | 116.2 | 39.34 | 39.3 | 100.4 | 44.48 | 44.2 | 100. |
| July | 53.83 | 43.2 | 124.6 | 45.81 | 42.7 | 107.4 | 50.33 | 45.5 | 110.5 | 46.34 | 39.2 | 118.4 | 37.66 | 37.8 | 99.8 | 45.98 | 45.0 | 102. |
| August | 54.32 | 42.4 | 128.1 | 45.52 | 41.9 | 109.1 | 51.89 | 46.3 | 112.1 | 50.88 | 41.7 | 122.0 | 38.39 | 38.8 | 99.3 | 47.89 | 46.6 | 103. |
| September | 51.28 | 40.5 | 126.5 | 46.14 | 41.9 | 110.4 | 50.87 | 44.0 | 115.6 | 51.55 | 40.8 | 126.3 | 41.20 | 40.4 | 102.1 | 47.91 | 46.0 | 104. |
| October | 50.54 | 39.7 | 127.3 | 46.85 | 41.9 | 111.5 | 51.86 | 45.3 | 115.0 | 50.59 | 44.8 | 113.0 | 42.24 | 41.1 | 102.9 | 45.85 | 44.3 | 103. |
| November | 52.05 | 40.3 | 129.1 | 46.26 | 41.6 | 111.5 | 55.26 | 46.0 | 120.5 | 56.47 | 48.2 | 117.2 | 42.24 | 40.8 | 103.6 | 44.60 | 43.3 | 103. |
| December | 54.13 | 40.8 | 132.8 | 47.43 | 42.3 | 111.9 | 47.70 | 41.7 | 114.9 | 53.87 | 46.1 | 116.8 | 43.20 | 41.6 | 103.7 | 45.22 | 43.7 | 103. |

### Food—Continued

### Tobacco manufactures

| Year and month | Malt liquors | | | Canning and preserving | | | Total: Tobacco manufactures | | | Cigarettes | | | Cigars | | | Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $35.01 | 38.3 | 91.6 | $16.77 | 37.0 | 46.4 | $16.84 | 35.4 | 47.6 | $20.88 | 37.2 | 56.1 | $14.59 | 34.7 | 41.9 | $17.53 | 34.1 | 51. |
| 1941: January | 34.57 | 36.4 | 95.2 | 16.67 | 33.0 | 51.0 | 17.89 | 35.7 | 50.1 | 22.38 | 37.3 | 60.0 | 15.13 | 35.0 | 43.2 | 18.60 | 34.9 | 53. |
| 1946: December | 59.74 | 43.7 | 136.7 | 37.93 | 38.8 | 98.2 | 38.12 | 40.2 | 94.7 | 43.03 | 40.9 | 105.3 | 34.85 | 39.9 | 87.1 | 34.25 | 39.1 | 87. |
| 1947: January | 57.23 | 41.9 | 136.6 | 36.55 | 37.6 | 97.5 | 36.74 | 39.2 | 93.8 | 41.36 | 39.7 | 104.1 | 33.80 | 39.0 | 86.2 | 33.16 | 37.6 | 88. |
| February | 56.88 | 41.3 | 137.5 | 36.82 | 37.0 | 99.7 | 35.44 | 37.8 | 93.7 | 40.76 | 39.1 | 104.3 | 31.98 | 37.2 | 85.6 | 32.03 | 36.0 | 88. |
| March | 57.83 | 41.8 | 138.1 | 37.40 | 37.7 | 99.5 | 35.21 | 37.5 | 93.9 | 40.23 | 38.7 | 103.9 | 31.72 | 36.7 | 85.9 | 32.79 | 36.3 | 90. |
| April | 59.30 | 42.7 | 138.7 | 38.50 | 38.0 | 101.8 | 34.84 | 36.7 | 94.8 | 38.78 | 36.8 | 105.4 | 31.69 | 36.6 | 86.0 | 33.86 | 37.4 | 90. |
| May | 61.55 | 43.8 | 140.3 | 39.39 | 38.3 | 103.4 | 34.46 | 36.3 | 94.8 | 38.33 | 36.1 | 106.1 | 32.03 | 37.4 | 85.3 | 29.72 | 31.6 | 94. |
| June | 64.57 | 44.4 | 145.1 | 39.37 | 37.8 | 104.5 | 36.30 | 38.2 | 95.0 | 41.67 | 39.4 | 105.7 | 32.08 | 37.4 | 85.4 | 34.49 | 36.9 | 93. |
| July | 67.52 | 45.1 | 149.3 | 39.96 | 39.9 | 100.3 | 37.74 | 39.6 | 95.3 | 44.67 | 42.2 | 106.0 | 31.25 | 37.4 | 84.7 | 38.21 | 39.9 | 95. |
| August | 68.98 | 45.3 | 152.3 | 45.88 | 42.6 | 108.3 | 37.26 | 39.2 | 95.1 | 43.74 | 41.2 | 106.1 | 32.00 | 37.3 | 85.3 | 37.13 | 40.1 | 92. |
| September | 69.54 | 45.2 | 153.9 | 43.69 | 42.8 | 102.5 | 37.33 | 39.2 | 95.2 | 43.36 | 40.7 | 106.6 | 32.42 | 37.7 | 85.7 | 38.39 | 41.2 | 93. |
| October | 66.10 | 43.5 | 151.7 | 44.75 | 40.9 | 110.0 | 37.90 | 39.7 | 95.4 | 43.92 | 41.3 | 106.3 | 33.21 | 38.3 | 86.3 | 37.78 | 40.6 | 93. |
| November | 63.89 | 42.0 | 152.1 | 37.94 | 35.9 | 106.2 | 37.67 | 39.4 | 95.6 | 43.15 | 40.6 | 106.3 | 33.69 | 38.6 | 86.8 | 36.10 | 38.5 | 93. |
| December | 63.54 | 42.1 | 150.5 | 41.14 | 37.7 | 109.3 | 39.16 | 39.9 | 98.3 | 45.45 | 40.6 | 111.9 | 34.24 | 39.3 | 86.8 | 37.16 | 39.1 | 95. |

See footnotes at end of table.

# TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

## MANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Paper and allied products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total: Paper and allied products | | | Paper and pulp | | | Envelopes [2] | | | Paper bags | | | Paper boxes | | | Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $23.72 | 40.1 | 59.2 | $24.92 | 40.3 | 62.0 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $21.78 | 40.2 | 54.7 | $32.42 | 37.4 | 86.6 |
| 1941: January | 25.16 | 40.0 | 62.9 | 27.02 | 40.8 | 66.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 22.26 | 38.8 | 57.6 | 33.49 | 37.8 | 88.6 |
| 1946: December | 46.87 | 43.7 | 107.1 | 49.92 | 44.6 | 111.9 | $44.51 | 43.0 | 103.5 | $39.96 | 40.7 | 98.3 | 43.61 | 43.2 | 101.2 | 57.03 | 41.5 | 137.4 |
| 1947: January | 47.05 | 43.2 | 108.8 | 50.18 | 44.2 | 113.4 | 44.68 | 42.8 | 104.3 | 40.52 | 40.2 | 100.9 | 43.58 | 42.3 | 103.0 | 56.60 | 41.0 | 138.1 |
| February | 47.42 | 43.2 | 109.8 | 50.98 | 44.3 | 114.9 | 44.43 | 42.6 | 105.6 | 39.93 | 39.9 | 100.1 | 43.58 | 42.0 | 103.9 | 56.74 | 40.1 | 141.5 |
| March | 47.92 | 43.2 | 110.9 | 51.27 | 44.3 | 115.7 | 44.69 | 42.7 | 106.4 | 40.43 | 40.3 | 100.6 | 44.10 | 42.1 | 105.5 | 58.19 | 40.3 | 144.3 |
| April | 48.20 | 43.0 | 112.1 | 52.07 | 44.4 | 117.3 | 44.94 | 42.8 | 106.3 | 39.69 | 39.5 | 100.7 | 43.98 | 41.5 | 106.0 | 58.69 | 40.1 | 146.2 |
| May | 48.79 | 43.1 | 113.3 | 52.84 | 44.7 | 118.2 | 45.25 | 43.0 | 106.5 | 40.42 | 39.1 | 103.6 | 44.30 | 41.2 | 107.7 | 59.55 | 40.1 | 148.6 |
| June | 49.95 | 42.9 | 116.5 | 54.83 | 44.5 | 123.1 | 45.96 | 43.0 | 107.8 | 41.69 | 39.6 | 105.4 | 44.87 | 41.3 | 108.8 | 59.76 | 39.9 | 149.9 |
| July | 51.06 | 42.9 | 119.0 | 56.36 | 44.5 | 126.6 | 44.72 | 42.1 | 107.4 | 42.30 | 38.8 | 109.4 | 45.44 | 41.4 | 109.9 | 59.37 | 39.6 | 149.8 |
| August | 50.72 | 42.4 | 119.6 | 56.30 | 44.1 | 127.6 | 44.96 | 41.0 | 110.7 | 41.89 | 38.4 | 109.3 | 44.92 | 40.8 | 110.4 | 59.48 | 39.4 | 150.8 |
| September | 51.99 | 42.9 | 121.0 | 57.14 | 44.5 | 128.3 | 47.02 | 42.2 | 112.5 | 42.05 | 38.2 | 110.2 | 46.53 | 41.6 | 112.2 | 61.61 | 40.2 | 153.4 |
| October | 52.22 | 43.0 | 121.5 | 57.10 | 44.4 | 128.7 | 46.97 | 42.1 | 112.8 | 43.67 | 39.3 | 111.3 | 47.37 | 42.1 | 112.7 | 61.62 | 40.0 | 154.0 |
| November | 52.86 | 43.2 | 122.3 | 57.49 | 44.4 | 129.3 | 46.52 | 41.9 | 112.0 | 43.17 | 39.0 | 110.6 | 48.70 | 42.7 | 114.4 | 62.38 | 40.1 | 155.5 |
| December | 53.77 | 43.8 | 122.7 | 58.17 | 45.0 | 129.7 | 47.15 | 42.3 | 112.1 | 45.35 | 40.8 | 111.3 | 49.44 | 43.3 | 114.4 | 63.57 | 40.6 | 156.7 |

| Year and month | Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued | | | | | | | | | Chemicals and allied products | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Newspapers and periodicals | | | Printing; book and job | | | Lithographing | | | Total: Chemicals and allied products | | | Paints, varnishes, and colors | | | Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $37.58 | 36.1 | 100.4 | $30.30 | 38.3 | 80.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $25.59 | 39.5 | 64.9 | $28.48 | 40.5 | 70.4 | $24.16 | 39.7 | 59.2 |
| 1941: January | 38.15 | 35.4 | 105.2 | 31.64 | 39.6 | 81.0 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 27.53 | 39.9 | 69.0 | 29.86 | 40.3 | 74.1 | 24.68 | 39.3 | 61.9 |
| 1946: December | 62.95 | 39.3 | 156.9 | 54.98 | 42.7 | 129.5 | $57.55 | 44.1 | 130.6 | 47.14 | 41.6 | 113.3 | 49.17 | 42.2 | 116.6 | 42.01 | 40.6 | 103.5 |
| 1947: January | 62.08 | 38.9 | 157.5 | 54.19 | 42.0 | 129.7 | 57.54 | 43.5 | 132.3 | 47.39 | 41.5 | 114.3 | 49.69 | 42.1 | 118.1 | 41.86 | 40.4 | 103.6 |
| February | 63.00 | 38.6 | 160.7 | 54.07 | 40.8 | 133.6 | 56.55 | 42.6 | 132.6 | 48.17 | 41.4 | 116.5 | 50.34 | 42.3 | 119.2 | 43.15 | 41.1 | 105.2 |
| March | 64.25 | 38.8 | 162.6 | 55.67 | 41.1 | 136.4 | 58.47 | 41.8 | 139.8 | 48.60 | 41.3 | 117.7 | 51.63 | 42.5 | 121.6 | 42.86 | 41.1 | 104.4 |
| April | 65.29 | 38.9 | 165.1 | 56.13 | 40.7 | 138.6 | 58.80 | 41.8 | 140.8 | 48.93 | 41.0 | 119.2 | 51.81 | 42.5 | 122.2 | 42.80 | 40.6 | 105.3 |
| May | 67.10 | 38.9 | 169.9 | 56.41 | 40.6 | 139.7 | 57.73 | 41.2 | 140.3 | 49.80 | 41.1 | 121.0 | 52.36 | 42.5 | 123.6 | 43.19 | 40.3 | 107.2 |
| June | 67.16 | 38.4 | 171.9 | 56.81 | 40.6 | 140.6 | 58.31 | 41.3 | 141.1 | 50.59 | 41.2 | 123.2 | 52.81 | 42.5 | 124.4 | 43.49 | 39.9 | 109.1 |
| July | 66.53 | 38.2 | 171.3 | 56.77 | 40.5 | 140.8 | 57.55 | 40.5 | 142.1 | 51.00 | 40.9 | 124.7 | 53.37 | 42.3 | 126.3 | 43.50 | 39.1 | 111.4 |
| August | 67.74 | 38.5 | 173.6 | 55.95 | 40.0 | 140.6 | 57.56 | 40.1 | 143.6 | 51.27 | 40.9 | 125.2 | 53.76 | 42.1 | 127.9 | 45.68 | 39.9 | 114.4 |
| September | 69.40 | 39.0 | 175.3 | 58.32 | 40.8 | 143.6 | 60.51 | 41.2 | 146.7 | 51.81 | 41.0 | 126.3 | 53.55 | 41.8 | 128.4 | 46.43 | 39.5 | 117.5 |
| October | 69.18 | 38.7 | 175.8 | 58.63 | 40.7 | 145.1 | 60.16 | 41.1 | 146.2 | 52.67 | 41.4 | 127.3 | 53.93 | 41.9 | 129.0 | 47.90 | 40.4 | 118.5 |
| November | 69.94 | 38.7 | 177.5 | 59.37 | 40.8 | 146.8 | 62.19 | 42.4 | 146.7 | 53.15 | 41.3 | 128.7 | 55.06 | 41.9 | 131.6 | 47.35 | 40.0 | 118.3 |
| December | 71.43 | 39.2 | 178.8 | 60.67 | 41.4 | 148.0 | 62.97 | 42.2 | 148.6 | 53.83 | 41.6 | 129.4 | 55.11 | 42.0 | 131.4 | 47.64 | 40.2 | 118.4 |

| Year and month | Chemicals and allied products—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Soap | | | Rayon and allied products | | | Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | | | Explosives and safety fuses | | | Ammunition, small-arms | | | Cottonseed oil | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $28.11 | 39.8 | 70.7 | $24.52 | 37.9 | 64.6 | $31.30 | 40.0 | 78.4 | $29.99 | 38.8 | 77.3 | $22.68 | 39.0 | 61.2 | $13.70 | 44.3 | 30.2 |
| 1941: January | 29.58 | 40.0 | 74.0 | 27.26 | 39.2 | 69.6 | 33.10 | 40.3 | 82.2 | 31.56 | 37.8 | 83.5 | 24.05 | 38.6 | 62.3 | 15.55 | 44.6 | 33.8 |
| 1946: December | 52.93 | 43.3 | 122.2 | 43.76 | 39.2 | 111.7 | 54.15 | 41.2 | 131.6 | 51.68 | 40.7 | 127.0 | 47.38 | 41.2 | 115.0 | 36.49 | 53.6 | 68.1 |
| 1947: January | 53.08 | 42.8 | 124.1 | 44.14 | 39.5 | 111.7 | 54.77 | 41.3 | 132.7 | 53.08 | 41.0 | 129.5 | 48.14 | 41.5 | 116.1 | 35.91 | 52.2 | 68.8 |
| February | 53.46 | 43.1 | 124.0 | 47.31 | 39.3 | 120.5 | 55.10 | 41.0 | 134.2 | 50.07 | 39.4 | 126.9 | 48.55 | 41.4 | 117.2 | 35.77 | 51.7 | 69.2 |
| March | 54.12 | 42.5 | 127.2 | 47.92 | 39.2 | 122.1 | 55.33 | 40.9 | 135.1 | 50.60 | 39.0 | 129.9 | 48.27 | 41.6 | 116.1 | 35.69 | 50.3 | 70.9 |
| April | 54.78 | 42.8 | 128.1 | 48.59 | 39.4 | 123.3 | 55.45 | 40.8 | 135.9 | 49.57 | 37.4 | 132.5 | 48.24 | 41.4 | 116.4 | 33.88 | 48.0 | 70.6 |
| May | 55.19 | 42.2 | 130.9 | 48.37 | 39.5 | 122.4 | 56.35 | 41.0 | 137.5 | 53.31 | 40.2 | 132.6 | 49.12 | 41.2 | 119.2 | 35.29 | 49.2 | 71.8 |
| June | 57.98 | 43.3 | 133.8 | 48.63 | 39.6 | 122.9 | 56.80 | 40.9 | 139.0 | 54.77 | 40.4 | 135.7 | 49.62 | 41.8 | 118.6 | 35.83 | 48.6 | 73.7 |
| July | 56.30 | 42.0 | 134.0 | 48.69 | 39.6 | 123.0 | 57.73 | 41.1 | 140.4 | 56.47 | 41.2 | 137.1 | 50.42 | 41.6 | 121.3 | 35.29 | 48.3 | 73.0 |
| August | 59.04 | 43.0 | 137.4 | 49.04 | 40.0 | 122.6 | 57.44 | 40.7 | 141.0 | 57.08 | 41.9 | 136.1 | 44.96 | 41.0 | 109.8 | 35.76 | 48.9 | 73.2 |
| September | 62.05 | 44.0 | 141.0 | 49.74 | 39.6 | 125.7 | 57.98 | 40.5 | 143.2 | 57.39 | 41.6 | 138.1 | 52.69 | 42.1 | 125.0 | 36.30 | 51.0 | 71.2 |
| October | 61.58 | 43.5 | 141.4 | 48.71 | 39.0 | 124.9 | 58.46 | 40.8 | 143.2 | 56.65 | 40.5 | 140.0 | 53.13 | 42.9 | 123.9 | 38.84 | 53.8 | 72.2 |
| November | 62.66 | 44.1 | 142.0 | 49.07 | 39.2 | 125.2 | 59.21 | 40.9 | 144.8 | 58.27 | 40.6 | 143.4 | 53.30 | 43.1 | 123.8 | 38.47 | 52.6 | 73.1 |
| December | 65.30 | 44.8 | 145.7 | 49.73 | 39.2 | 126.8 | 60.08 | 41.4 | 145.8 | 57.64 | 40.1 | 143.5 | 53.85 | 43.3 | 124.3 | 38.68 | 52.9 | 73.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con

MANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Chemicals and allied products—Con. | | | Products of petroleum and coal | | | | | | | | | Rubber products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fertilizers | | | Total: Products of petroleum and coal | | | Petroleum refining | | | Coke and by-products | | | Roofing materials | | | Total: Rubber products | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $34.71 | 35.8 | 41.2 | $32.62 | 36.5 | 89.4 | $34.97 | 36.1 | 97.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | $27.84 | 36.9 | |
| 1941: January | 14.89 | 34.8 | 42.9 | 32.46 | 36.6 | 88.7 | 34.46 | 35.7 | 97.0 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 30.38 | 39.0 | |
| 1946: December | 34.64 | 42.1 | 82.4 | 54.55 | 40.0 | 136.2 | 57.80 | 40.4 | 143.4 | $43.56 | 36.7 | 119.1 | $50.92 | 44.1 | 115.6 | 54.63 | 41.1 | |
| 1947: January | 33.44 | 41.3 | 81.0 | 55.24 | 40.2 | 137.2 | 57.74 | 39.9 | 144.7 | 48.11 | 39.5 | 121.2 | 51.99 | 44.6 | 116.7 | 54.03 | 40.6 | |
| February | 33.44 | 41.4 | 80.8 | 55.39 | 40.1 | 138.2 | 57.75 | 39.8 | 145.1 | 48.88 | 39.6 | 123.1 | 52.59 | 44.0 | 119.6 | 54.06 | 40.6 | |
| March | 34.42 | 42.3 | 81.4 | 56.53 | 40.2 | 140.8 | 59.15 | 39.8 | 148.8 | 48.95 | 39.6 | 123.1 | 53.14 | 44.6 | 119.3 | 52.97 | 39.8 | |
| April | 35.30 | 42.3 | 83.5 | 57.41 | 40.5 | 141.8 | 60.24 | 40.1 | 150.1 | 49.87 | 40.3 | 123.2 | 54.21 | 44.7 | 121.1 | 55.23 | 39.5 | |
| May | 36.76 | 42.9 | 85.7 | 57.92 | 40.0 | 144.8 | 60.01 | 39.5 | 152.0 | 52.64 | 39.7 | 132.3 | 55.40 | 45.1 | 122.9 | 55.30 | 39.0 | |
| June | 36.41 | 41.8 | 87.1 | 59.64 | 40.7 | 146.4 | 62.17 | 40.6 | 153.2 | 53.83 | 39.8 | 134.5 | 54.87 | 43.9 | 125.1 | 53.49 | 39.1 | |
| July | 37.04 | 41.8 | 88.6 | 60.57 | 40.5 | 149.5 | 64.12 | 40.7 | 157.0 | 51.34 | 37.8 | 136.4 | 56.09 | 44.5 | 126.0 | 55.74 | 38.6 | |
| August | 37.17 | 40.9 | 90.8 | 60.62 | 40.6 | 149.4 | 63.12 | 40.3 | 156.7 | *54.15 | 39.8 | 136.3 | 57.17 | 44.6 | 128.2 | 55.92 | 38.7 | |
| September | 38.85 | 41.8 | 93.0 | 61.84 | 41.0 | 150.9 | 64.75 | 40.7 | 159.1 | *53.08 | *38.6 | 138.1 | 57.56 | 44.7 | 128.7 | 57.76 | 39.9 | |
| October | 36.85 | 40.5 | 90.9 | 60.94 | 40.5 | 150.5 | 63.51 | 39.9 | 159.3 | 53.83 | 39.9 | 135.0 | 58.88 | 45.2 | 130.2 | 57.62 | 40.1 | |
| November | 35.53 | 39.2 | 90.7 | 62.54 | 41.2 | 151.8 | 65.86 | 41.0 | 160.7 | 54.06 | 39.8 | 135.9 | 58.74 | 45.4 | 130.6 | 57.99 | 39.9 | |
| December | 36.56 | 40.7 | 89.7 | 63.26 | 40.8 | 155.0 | 66.32 | 40.3 | 164.7 | 54.62 | 39.9 | 136.9 | 60.60 | 45.5 | 133.1 | 59.48 | 40.9 | |

| Year and month | Rubber products—Continued | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous industries | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rubber tires and inner tubes | | | Rubber boots and shoes | | | Rubber goods, other | | | Total: Miscellaneous industries | | | Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment | | | Pianos, organs, and parts | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $33.36 | 35.0 | 95.7 | $22.80 | 37.5 | 60.7 | $23.34 | 38.9 | 60.5 | $24.48 | 39.2 | 62.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | |
| 1941: January | 36.67 | 37.7 | 97.5 | 26.76 | 41.9 | 63.9 | 24.97 | 39.4 | 63.9 | 25.35 | 39.3 | 64.5 | $35.33 | 45.7 | 77.3 | ------- | ------- | |
| 1946: December | 60.46 | 39.8 | 151.3 | 45.93 | 42.0 | 109.3 | 48.68 | 42.6 | 114.3 | 45.85 | 41.6 | 110.3 | $52.20 | 40.7 | 126.9 | $47.65 | 40.5 | |
| 1947: January | 59.78 | 39.5 | 151.1 | 46.06 | 41.9 | 109.9 | 48.12 | 42.0 | 114.6 | 45.98 | 41.1 | 112.0 | 52.00 | 40.1 | 127.3 | 53.37 | 42.5 | |
| February | 59.90 | 39.3 | 151.7 | 45.83 | 42.0 | 109.2 | 48.27 | 42.1 | 114.7 | 46.06 | 41.0 | 112.3 | 51.50 | 39.7 | 127.9 | 53.20 | 42.3 | |
| March | 58.05 | 38.2 | 151.2 | 44.91 | 41.2 | 109.0 | 48.23 | 41.8 | 115.4 | 46.71 | 41.0 | 113.9 | 51.95 | 39.8 | 128.6 | 51.42 | 41.0 | |
| April | 61.64 | 38.2 | 160.8 | 47.03 | 40.8 | 115.2 | 48.53 | 41.0 | 118.4 | 46.35 | 40.6 | 114.2 | 52.10 | 39.5 | 130.1 | 51.53 | 41.4 | |
| May | 61.12 | 37.6 | 162.2 | 48.27 | 40.7 | 118.5 | 48.81 | 40.6 | 120.1 | 46.50 | 40.3 | 115.3 | 51.81 | 38.9 | 131.3 | 52.92 | 41.4 | |
| June | 61.35 | 37.7 | 161.5 | 49.62 | 41.4 | 119.8 | 48.95 | 40.5 | 120.9 | 47.00 | 40.3 | 116.7 | 54.15 | 39.5 | 135.1 | 52.71 | 41.3 | |
| July | 62.06 | 37.9 | 164.0 | 48.46 | 40.5 | 118.7 | 48.22 | 39.1 | 123.2 | 46.37 | 39.4 | 117.8 | 53.55 | 40.1 | 135.0 | 51.57 | 40.8 | |
| August | 62.15 | 37.8 | 164.0 | 47.23 | 39.9 | 118.3 | 49.17 | 39.7 | 123.7 | 46.32 | 39.3 | 117.7 | 54.27 | 39.9 | 135.3 | 50.88 | 40.7 | |
| September | 64.75 | 38.9 | 166.1 | 49.92 | 41.8 | 119.4 | 50.40 | 40.9 | 123.4 | 47.91 | 40.2 | 119.1 | 55.00 | 39.8 | 136.1 | 53.81 | 41.9 | |
| October | 63.78 | 38.7 | 164.7 | 51.28 | 42.4 | 121.1 | 51.03 | 41.4 | 123.2 | 48.74 | 40.6 | 120.0 | 55.67 | 39.9 | 137.5 | 52.64 | 40.8 | |
| November | 64.86 | 38.9 | 166.1 | 49.26 | 40.6 | 121.3 | 51.27 | 41.0 | 125.2 | 49.12 | 40.7 | 120.7 | 56.06 | 40.0 | 136.9 | 54.24 | 41.6 | |
| December | 65.74 | 39.5 | 165.8 | 54.96 | 44.6 | 123.0 | 52.93 | 41.8 | 126.1 | 50.18 | 41.2 | 121.9 | 57.99 | 40.8 | 139.1 | 59.51 | 45.3 | |

NONMANUFACTURING

Mining

| Year and month | Coal | | | | | | Metal | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anthracite | | | Bituminous coal | | | Total: Metal | | | Iron | | | Copper | | | Lead and zinc | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $25.67 | 27.7 | 92.3 | $23.88 | 27.1 | 88.6 | $28.93 | 40.9 | 70.8 | $26.36 | 35.7 | 73.8 | $28.08 | 41.9 | 67.9 | $26.39 | 38.7 | |
| 1941: January | 25.13 | 27.0 | 92.5 | 26.00 | 29.7 | 88.5 | 30.63 | 41.0 | 74.7 | 29.26 | 39.0 | 75.0 | 30.93 | 41.8 | 74.9 | 28.61 | 38.2 | |
| 1946: December | 65.82 | 40.9 | 161.5 | 69.56 | 46.7 | 149.1 | 52.04 | 42.2 | 123.2 | 47.89 | 39.7 | 120.7 | 55.46 | 45.1 | 122.9 | 53.69 | 42.3 | |
| 1947: January | 62.40 | 39.1 | 159.4 | 69.54 | 46.7 | 149.1 | 50.65 | 41.2 | 122.9 | 46.18 | 39.1 | 118.1 | 54.38 | 44.0 | 123.7 | 52.43 | 40.9 | |
| February | 57.42 | 35.1 | 163.7 | 65.30 | 43.6 | 149.1 | 52.01 | 42.0 | 123.8 | 48.71 | 40.5 | 120.3 | 54.94 | 44.3 | 124.1 | 53.19 | 41.4 | |
| March | 64.84 | 39.8 | 163.2 | 64.90 | 43.7 | 148.4 | 51.63 | 41.6 | 124.1 | 48.54 | 40.2 | 120.8 | 54.58 | 44.1 | 123.6 | 52.62 | 40.6 | |
| April | 49.89 | 32.3 | 154.5 | 54.14 | 36.4 | 148.3 | 51.68 | 41.8 | 123.7 | 48.00 | 39.9 | 120.2 | 54.53 | 44.1 | 123.7 | 53.91 | 41.8 | |
| May | 59.15 | 37.2 | 159.3 | 65.51 | 44.3 | 147.0 | 53.96 | 42.2 | 127.8 | 52.62 | 40.9 | 128.6 | 56.47 | 44.5 | 126.8 | 54.22 | 41.8 | |
| June | 62.39 | 39.2 | 159.6 | 67.09 | 43.7 | 148.9 | 56.37 | 42.6 | 132.3 | 55.68 | 40.9 | 136.2 | 59.09 | 45.3 | 130.5 | 55.45 | 42.3 | |
| July | 58.10 | 37.0 | 157.5 | 54.87 | 31.8 | 174.0 | 54.04 | 41.2 | 131.1 | 52.86 | 39.2 | 134.8 | 57.79 | 44.7 | 129.4 | 52.81 | 40.5 | |
| August | 68.51 | 38.5 | 178.0 | 70.23 | 39.1 | 178.7 | 56.09 | 41.4 | 135.4 | 54.09 | 40.0 | 135.2 | 60.01 | 43.8 | 136.9 | 54.75 | 39.8 | |
| September | 67.37 | 38.2 | 176.5 | 71.19 | 39.1 | 181.9 | 57.01 | 41.6 | 137.0 | 54.12 | 39.6 | 136.8 | 61.57 | 44.2 | 139.3 | 56.67 | 41.0 | |
| October | 71.40 | 40.0 | 178.4 | 71.91 | 39.9 | 179.8 | 57.39 | 42.3 | 135.6 | 55.11 | 40.7 | 135.5 | 60.78 | 44.8 | 135.7 | 57.48 | 41.5 | |
| November | 63.43 | 36.2 | 175.4 | 71.93 | 38.6 | 184.7 | 57.84 | 41.8 | 138.5 | 55.27 | 39.9 | 138.7 | 60.33 | 44.2 | 137.7 | 58.58 | 41.4 | |
| December | 67.42 | 38.4 | 175.6 | 75.22 | 41.2 | 182.6 | 58.78 | 42.9 | 137.1 | 54.86 | 40.3 | 136.1 | 62.19 | 45.7 | 137.3 | 60.83 | 43.3 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Mining—Continued | | | | | | Public utilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarrying and nonmetallic | | | Crude petroleum production | | | Street railways and busses | | | Telephone [3] | | | Telegraph [4] | | | Electric light and power | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $21.61 | 39.2 | 55.0 | $34.09 | 38.3 | 87.3 | $33.13 | 45.9 | 71.4 | $31.94 | 39.1 | 82.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | $34.38 | 39.6 | 86.9 |
| 1941: January | 22.06 | 38.2 | 57.6 | 33.99 | 37.7 | 88.5 | 33.63 | 46.3 | 73.1 | 32.52 | 39.7 | 82.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 35.49 | 39.4 | 90.3 |
| 1946: December | 48.07 | 45.8 | 105.2 | 53.15 | 39.5 | 134.6 | 55.26 | 47.9 | 114.2 | 42.98 | 38.0 | 113.2 | $45.94 | 43.2 | 106.2 | 54.58 | 41.4 | 133.7 |
| 1947: January | 45.55 | 43.1 | 105.8 | 56.02 | 41.3 | 135.5 | 55.98 | 47.7 | 116.5 | 43.37 | 38.4 | 113.2 | 46.83 | 43.8 | 106.9 | 54.11 | 41.9 | 131.3 |
| February | 45.34 | 42.8 | 106.2 | 55.86 | 40.3 | 139.0 | 56.70 | 48.0 | 117.4 | 43.31 | 38.0 | 114.1 | 51.23 | 44.0 | 116.4 | 55.37 | 41.6 | 135.2 |
| March | 46.41 | 43.5 | 106.9 | 56.25 | 39.6 | 142.1 | 56.82 | 47.8 | 118.4 | 42.51 | 37.9 | 112.4 | 50.91 | 43.7 | 116.4 | 54.43 | 41.0 | 134.1 |
| April | 48.67 | 44.5 | 108.0 | 58.74 | 40.8 | 144.4 | 56.94 | 47.8 | 119.0 | 32.26 | 26.9 | 117.4 | 59.27 | 47.3 | 125.2 | 55.90 | 42.2 | 134.3 |
| May | 49.86 | 45.6 | 109.2 | 58.71 | 40.5 | 144.8 | 56.99 | 47.6 | 119.5 | 38.13 | 31.5 | 118.9 | 57.17 | 46.0 | 124.2 | 55.90 | 41.6 | 135.8 |
| June | 50.92 | 45.6 | 112.1 | 61.46 | 41.9 | 147.5 | 57.71 | 47.4 | 121.2 | 45.58 | 37.5 | 121.8 | 55.36 | 44.8 | 123.6 | 57.84 | 42.2 | 138.8 |
| July | 51.26 | 45.2 | 112.9 | 60.01 | 40.6 | 148.1 | 57.65 | 46.3 | 123.1 | 46.51 | 38.4 | 121.1 | 54.88 | 44.8 | 122.6 | 56.99 | 42.1 | 137.4 |
| August | 52.99 | 46.1 | 114.6 | 59.54 | 40.1 | 148.6 | 58.00 | 46.6 | 124.1 | 46.92 | 38.7 | 121.5 | 55.01 | 44.8 | 122.8 | 57.97 | 42.4 | 137.8 |
| September | 53.45 | 46.1 | 115.6 | 61.37 | 40.3 | 151.0 | 58.57 | 46.1 | 126.5 | 48.02 | 39.1 | 123.0 | 54.95 | 44.5 | 123.4 | 58.29 | 42.0 | 139.0 |
| October | 54.44 | 46.4 | 116.9 | 60.51 | 40.0 | 149.4 | 58.69 | 45.7 | 126.5 | 48.77 | 39.3 | 124.1 | 54.92 | 44.8 | 122.7 | 58.44 | 42.1 | 139.2 |
| November | 53.05 | 44.6 | 117.8 | 63.86 | 40.9 | 155.0 | 59.37 | 45.4 | 127.6 | 49.40 | 39.5 | 125.1 | 55.10 | 44.0 | 125.3 | 60.33 | 42.4 | 142.8 |
| December | 52.39 | 44.4 | 117.6 | 61.70 | 39.6 | 154.4 | 60.11 | 46.6 | 127.4 | 48.03 | 39.0 | 123.4 | 55.14 | 43.9 | 125.7 | 59.01 | 42.1 | 141.0 |

| Year and month | Trade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wholesale | | | Retail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total: Retail | | | Food | | | General merchandise | | | Apparel | | | Furniture and house-furnishings | | |
| | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | | *Cents* |
| 1939: Average | $29.85 | 41.7 | 71.5 | $21.17 | 43.0 | 53.6 | $23.37 | 43.9 | 52.5 | $17.80 | 38.8 | 45.4 | $21.23 | 38.8 | 54.3 | $28.62 | 44.5 | 66.0 |
| 1941: January | 30.59 | 40.6 | 75.6 | 21.53 | 42.9 | 54.9 | 23.78 | 43.6 | 53.7 | 18.22 | 38.8 | 46.8 | 21.89 | 39.0 | 56.0 | 27.96 | 43.9 | 66.6 |
| 1946: December | 51.20 | 42.3 | 120.2 | 34.06 | 40.3 | 91.9 | 41.19 | 40.8 | 98.1 | 29.33 | 36.4 | 76.5 | 35.52 | 36.9 | 96.8 | 49.39 | 43.8 | 115.2 |
| 1947: January | 50.05 | 41.5 | 119.7 | 35.02 | 39.9 | 95.3 | 41.50 | 40.1 | 101.2 | 29.75 | 35.9 | 81.1 | 35.89 | 36.9 | 95.7 | 45.86 | 42.2 | 112.5 |
| February | 50.87 | 40.8 | 123.0 | 35.27 | 40.1 | 95.7 | 42.04 | 40.4 | 101.9 | 29.98 | 36.1 | 80.9 | 35.85 | 37.3 | 95.6 | 45.85 | 41.9 | 111.6 |
| March | 50.80 | 40.8 | 123.1 | 35.31 | 40.0 | 96.0 | 41.67 | 40.1 | 102.2 | 29.91 | 36.0 | 80.9 | 35.99 | 36.8 | 97.5 | 46.96 | 42.1 | 115.2 |
| April | 51.13 | 41.2 | 122.9 | 35.93 | 40.0 | 97.4 | 42.39 | 40.0 | 102.9 | 30.60 | 36.1 | 82.3 | 37.07 | 36.8 | 99.9 | 47.82 | 42.4 | 117.0 |
| May | 51.57 | 41.2 | 124.1 | 36.50 | 40.0 | 98.5 | 43.29 | 40.0 | 104.9 | 31.24 | 36.0 | 84.2 | 36.98 | 36.9 | 99.7 | 49.01 | 42.5 | 119.6 |
| June | 52.88 | 41.6 | 126.2 | 37.82 | 40.8 | 99.6 | 44.57 | 41.0 | 105.7 | 32.41 | 37.2 | 84.8 | 37.86 | 37.2 | 100.9 | 50.20 | 43.2 | 120.2 |
| July | 52.22 | 41.1 | 125.7 | 37.99 | 41.1 | 100.3 | 45.07 | 41.6 | 106.2 | 32.59 | 37.2 | 85.5 | 37.82 | 37.3 | 99.8 | 49.51 | 43.0 | 119.9 |
| August | 52.05 | 41.1 | 125.8 | 38.14 | 41.0 | 100.3 | 45.37 | 42.1 | 104.3 | 32.50 | 37.2 | 85.9 | 36.74 | 37.1 | 99.4 | 49.41 | 42.6 | 119.4 |
| September | 53.65 | 41.2 | 128.1 | 37.06 | 40.0 | 101.2 | 44.15 | 40.1 | 105.1 | 31.85 | 36.3 | 85.4 | 37.02 | 36.9 | 101.1 | 50.23 | 42.6 | 121.5 |
| October | 53.68 | 41.3 | 128.9 | 36.74 | 40.0 | 101.3 | 44.08 | 40.2 | 105.8 | 31.59 | 36.1 | 86.0 | 37.20 | 36.8 | 102.3 | 51.43 | 42.4 | 124.3 |
| November | 54.70 | 41.4 | 131.3 | 36.90 | 39.5 | 102.5 | 44.92 | 39.6 | 108.6 | 31.15 | 35.5 | 85.6 | 37.13 | 36.5 | 102.7 | 52.13 | 42.5 | 125.5 |
| December | 54.97 | 41.6 | 130.0 | 37.36 | 39.7 | 101.6 | 44.74 | 39.9 | 107.9 | 31.62 | 36.0 | 85.3 | 38.18 | 37.7 | 102.4 | 53.79 | 43.2 | 128.8 |

See footnote at end of table.

## TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Co

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

| Year and month | Trade—Continued | | | | | | Finance [2] | | Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retail—Continued | | | | | | Security brokerage | Insurance | Hotels [3] (year-round) | | | Power laundries | | | Cleaning and dyeing | | |
| | Automotive | | | Lumber and building materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hrly. earnings |
| | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | | | Cents | | | Cents | | | Cents |
| 1939: Average | $27.07 | 47.6 | 57.1 | $26.22 | 42.7 | 61.9 | $36.63 | $36.32 | $15.25 | 46.6 | 32.4 | $17.69 | 42.7 | 41.7 | $19.96 | 41.8 | |
| 1941: January | 28.26 | 46.8 | 60.6 | 26.16 | 41.7 | 63.4 | 38.25 | 37.52 | 15.65 | 45.9 | 33.8 | 18.37 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 19.92 | 41.9 | |
| 1946: December | 50.61 | 47.2 | 109.3 | 44.78 | 43.5 | 103.7 | 63.78 | 52.25 | 28.40 | 43.7 | 65.1 | 32.13 | 43.5 | 73.9 | 36.50 | 42.8 | |
| 1947: January | 49.01 | 45.7 | 109.2 | 44.30 | 43.0 | 104.3 | 62.56 | 52.46 | 28.62 | 43.8 | 64.8 | 32.46 | 43.3 | 74.5 | 36.29 | 42.3 | |
| February | 49.69 | 45.7 | 109.8 | 45.31 | 43.0 | 106.1 | 63.87 | 53.04 | 28.91 | 44.3 | 65.4 | 31.78 | 42.5 | 74.8 | 34.93 | 41.1 | |
| March | 49.58 | 45.4 | 110.8 | 45.74 | 43.3 | 106.8 | 62.91 | 52.18 | 29.09 | 44.7 | 64.2 | 32.18 | 42.4 | 75.9 | 36.41 | 42.0 | |
| April | 50.45 | 45.5 | 112.5 | 45.70 | 42.8 | 107.8 | 61.36 | 52.65 | 29.41 | 44.9 | 64.2 | 32.37 | 42.8 | 75.7 | 36.77 | 41.9 | |
| May | 50.54 | 45.6 | 112.4 | 46.32 | 42.9 | 109.0 | 61.06 | 52.35 | 29.23 | 45.0 | 64.3 | 32.45 | 42.7 | 75.6 | 37.70 | 42.6 | |
| June | 52.25 | 46.0 | 114.1 | 47.43 | 43.3 | 110.4 | 63.72 | 53.75 | 29.85 | 45.2 | 65.0 | 33.21 | 42.8 | 76.7 | 38.10 | 42.9 | |
| July | 50.59 | 45.4 | 114.6 | 46.46 | 42.5 | 110.5 | 62.11 | 52.60 | 29.36 | 44.9 | 65.2 | 32.95 | 42.6 | 76.9 | 37.34 | 42.1 | |
| August | 51.50 | 45.5 | 115.2 | 48.49 | 43.0 | 112.2 | 58.42 | 52.55 | 29.50 | 44.0 | 66.0 | 32.79 | 42.2 | 77.1 | 35.86 | 40.8 | |
| September | 51.55 | 45.3 | 115.9 | 48.24 | 42.3 | 113.5 | 59.32 | 51.47 | 29.86 | 44.1 | 67.2 | 33.44 | 42.4 | 78.6 | 37.67 | 41.9 | |
| October | 52.37 | 45.7 | 116.5 | 48.70 | 42.9 | 113.6 | 61.38 | 51.96 | 30.45 | 44.0 | 68.4 | 32.97 | 42.3 | 78.7 | 37.70 | 41.5 | |
| November | 52.62 | 45.3 | 118.9 | 47.65 | 42.1 | 113.9 | 64.51 | 53.47 | 30.54 | 44.4 | 68.7 | 32.86 | 41.7 | 78.6 | 37.63 | 41.0 | |
| December | 52.71 | 45.5 | 116.8 | 49.03 | 42.7 | 114.3 | 62.85 | 53.18 | 30.89 | 44.1 | 69.3 | 33.88 | 42.6 | 79.7 | 38.22 | 41.6 | |

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The figures shown below relate to firms reporting man-hour data in all cases except security brokerage and insurance; weekly earnings are based on a slightly larger sample.

Manufacturing: 32,100 establishments; 7,300,000 production workers.
Mining: 2,500 establishments; 361,000 production workers.
Public utilities: 7,000 establishments; 795,000 employees.
Wholesale trade: 9,400 establishments; 260,000 employees.
Retail trade: 28,300 establishments; 742,000 employees.
Finance: 4,000 establishments; 176,000 employees.
Hotels (year-round): 900 establishments; 91,000 employees.
Power laundries and cleaning and dyeing: 1,300 establishments; 61,000 production workers.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all employees except high paid executives and officials. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.*—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $53.33, 43.2 hours, and 121.2 cents.

*Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.*—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $49.69 and 116.9 cents.

*Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.*—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $49.81 and 119.4 cents.

*Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.*—February 1947; comparable January data are $51.05.

*Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.*—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

*Aluminum manufactures.*—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $48.34.

*Jute goods, except felts..*—September 1947; comparable August data are 89.1 cents.

*Underwear and neckwear, men's.*—August 1947; comparable July data are $32.42, 35.1 hours, and 92.3 cents.

*Corsets and allied garments.*—February 1947; comparable January data are $34.41 and 91.5 cents.

*Textile bags.*—June 1947; comparable May data are $33.53.

*Butter.*—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 47.5 hours and 88.8 cents.

*Baking.*—May 1947; comparable April data are $43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

*Confectionery.*—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 91.8 cents.

*Envelopes.*—February 1947; comparable January data are $44.12.

[3] Data for April and May reflect work stoppages.

[4] Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[5] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[6] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

*Revised.

## ABLE C–2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | | Durable goods | | | Nondurable goods | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Based on distribution of total man-hours worked among major industry groups | | | | | | | | |
| | As currently reported | As reported in January 1941 | | As currently reported | As reported in January 1941 | | As currently reported | As reported in January 1941 | |
| | | Absolute value | Index January 1941=100 | | Absolute value | Index January 1941=100 | | Absolute value | Index January 1941=100 |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | | *Cents* | *Cents* | | *Cents* | *Cents* | |
| 1: January | 66.4 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 100.0 |
| 2: January | 76.2 | 75.1 | 113.1 | 83.5 | 82.6 | 114.4 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 111.1 |
| October | 83.9 | 80.7 | 121.5 | 91.9 | 88.8 | 123.0 | 72.3 | 71.8 | 119.5 |
| 3: January | 85.9 | 81.9 | 123.3 | 94.1 | 90.5 | 125.3 | 73.3 | 72.6 | 120.8 |
| October | 91.6 | 86.3 | 130.0 | 99.7 | 95.0 | 131.6 | 78.1 | 76.8 | 127.8 |
| 4: January | 93.1 | 87.7 | 132.1 | 101.3 | 96.5 | 133.7 | 79.3 | 78.0 | 129.8 |
| October | 95.6 | 90.8 | 136.7 | 103.8 | 99.1 | 137.3 | 82.9 | 81.7 | 135.9 |
| 5: January | 97.0 | 92.0 | 138.6 | 105.3 | 100.5 | 139.2 | 84.0 | 82.7 | 137.6 |
| October | 94.5 | 94.2 | 141.9 | 102.1 | 101.4 | 140.4 | 87.0 | 86.3 | 143.6 |
| 6: December | 110.7 | 110.6 | 166.6 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 163.2 | 103.6 | 102.7 | 170.9 |
| 7: January | 112.2 | 112.0 | 168.7 | 118.6 | 118.8 | 164.5 | 105.5 | 104.6 | 174.0 |
| February | 113.3 | 113.1 | 170.3 | 119.2 | 119.4 | 165.4 | 107.0 | 106.2 | 176.7 |
| March | 114.2 | 113.9 | 171.5 | 119.6 | 119.8 | 165.9 | 108.4 | 107.6 | 179.0 |
| April | 115.1 | 114.6 | 172.6 | 120.5 | 120.6 | 167.0 | 109.0 | 108.0 | 179.7 |
| May | 117.0 | 116.7 | 175.8 | 123.8 | 124.3 | 172.2 | 109.6 | 108.5 | 180.5 |
| June | 118.7 | 118.4 | 178.3 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 175.2 | 110.5 | 109.4 | 182.0 |
| July | 119.5 | 119.4 | 179.8 | 127.0 | 127.5 | 176.6 | 111.6 | 110.5 | 183.9 |
| August | 120.2 | 120.3 | 181.2 | 127.5 | 128.4 | 177.8 | 112.6 | 111.5 | 185.5 |
| September | 120.9 | 121.6 | 183.1 | 128.9 | 130.0 | 180.1 | 112.7 | 112.4 | 187.0 |
| October | 121.6 | 121.7 | 183.3 | 129.2 | 129.8 | 179.8 | 113.7 | 112.9 | 187.9 |
| November | 122.6 | 122.7 | 184.8 | 130.2 | 130.8 | 181.2 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 189.4 |
| December | 122.9 | 122.9 | 185.1 | 130.1 | 130.6 | 180.9 | 115.2 | 114.5 | 190.5 |

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November, therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

## TABLE C–3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]

| Year and month | All types, private construction projects | | | Building construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total building | | | General contractors | | | Special building trades | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | All trades [2] | | | Plumbing and heating | | | Painting and decorating | | |
| | Average wkly earnings [3] | Average wkly hours | Average hourly earnings | Average wkly earnings [3] | Average wkly hours | Average hourly earnings | Average wkly earnings [3] | Average wkly hours | Average hourly earnings | Average wkly earnings [3] | Average wkly hours | Average hourly earnings | Average wkly earnings [3] | Average wkly hours | Average hourly earnings | Average wkly earnings [3] | Average wkly hours | Average hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average | (4) | (4) | (4) | $31.70 | 33.1 | $0.958 | [5] $30.56 | [5] 33.3 | [5] $0.918 | $33.11 | 32.7 | $1.012 | $32.87 | 34.6 | $0.949 | $33.05 | 32.5 | $1.016 |
| 1941: January | (4) | (4) | (4) | 32.18 | 32.6 | .986 | [5] 30.10 | [5] 32.7 | [5] .946 | 33.42 | 32.6 | 1.025 | 34.16 | 35.8 | .955 | 31.49 | 29.7 | 1.062 |
| 1946: December | $59.92 | 38.8 | $1.545 | 60.32 | 38.4 | 1.569 | 56.73 | 38.0 | 1.495 | 64.53 | 40.0 | 1.655 | 67.44 | 40.8 | 1.655 | 61.05 | 36.9 | 1.653 |
| 1947: January | 59.38 | 37.9 | 1.568 | 59.97 | 37.6 | 1.594 | 56.49 | 37.2 | 1.518 | 64.00 | 38.1 | 1.680 | 67.16 | 39.9 | 1.681 | 58.83 | 35.9 | 1.637 |
| February | 58.67 | 37.4 | 1.569 | 58.92 | 36.9 | 1.598 | 54.91 | 36.2 | 1.516 | 63.65 | 37.6 | 1.691 | 66.65 | 39.3 | 1.694 | 58.75 | 36.3 | 1.619 |
| March | 60.63 | 38.3 | 1.585 | 61.23 | 38.0 | 1.610 | 58.02 | 37.9 | 1.531 | 64.92 | 38.2 | 1.699 | 66.89 | 39.2 | 1.705 | 60.10 | 37.1 | 1.619 |
| April | 60.11 | 37.4 | 1.607 | 60.53 | 37.1 | 1.634 | 56.32 | 36.2 | 1.554 | 65.43 | 38.0 | 1.723 | 67.37 | 38.7 | 1.739 | 60.87 | 36.6 | 1.662 |
| May | 61.93 | 38.1 | 1.627 | 62.38 | 37.7 | 1.656 | 58.21 | 36.9 | 1.578 | 67.08 | 38.5 | 1.741 | 68.24 | 38.7 | 1.761 | 63.71 | 37.2 | 1.711 |
| June | 62.22 | 38.2 | 1.630 | 62.68 | 37.7 | 1.661 | 58.55 | 36.9 | 1.586 | 67.63 | 38.7 | 1.747 | 67.71 | 38.9 | 1.740 | 63.52 | 37.4 | 1.697 |
| July | 63.00 | 38.4 | 1.643 | 63.30 | 37.9 | 1.669 | 59.63 | 37.6 | 1.586 | 67.82 | 38.4 | 1.768 | 68.66 | 38.7 | 1.775 | 63.59 | 36.9 | 1.724 |
| August | 66.13 | 39.8 | 1.662 | 66.97 | 39.7 | 1.689 | 65.47 | 40.7 | 1.607 | 68.88 | 38.5 | 1.791 | 69.56 | 38.9 | 1.790 | 66.32 | 37.4 | 1.774 |
| September | 64.98 | 38.4 | 1.694 | 65.22 | 38.0 | 1.718 | 60.90 | 37.2 | 1.636 | 70.64 | 38.9 | 1.817 | 71.37 | 39.2 | 1.823 | 66.22 | 37.4 | 1.770 |
| October | 65.84 | 38.5 | 1.712 | 66.14 | 38.0 | 1.738 | 61.94 | 37.4 | 1.658 | 71.23 | 38.9 | 1.832 | 72.21 | 39.2 | 1.842 | 67.27 | 37.6 | 1.791 |
| November | 64.02 | 36.9 | 1.736 | 64.55 | 36.6 | 1.765 | 60.55 | 35.8 | 1.690 | 69.36 | 37.5 | 1.851 | 71.90 | 38.4 | 1.872 | 63.56 | 35.0 | 1.818 |
| December | 66.65 | 38.1 | 1.751 | 67.50 | 38.0 | 1.777 | 63.32 | 37.3 | 1.697 | 72.49 | 38.8 | 1.869 | 75.67 | 40.0 | 1.891 | 65.19 | 36.0 | 1.809 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]—Co

| Year and month | Building construction—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Special building trades—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electrical work | | | Masonry | | | Plastering and lathing | | | Carpentry | | | Roofing and sheet metal | | | Excavation and foundation | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average | $41.18 | 34.5 | $1.196 | $29.47 | 29.8 | $0.988 | $36.60 | 28.5 | $1.286 | $31.23 | 33.0 | $0.947 | $28.07 | 31.8 | $0.883 | $26.53 | 30.9 | $0.8 |
| 1941: January | 43.18 | 36.5 | 1.184 | 25.66 | 25.3 | 1.012 | 35.36 | 27.5 | 1.287 | 30.40 | 31.2 | .974 | 27.60 | 30.3 | .910 | 23.86 | 29.1 | .8 |
| 1946: December | 74.76 | 41.4 | 1.808 | 58.36 | 37.5 | 1.556 | 71.04 | 38.7 | 1.837 | 57.85 | 38.2 | 1.513 | 52.84 | 36.4 | 1.450 | 54.94 | 37.9 | 1.4 |
| 1947: January | 73.85 | 40.2 | 1.838 | 56.49 | 34.9 | 1.618 | 69.81 | 37.9 | 1.842 | 58.20 | 37.7 | 1.544 | 51.49 | 34.9 | 1.477 | 53.98 | 36.3 | 1.4 |
| February | 74.95 | 40.8 | 1.836 | 52.41 | 32.4 | 1.619 | 66.84 | 36.3 | 1.840 | 57.69 | 37.8 | 1.528 | 50.59 | 34.1 | 1.483 | 55.00 | 37.2 | 1.4 |
| March | 75.75 | 40.5 | 1.872 | 57.37 | 35.1 | 1.637 | 69.15 | 37.9 | 1.822 | 62.98 | 39.6 | 1.591 | 53.67 | 35.8 | 1.497 | 58.36 | 37.7 | 1.5 |
| April | 76.31 | 40.5 | 1.885 | 57.36 | 34.6 | 1.656 | 72.40 | 38.2 | 1.894 | 61.01 | 37.9 | 1.611 | 54.02 | 36.0 | 1.499 | 56.07 | 36.5 | 1.5 |
| May | 76.33 | 40.4 | 1.890 | 62.01 | 37.2 | 1.668 | 74.95 | 38.9 | 1.926 | 62.67 | 38.9 | 1.612 | 57.43 | 37.2 | 1.542 | 59.70 | 38.5 | 1.5 |
| June | 77.48 | 40.6 | 1.909 | 63.54 | 37.2 | 1.706 | 73.67 | 38.2 | 1.927 | 62.29 | 38.3 | 1.625 | 58.13 | 37.6 | 1.547 | 60.48 | 37.9 | 1.5 |
| July | 76.98 | 39.6 | 1.943 | 63.25 | 37.3 | 1.694 | 73.14 | 37.5 | 1.950 | 61.97 | 37.7 | 1.645 | 59.35 | 37.2 | 1.594 | 60.33 | 37.8 | 1.5 |
| August | 77.05 | 39.2 | 1.963 | 65.12 | 38.3 | 1.699 | 75.54 | 38.0 | 1.988 | 65.99 | 39.5 | 1.670 | 60.06 | 37.3 | 1.610 | 63.12 | 39.1 | 1.6 |
| September | 79.90 | 40.2 | 1.987 | 66.10 | 38.1 | 1.736 | 76.05 | 38.1 | 1.995 | 65.75 | 39.0 | 1.684 | 63.36 | 37.9 | 1.670 | 64.27 | 39.8 | 1.6 |
| October | 81.27 | 40.6 | 2.000 | 67.06 | 37.7 | 1.778 | 75.93 | 37.5 | 2.027 | 66.55 | 38.9 | 1.710 | 62.48 | 38.4 | 1.626 | 63.51 | 38.8 | 1.6 |
| November | 79.64 | 39.9 | 1.995 | 65.39 | 36.0 | 1.817 | 73.27 | 35.3 | 2.075 | 66.50 | 38.4 | 1.733 | 57.76 | 35.4 | 1.631 | 60.08 | 36.7 | 1.6 |
| December [3] | 81.77 | 40.7 | 2.011 | 66.86 | 36.4 | 1.837 | 76.39 | 36.5 | 2.094 | 64.93 | 37.8 | 1.719 | 60.51 | 37.0 | 1.635 | 63.21 | 37.6 | 1.6 |

| Year and month | Nonbuilding construction | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total nonbuilding | | | Highway and street | | | Heavy construction | | | Other | | |
| | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings | Avg. wkly. earnings [2] | Avg. wkly. hours | Avg. hourly earnings |
| 1940: Average | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| 1941: January | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| 1946: December | $58.02 | 40.5 | $1.434 | $55.19 | 39.9 | $1.383 | $59.11 | 40.3 | $1.466 | $57.44 | 41.4 | $1.3 |
| 1947: January | 56.67 | 39.0 | 1.451 | 52.23 | 37.3 | 1.401 | 57.94 | 39.1 | 1.482 | 56.61 | 40.5 | 1.3 |
| February | 57.49 | 39.9 | 1.441 | 53.83 | 39.1 | 1.378 | 59.15 | 40.2 | 1.472 | 55.44 | 39.7 | 1.3 |
| March | 57.82 | 39.3 | 1.473 | 53.72 | 38.0 | 1.412 | 58.98 | 39.2 | 1.504 | 57.83 | 40.5 | 1.4 |
| April | 58.30 | 38.9 | 1.499 | 52.82 | 37.4 | 1.411 | 60.48 | 39.2 | 1.542 | 57.13 | 39.4 | 1.4 |
| May | 60.01 | 39.8 | 1.508 | 54.26 | 38.7 | 1.404 | 62.50 | 40.1 | 1.559 | 58.60 | 40.2 | 1.4 |
| June | 60.17 | 40.1 | 1.501 | 56.92 | 40.4 | 1.408 | 61.36 | 39.7 | 1.544 | 60.02 | 40.8 | 1.4 |
| July | 61.72 | 40.2 | 1.536 | 58.19 | 40.6 | 1.434 | 64.01 | 40.0 | 1.599 | 58.49 | 40.2 | 1.4 |
| August | 62.63 | 40.3 | 1.554 | 57.66 | 40.2 | 1.436 | 65.43 | 40.3 | 1.623 | 58.92 | 40.4 | 1.4 |
| September | 63.90 | 40.2 | 1.588 | 59.96 | 40.1 | 1.496 | 66.80 | 40.1 | 1.665 | 58.13 | 40.8 | 1.4 |
| October | 64.45 | 40.4 | 1.596 | 60.33 | 40.5 | 1.489 | 67.04 | 40.0 | 1.678 | 59.92 | 41.6 | 1.4 |
| November | 61.67 | 38.2 | 1.615 | 57.55 | 37.7 | 1.528 | 64.03 | 38.1 | 1.680 | 58.50 | 38.9 | 1.5 |
| December [3] | 63.10 | 38.4 | 1.645 | 60.60 | 38.4 | 1.579 | 65.63 | 38.4 | 1.708 | 58.27 | 38.1 | 1.5 |

[1] Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

[2] Includes types not shown separately.

[3] Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

[4] Not available prior to February 1946.

[5] Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

[6] Preliminary.

# : Prices and Cost of Living

## TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

| Year and month | All items | Food | Apparel | Rent | Fuel, electricity, and ice | | | Housefurnishings | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total | Gas and electricity | Other fuels and ice | | |
| 3: Average | 70.7 | 79.9 | 69.3 | 92.2 | 61.9 | (2) | (2) | 59.1 | 50.9 |
| 4: July | 71.7 | 81.7 | 69.8 | 92.2 | 62.3 | (2) | (2) | 60.8 | 52.0 |
| 8: December | 118.0 | 149.6 | 147.9 | 97.1 | 90.4 | (2) | (2) | 121.2 | 83.1 |
| 0: June | 149.4 | 185.0 | 209.7 | 119.1 | 104.8 | (2) | (2) | 169.7 | 100.7 |
| 9: Average | 122.5 | 132.5 | 115.3 | 141.4 | 112.5 | (2) | (2) | 111.7 | 104.6 |
| 2: Average | 97.6 | 86.5 | 90.8 | 116.9 | 103.4 | (2) | (2) | 85.4 | 101.7 |
| 9: Average | 99.4 | 95.2 | 100.5 | 104.3 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 101.3 | 100.7 |
| August 15 | 98.6 | 93.5 | 100.3 | 104.3 | 97.5 | 99.0 | 96.3 | 100.6 | 100.4 |
| 0: Average | 100.2 | 96.6 | 101.7 | 104.6 | 99.7 | 98.0 | 101.6 | 100.5 | 101.1 |
| 1: Average | 105.2 | 105.5 | 106.3 | 106.2 | 102.2 | 97.1 | 107.4 | 107.3 | 104.0 |
| January 1 | 100.8 | 97.6 | 101.2 | 105.0 | 100.8 | 97.5 | 104.0 | 100.2 | 101.8 |
| December 15 | 110.5 | 113.1 | 114.8 | 108.2 | 104.1 | 96.7 | 111.3 | 116.8 | 107.7 |
| 2: Average | 116.5 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 108.5 | 105.4 | 96.7 | 113.9 | 122.2 | 110.9 |
| 3: Average | 123.6 | 138.0 | 129.7 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 96.1 | 119.0 | 125.6 | 115.8 |
| 4: Average | 125.5 | 136.1 | 138.8 | 108.2 | 109.8 | 95.8 | 123.4 | 136.4 | 121.3 |
| 5: Average | 128.4 | 139.1 | 145.9 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 95.0 | 125.1 | 145.8 | 124.1 |
| August 15 | 129.3 | 140.9 | 146.4 | (3) | 111.4 | 95.2 | 127.2 | 146.0 | 124.5 |
| 6: Average | 139.3 | 159.6 | 160.2 | 108.6 | 112.4 | 92.4 | 132.0 | 159.2 | 128.8 |
| June 15 | 133.3 | 145.6 | 157.2 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 92.1 | 128.4 | 156.1 | 127.9 |
| November 15 | 152.2 | 187.7 | 171.0 | (3) | 114.8 | 91.8 | 137.2 | 171.0 | 132.5 |
| 7: Average | 159.2 | 193.8 | 185.8 | 111.2 | 121.1 | 92.0 | 149.5 | 184.4 | 139.9 |
| January 15 | 153.3 | 183.8 | 179.0 | 108.8 | 117.3 | 91.9 | 142.1 | 179.1 | 137.1 |
| February 15 | 153.2 | 182.3 | 181.5 | 108.9 | 117.5 | 92.2 | 142.3 | 180.8 | 137.4 |
| March 15 | 156.3 | 189.5 | 184.3 | 109.0 | 117.6 | 92.2 | 142.5 | 182.3 | 138.2 |
| April 15 | 156.2 | 188.0 | 184.9 | 109.0 | 118.4 | 92.5 | 143.8 | 182.5 | 139.2 |
| May 15 | 156.0 | 187.6 | 185.0 | 109.2 | 117.7 | 92.4 | 142.4 | 181.9 | 139.0 |
| June 15 | 157.1 | 190.5 | 185.7 | 109.2 | 117.7 | 91.7 | 143.0 | 182.6 | 139.1 |
| July 15 | 158.4 | 193.1 | 184.7 | 110.0 | 119.5 | 91.7 | 146.6 | 184.3 | 139.5 |
| August 15 | 160.3 | 196.5 | 185.9 | 111.2 | 123.8 | 92.0 | 154.8 | 184.2 | 139.8 |
| September 15 | 163.8 | 203.5 | 187.6 | 113.6 | 124.6 | 92.1 | 156.3 | 187.5 | 140.8 |
| October 15 | 163.8 | 201.6 | 189.0 | 114.9 | 125.2 | 92.2 | 157.4 | 187.8 | 141.8 |
| November 15 | 164.9 | 202.7 | 190.2 | 115.2 | 126.9 | 92.5 | 160.5 | 188.9 | 143.0 |
| December 15 | 167.0 | 206.9 | 191.2 | 115.4 | 127.8 | 92.6 | 162.0 | 191.4 | 144.4 |
| 8: January 15 | 168.8 | 209.7 | 192.1 | 115.9 | 129.5 | 93.1 | 165.0 | 192.3 | 146.4 |

[1] The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Rents not surveyed this month

## TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Period

[1935–39=100]

| City | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Nov. 15, 1947 | Oct. 15, 1947 | Sept. 15, 1947 | Aug. 15, 1947 | July 15, 1947 | June 15, 1947 | May 15, 1947 | Apr. 15, 1947 | Mar. 15, 1947 | Feb. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1947 | June 15, 1946 | Aug. 15, 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average | 168.8 | 167.0 | 164.9 | 163.8 | 163.8 | 160.3 | 158.4 | 157.1 | 156.0 | 156.2 | 156.3 | 153.2 | 153.3 | 133.3 | 9 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | (2) | (2) | 167.5 | (2) | (2) | 162.2 | (2) | 159.1 | (2) | (2) | 160.9 | (2) | (2) | 133.8 | 9 |
| Baltimore, Md. | (2) | 171.3 | (2) | (2) | 167.8 | (2) | (2) | 160.5 | 159.4 | 159.7 | 159.6 | 155.9 | 156.2 | 135.6 | 9 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 174.4 | 173.8 | 171.6 | 169.7 | 169.1 | 166.6 | 164.1 | 162.1 | 160.7 | 161.7 | 162.0 | 158.1 | 158.7 | 136.5 | 9 |
| Boston, Mass. | 163.1 | 160.4 | 158.3 | 157.5 | 158.6 | 154.5 | 151.9 | 150.3 | 148.6 | 149.4 | 150.3 | 147.4 | 148.7 | 127.9 | 9 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 167.4 | (2) | (2) | 162.6 | (2) | (2) | 159.1 | 157.7 | 156.2 | 155.3 | 155.3 | 152.4 | 152.7 | 132.6 | 9 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 171.5 | 170.1 | 168.3 | 167.3 | 168.3 | 162.7 | 160.1 | 158.3 | 156.8 | 155.7 | 156.2 | 152.8 | 153.0 | 130.9 | 9 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 171.2 | 170.3 | 167.1 | 167.1 | 166.3 | 162.2 | 160.4 | 158.5 | 156.8 | 157.2 | 157.0 | 153.2 | 152.6 | 132.2 | 9 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | (2) | (2) | 166.9 | (2) | (2) | 163.0 | (2) | 160.3 | 159.0 | 159.2 | 159.2 | 155.9 | 156.1 | 135.7 | 10 |
| Denver, Colo. | 167.0 | (2) | (2) | 160.4 | (2) | (2) | 155.7 | 155.9 | 155.8 | 155.8 | 154.8 | 152.2 | 151.4 | 131.7 | 9 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 170.6 | 169.0 | 166.6 | 166.7 | 164.2 | 162.8 | 160.2 | 158.7 | 156.8 | 156.7 | 156.5 | 153.1 | 153.0 | 136.4 | 9 |
| Houston, Tex. | 170.8 | 169.3 | 165.8 | 163.4 | 162.1 | 159.7 | 158.4 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 158.6 | 157.1 | 154.1 | 153.9 | 130.5 | 10 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 172.3 | (2) | (2) | 167.8 | (2) | (2) | 159.5 | 158.0 | (2) | (2) | 157.5 | (2) | (2) | 131.9 | 9 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | (2) | 173.9 | (2) | (2) | 168.5 | (2) | (2) | 163.5 | (2) | (2) | 163.4 | (2) | (2) | 138.4 | 9 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 162.4 | (2) | (2) | 157.9 | (2) | (2) | 150.5 | 149.5 | 150.5 | 151.0 | 150.8 | 148.7 | 147.7 | 129.4 | 9 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 167.6 | 166.0 | 164.1 | 161.3 | 161.6 | 157.8 | 157.2 | 156.3 | 157.6 | 157.4 | 156.9 | 155.9 | 155.3 | 136.1 | 10 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 172.5 | (2) | (2) | 166.1 | (2) | (2) | 162.1 | 160.4 | (2) | (2) | 158.1 | (2) | (2) | 134.7 | 9 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | (2) | 173.5 | (2) | (2) | 169.0 | (2) | (2) | 160.6 | (2) | (2) | 158.8 | (2) | (2) | 134.5 | 9 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | (2) | (2) | 164.0 | (2) | (2) | 159.0 | (2) | 156.6 | (2) | (2) | 154.5 | (2) | (2) | 131.2 | 9 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | (2) | 166.2 | (2) | (2) | 162.1 | (2) | (2) | 152.9 | 151.5 | 151.4 | 151.6 | 149.0 | 148.3 | 129.4 | 9 |
| Mobile, Ala. | (2) | 170.3 | (2) | (2) | 164.3 | (2) | (2) | 159.3 | (2) | (2) | 159.2 | (2) | (2) | 132.9 | 9 |
| New Orleans, La. | (2) | (2) | 173.2 | (2) | (2) | 168.5 | (2) | 164.6 | (2) | (2) | 164.5 | (2) | (2) | 138.0 | 9 |
| New York, N. Y. | 167.1 | 164.9 | 163.3 | 161.7 | 161.9 | 158.6 | 157.5 | 156.9 | 155.6 | 156.8 | 157.4 | 154.2 | 154.6 | 135.8 | 9 |
| Norfolk, Va. | (2) | (2) | 168.2 | (2) | (2) | 163.6 | (2) | 160.9 | (2) | (2) | 160.9 | (2) | (2) | 135.2 | 9 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 168.4 | 166.3 | 164.2 | 162.2 | 163.2 | 159.5 | 158.3 | 157.1 | 155.1 | 154.9 | 156.1 | 151.6 | 152.3 | 132.5 | 9 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 172.3 | 170.2 | 168.1 | 167.8 | 168.2 | 164.9 | 162.6 | 161.1 | 159.6 | 159.0 | 159.2 | 156.5 | 156.0 | 134.7 | 9 |
| Portland, Maine | (2) | 162.0 | (2) | (2) | 159.2 | (2) | (2) | 153.3 | (2) | (2) | 152.5 | (2) | (2) | 128.7 | 9 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 174.4 | (2) | (2) | 166.5 | (2) | (2) | 162.1 | 161.5 | (2) | (2) | 160.6 | (2) | (2) | 140.3 | 10 |
| Richmond, Va. | 165.1 | (2) | (2) | 161.7 | (2) | (2) | 153.8 | 152.6 | (2) | (2) | 152.9 | (2) | (2) | 128.2 | 9 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | (2) | 167.9 | (2) | (2) | 165.4 | (2) | (2) | 155.6 | 154.6 | 155.1 | 155.8 | 151.8 | 151.1 | 131.2 | 9 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | (2) | 168.9 | (2) | (2) | 165.7 | (2) | (2) | 159.3 | 160.5 | 161.3 | 160.3 | 158.4 | 159.3 | 137.8 | 9 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 175.6 | (2) | (2) | 171.5 | (2) | (2) | 165.9 | 165.8 | 165.5 | 166.2 | 166.6 | 162.5 | 162.3 | 140.6 | 9 |
| Scranton, Pa. | (2) | (2) | 166.2 | (2) | (2) | 162.8 | (2) | 159.9 | (2) | (2) | 157.3 | (2) | (2) | 132.2 | 9 |
| Seattle, Wash. | (2) | (2) | 166.2 | (2) | (2) | 161.8 | (2) | 158.3 | 158.5 | 159.1 | 158.2 | 155.4 | 155.7 | 137.0 | 10 |
| Washington, D. C. | (2) | (2) | 161.7 | (2) | (2) | 159.1 | (2) | 156.0 | 154.6 | 154.8 | 154.7 | 151.5 | 152.1 | 133.8 | 9 |

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

## TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

| City | Food | | Apparel | | Rent | | Fuel, electricity, and ice | | | | | | Housefurnishings | | Miscellaneous | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Total | | Gas and electricity | | Other fuels and ice | | | | | |
| | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 | Jan. 15, 1948 | Dec. 15, 1947 |
| rage | 209.7 | 206.9 | 192.1 | 191.2 | 115.9 | 115.4 | 129.5 | 127.8 | 93.1 | 92.6 | 165.0 | 162.0 | 192.3 | 191.4 | 146.4 | 144.4 |
| nta, Ga | (1) | 211.1 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 140.0 | (1) | 78.2 | (1) | 196.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| timore, Md | (1) | 217.8 | (1) | 192.3 | (2) | 112.6 | (1) | 135.0 | (1) | 116.9 | (1) | 149.6 | (1) | 197.2 | (1) | 143.5 |
| mingham, Ala | 218.0 | 217.0 | 196.7 | 197.0 | (2) | (2) | 131.9 | 130.9 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 170.9 | 169.1 | 181.3 | 182.2 | 142.1 | 141.1 |
| ton, Mass | 200.3 | 195.7 | 183.5 | 183.3 | (2) | 111.4 | 145.6 | 140.7 | 108.9 | 107.7 | 165.2 | 158.4 | 181.4 | 178.6 | 140.4 | 138.8 |
| falo, N. Y | 202.1 | 200.3 | 193.8 | (1) | 119.1 | (2) | 127.1 | 126.9 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 154.9 | 154.5 | 200.3 | (1) | 151.7 | (1) |
| cago, Ill | 213.2 | 210.5 | 193.5 | 193.4 | (2) | 129.2 | 123.0 | 122.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 164.2 | 163.0 | 181.4 | 181.0 | 144.7 | 143.2 |
| cinnati, Ohio | 213.0 | 211.6 | 188.9 | 189.1 | (2) | 110.7 | 134.7 | 132.2 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 170.6 | 165.7 | 188.4 | 187.7 | 149.1 | 148.0 |
| veland, Ohio | (1) | 212.3 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 135.2 | (1) | 104.3 | (1) | 164.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| ver, Colo | 208.6 | 205.6 | 188.9 | (1) | 119.5 | (2) | 106.6 | 105.3 | 69.2 | 68.5 | 149.3 | 147.4 | 217.2 | (1) | 144.7 | (1) |
| roit, Mich | 205.1 | 202.0 | 191.2 | 191.6 | 123.8 | (2) | 137.6 | 137.1 | 84.1 | 84.0 | 178.2 | 177.3 | 200.6 | 201.7 | 159.4 | 158.6 |
| uston, Texas | 221.5 | 218.1 | 199.4 | 200.5 | (2) | (2) | 94.3 | 94.3 | 81.8 | 81.9 | 128.0 | 128.0 | 191.0 | 190.7 | 149.3 | 147.4 |
| ianapolis, Ind | 208.2 | 208.8 | 186.0 | (1) | 126.6 | (2) | 144.1 | 139.9 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 177.9 | 171.2 | 182.4 | (1) | 155.1 | (1) |
| ksonville, Fla | (1) | 216.6 | (1) | 186.0 | (2) | 118.5 | (1) | 139.0 | (1) | 100.2 | (1) | 172.6 | (1) | 183.5 | (1) | 156.4 |
| nsas City, Mo | 199.4 | 197.3 | 185.3 | (1) | 120.8 | (2) | 120.5 | 119.1 | 66.3 | 66.1 | 170.0 | 167.5 | 179.2 | (1) | 145.8 | (1) |
| Angeles, Calif | 212.2 | 211.1 | 189.9 | 187.1 | (2) | (2) | 94.3 | 94.3 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 185.3 | 182.5 | 145.7 | 142.8 |
| nchester, N. H | 208.8 | 204.7 | 185.7 | (1) | 110.0 | (2) | 153.4 | 149.1 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 182.7 | 176.3 | 195.0 | (1) | 140.7 | (1) |
| mphis, Tenn | (1) | 229.7 | (1) | 205.2 | (2) | 124.5 | (1) | 127.0 | (1) | 77.0 | (1) | 154.6 | (1) | 171.7 | (1) | 134.5 |
| lwaukee, Wis | (1) | 204.6 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 132.9 | (1) | 98.4 | (1) | 156.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| nneapolis, Minn | (1) | 199.3 | (1) | 200.8 | (2) | 122.4 | (1) | 129.0 | (1) | 78.5 | (1) | 161.9 | (1) | 192.2 | (1) | 148.0 |
| bile, Ala | (1) | 216.3 | (1) | 197.5 | (2) | 120.5 | (1) | 125.4 | (1) | 84.1 | (1) | 157.8 | (1) | 177.1 | (1) | 135.1 |
| w Orleans, La | (1) | 222.1 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 109.8 | (1) | 75.1 | (1) | 146.8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| w York, N. Y | 209.7 | 206.1 | 192.1 | 191.7 | 106.5 | (2) | 127.1 | 126.2 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 174.0 | 171.9 | 184.9 | 181.2 | 147.7 | 145.5 |
| rfolk, Va | (1) | 216.1 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 137.5 | (1) | 93.7 | (1) | 172.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| iladelphia, Pa | 205.6 | 201.8 | 188.6 | 186.8 | (2) | (2) | 135.1 | 130.4 | 103.0 | 97.8 | 159.8 | 155.5 | 190.5 | 193.0 | 142.4 | 141.6 |
| tsburgh, Pa | 212.8 | 209.6 | 216.5 | 219.3 | 115.9 | (2) | 132.9 | 132.4 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 183.9 | 182.5 | 193.7 | 193.6 | 144.8 | 140.6 |
| rtland, Maine | (1) | 195.2 | (1) | 191.4 | (2) | 109.7 | (1) | 140.6 | (1) | 99.5 | (1) | 160.8 | (1) | 183.7 | (1) | 144.4 |
| rtland, Oreg | 223.0 | 219.0 | 190.0 | (1) | 122.1 | (2) | 125.0 | 124.5 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 164.1 | 163.0 | 184.3 | (1) | 149.0 | (1) |
| chmond, Va | 209.1 | 207.6 | 189.9 | (1) | 111.8 | (2) | 133.9 | 130.4 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 157.2 | 151.7 | 203.4 | (1) | 135.7 | (1) |
| Louis, Mo | (1) | 215.2 | (1) | 192.9 | (2) | 115.3 | (1) | 128.7 | (1) | 94.1 | (1) | 159.2 | (1) | 168.5 | (1) | 138.5 |
| n Francisco, Calif | (1) | 215.7 | (1) | 181.5 | (2) | 112.2 | (1) | 82.7 | (1) | 72.7 | (1) | 118.6 | (1) | 161.3 | (1) | 152.8 |
| vannah, Ga | 222.9 | 222.2 | 190.3 | (4) | 116.9 | (2) | 143.3 | 137.9 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 173.7 | 165.3 | 203.2 | (1) | 146.2 | (1) |
| ranton, Pa | (1) | 210.0 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 134.5 | (1) | 91.8 | (1) | 160.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| attle, Wash | (1) | 213.4 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 118.7 | (1) | 88.1 | (1) | 144.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Washington, D. C | (1) | 207.4 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | 126.9 | (1) | 94.4 | (1) | 148.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

# TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

| Year and month | All foods | Cereals and bakery products | Meats, poultry, and fish | Meats | | | | Chickens | Fish | Dairy products | Eggs | Fruits and vegetables | | | | Beverages | Fats and oils |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Beef and veal | Pork | Lamb | | | | | Total | Fresh | Canned | Dried | | |
| 1923: Average | 124.0 | 105.5 | 101.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 129.4 | 136.1 | 169.5 | 173.6 | 124.8 | 175.4 | 131.5 | 126.2 |
| 1926: Average | 137.4 | 115.7 | 117.8 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 127.4 | 141.7 | 210.8 | 226.2 | 122.9 | 152.4 | 170.4 | 145.0 |
| 1929: Average | 132.5 | 107.6 | 127.1 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 131.0 | 143.8 | 169.0 | 173.5 | 124.3 | 171.0 | 164.8 | 127.2 |
| 1932: Average | 86.5 | 82.6 | 79.3 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | 84.9 | 82.3 | 103.5 | 105.9 | 91.1 | 91.2 | 112.6 | 71.1 |
| 1939: Average | 95.2 | 94.5 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 101.1 | 88.9 | 99.5 | 93.8 | 101.0 | 95.9 | 91.0 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 92.3 | 93.3 | 95.5 | 87.7 |
| August | 93.5 | 93.4 | 95.7 | 95.4 | 99.6 | 88.0 | 98.8 | 94.6 | 99.6 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 91.6 | 90.3 | 94.9 | 84.5 |
| 1940: Average | 96.6 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 102.8 | 81.1 | 99.7 | 94.8 | 110.6 | 101.4 | 93.8 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 92.4 | 100.6 | 92.5 | 82.2 |
| 1941: Average | 105.5 | 97.9 | 107.5 | 106.5 | 110.8 | 100.1 | 106.6 | 102.1 | 124.5 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 97.9 | 106.7 | 101.5 | 94.0 |
| December | 113.1 | 102.5 | 111.1 | 109.7 | 114.4 | 103.2 | 108.1 | 100.5 | 138.9 | 120.5 | 138.1 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 106.3 | 118.3 | 114.1 | 108.5 |
| 1942: Average | 123.9 | 105.1 | 126.0 | 122.5 | 123.6 | 120.4 | 124.1 | 122.6 | 163.0 | 125.4 | 136.5 | 130.8 | 132.8 | 121.6 | 136.3 | 122.1 | 119.6 |
| 1943: Average | 138.0 | 107.6 | 133.8 | 124.2 | 124.7 | 119.9 | 136.9 | 146.1 | 206.5 | 134.6 | 161.9 | 168.8 | 178.0 | 130.6 | 158.9 | 124.8 | 126.1 |
| 1944: Average | 136.1 | 108.4 | 129.9 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 112.2 | 134.5 | 151.0 | 207.6 | 133.6 | 153.9 | 168.2 | 177.2 | 129.5 | 164.5 | 124.3 | 123.3 |
| 1945: Average | 139.1 | 109.0 | 131.2 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 112.6 | 136.0 | 154.4 | 217.1 | 133.9 | 164.4 | 177.1 | 188.2 | 130.2 | 168.2 | 124.7 | 124.0 |
| August | 140.9 | 109.1 | 131.8 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 112.6 | 136.4 | 157.3 | 217.8 | 133.4 | 171.4 | 183.5 | 196.2 | 130.3 | 168.6 | 124.7 | 124.0 |
| 1946: Average | 159.6 | 125.0 | 161.3 | 150.8 | 150.5 | 148.2 | 163.9 | 174.0 | 236.2 | 165.1 | 168.8 | 182.4 | 190.7 | 140.8 | 190.4 | 139.6 | 152.1 |
| June | 145.6 | 122.1 | 134.0 | 120.4 | 121.2 | 114.3 | 139.0 | 162.8 | 219.7 | 147.8 | 147.1 | 183.5 | 196.7 | 127.5 | 172.5 | 125.4 | 126.4 |
| November | 187.7 | 140.6 | 203.6 | 197.9 | 191.0 | 207.1 | 205.4 | 188.9 | 265.0 | 198.5 | 201.6 | 184.5 | 182.3 | 167.7 | 251.6 | 167.8 | 244.4 |
| 1947: January | 183.8 | 143.4 | 199.0 | 192.1 | 190.9 | 190.8 | 205.3 | 185.8 | 271.3 | 190.1 | 181.7 | 187.9 | 184.1 | 173.6 | 269.2 | 178.3 | 201.9 |
| February | 182.3 | 144.1 | 196.7 | 191.7 | 190.0 | 191.6 | 204.3 | 176.5 | 258.7 | 183.2 | 169.9 | 191.7 | 189.3 | 172.6 | 269.9 | 182.8 | 201.3 |
| March | 189.5 | 148.1 | 207.6 | 204.1 | 195.1 | 217.2 | 209.7 | 178.3 | 266.0 | 187.5 | 174.7 | 199.6 | 199.4 | 172.9 | 271.3 | 186.9 | 219.1 |
| April | 188.0 | 153.4 | 202.6 | 198.7 | 194.6 | 203.5 | 206.5 | 177.1 | 261.0 | 178.9 | 176.3 | 200.4 | 200.7 | 172.6 | 269.7 | 189.5 | 227.8 |
| May | 187.6 | 154.2 | 203.9 | 200.6 | 197.1 | 204.2 | 209.6 | 179.6 | 255.1 | 171.5 | 178.9 | 207.0 | 209.5 | 172.3 | 268.1 | 188.9 | 200.5 |
| June | 190.5 | 154.6 | 216.9 | 216.1 | 216.4 | 213.6 | 226.7 | 182.3 | 254.7 | 171.5 | 183.0 | 205.0 | 208.0 | 169.7 | 262.6 | 181.3 | 188.3 |
| July | 193.1 | 155.0 | 220.2 | 219.7 | 220.8 | 216.4 | 228.6 | 181.9 | 260.6 | 178.8 | 203.0 | 202.0 | 204.2 | 168.5 | 263.6 | 180.8 | 182.0 |
| August | 196.5 | 155.7 | 228.4 | 229.8 | 230.5 | 229.3 | 232.1 | 180.5 | 262.4 | 183.8 | 212.3 | 199.8 | 202.1 | 165.7 | 263.4 | 181.7 | 178.5 |
| September | 203.5 | 157.8 | 240.6 | 241.9 | 239.7 | 245.9 | 244.0 | 191.4 | 275.7 | 195.2 | 235.9 | 198.2 | 202.4 | 157.3 | 261.2 | 187.0 | 176.6 |
| October | 201.6 | 160.3 | 235.5 | 234.9 | 233.6 | 240.9 | 226.2 | 189.5 | 286.5 | 190.1 | 232.7 | 196.6 | 201.1 | 155.2 | 255.6 | 190.8 | 190.0 |
| November | 202.7 | 167.9 | 227.0 | 223.6 | 226.3 | 219.7 | 227.1 | 184.6 | 302.4 | 198.4 | 224.7 | 199.6 | 205.0 | 156.5 | 251.7 | 194.7 | 196.4 |
| December | 206.9 | 170.5 | 227.3 | 223.2 | 227.6 | 218.2 | 221.5 | 190.7 | 302.3 | 204.9 | 236.1 | 205.3 | 212.1 | 157.3 | 255.4 | 198.5 | 208.2 |
| 1948: January | 209.7 | 172.7 | 237.5 | 233.4 | 239.7 | 225.9 | 231.5 | 200.0 | 310.9 | 205.7 | 213.6 | 208.3 | 215.7 | 158.0 | 256.8 | 201.9 | 209.3 |

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1943 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 799, "Retail Prices of Food—1942 and 1943," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 15. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

## TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100]

| City | Jan. 1948 | Dec. 1947 | Nov. 1947 | Oct. 1947 | Sept. 1947 | Aug. 1947 | July 1947 | June 1947 | May 1947 | April 1947 | Mar. 1947 | Feb. 1947 | Jan. 1947 | June 1946 | Aug. 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...ed States | 209.7 | 206.9 | 202.7 | 201.6 | 203.5 | 196.5 | 193.1 | 190.5 | 187.6 | 188.0 | 189.5 | 182.3 | 183.8 | 145.6 | 93.5 |
| ...nta, Ga. | 211.9 | 211.1 | 206.9 | 211.1 | 209.4 | 198.9 | 194.5 | 193.0 | 190.3 | 194.6 | 199.6 | 187.5 | 187.5 | 141.0 | 92.5 |
| ...timore, Md. | 220.2 | 217.8 | 211.8 | 211.5 | 212.8 | 206.9 | 204.6 | 202.2 | 198.5 | 197.7 | 199.3 | 189.7 | 191.4 | 152.4 | 94.7 |
| ...mingham, Ala. | 218.0 | 217.0 | 212.7 | 210.7 | 210.9 | 204.8 | 201.8 | 197.3 | 195.8 | 198.8 | 202.9 | 193.5 | 196.0 | 147.7 | 90.7 |
| ...ton, Mass. | 200.3 | 195.7 | 192.4 | 191.8 | 195.3 | 187.9 | 183.5 | 179.6 | 175.6 | 176.3 | 180.0 | 172.7 | 177.6 | 138.0 | 93.5 |
| ...geport, Conn. | 204.5 | 199.0 | 196.5 | 195.6 | 196.8 | 191.3 | 187.7 | 186.9 | 180.8 | 180.4 | 184.6 | 178.5 | 180.0 | 139.1 | 93.2 |
| ...alo, N. Y. | 202.1 | 200.3 | 194.8 | 193.3 | 196.5 | 192.4 | 188.7 | 187.0 | 182.5 | 179.2 | 179.7 | 173.3 | 175.9 | 140.2 | 94.5 |
| ...te, Mont. | 204.8 | 195.8 | 194.2 | 195.0 | 195.7 | 193.8 | 188.9 | 185.9 | 184.7 | 183.4 | 184.5 | 175.1 | 174.9 | 139.7 | 94.1 |
| ...ar Rapids, Iowa [1] | 214.6 | 213.0 | 209.1 | 208.7 | 212.0 | 204.4 | 203.7 | 203.2 | 197.3 | 197.3 | 195.6 | 190.0 | 188.6 | 148.2 | ..... |
| ...rleston, S. C. | 206.6 | 203.1 | 198.9 | 201.4 | 198.0 | 189.8 | 190.6 | 188.3 | 187.0 | 188.0 | 189.2 | 181.5 | 180.5 | 140.8 | 95.1 |
| ...cago, Ill. | 213.2 | 210.5 | 207.8 | 207.1 | 211.0 | 203.1 | 198.4 | 193.9 | 190.6 | 188.6 | 190.8 | 183.2 | 184.5 | 142.8 | 92.3 |
| ...cinnati, Ohio | 213.0 | 211.6 | 204.2 | 206.9 | 206.7 | 198.3 | 194.3 | 191.1 | 187.9 | 188.9 | 191.3 | 182.8 | 182.4 | 141.4 | 90.4 |
| ...veland, Ohio | 217.6 | 212.3 | 206.1 | 208.7 | 211.0 | 204.3 | 199.7 | 198.3 | 194.3 | 195.0 | 195.1 | 186.9 | 189.1 | 149.3 | 93.6 |
| ...umbus, Ohio | 196.7 | 194.4 | 190.1 | 192.0 | 190.0 | 184.9 | 179.3 | 178.4 | 176.6 | 176.2 | 177.0 | 170.0 | 171.6 | 136.4 | 88.1 |
| ...las, Tex. | 210.3 | 208.2 | 204.4 | 201.6 | 200.3 | 195.5 | 192.8 | 191.4 | 192.5 | 193.8 | 191.4 | 186.5 | 186.3 | 142.4 | 91.7 |
| ...ver, Colo. | 208.6 | 205.6 | 201.0 | 197.2 | 199.0 | 195.8 | 191.6 | 191.9 | 191.9 | 192.4 | 191.4 | 185.7 | 185.0 | 145.3 | 92.7 |
| ...roit, Mich. | 205.1 | 202.0 | 196.7 | 199.0 | 197.4 | 195.5 | 191.4 | 188.5 | 182.7 | 182.7 | 183.0 | 175.1 | 176.5 | 145.4 | 90.6 |
| ...River, Mass. | 202.6 | 199.0 | 195.0 | 195.6 | 195.8 | 190.0 | 188.7 | 186.3 | 181.7 | 183.1 | 186.8 | 178.2 | 180.9 | 138.1 | 95.4 |
| ...ston, Tex. | 221.5 | 218.1 | 210.2 | 208.7 | 206.4 | 200.8 | 198.7 | 196.2 | 197.1 | 199.2 | 196.3 | 190.6 | 192.5 | 144.0 | 97.8 |
| ...lianapolis, Ind. | 208.2 | 208.8 | 204.3 | 204.5 | 203.0 | 195.5 | 191.7 | 188.7 | 185.1 | 187.9 | 187.8 | 179.9 | 180.0 | 141.5 | 90.7 |
| ...kson, Miss. [1] | 223.3 | 223.2 | 213.1 | 212.6 | 212.0 | 209.5 | 205.6 | 202.7 | 201.7 | 206.0 | 203.3 | 199.0 | 199.1 | 150.6 | ..... |
| ...cksonville, Fla. | 216.2 | 216.6 | 211.0 | 214.7 | 209.1 | 205.0 | 201.8 | 199.1 | 196.0 | 199.7 | 198.8 | 189.3 | 190.3 | 150.8 | 95.8 |
| ...nsas City, Mo. | 199.4 | 197.3 | 194.2 | 193.5 | 193.5 | 183.5 | 181.3 | 180.0 | 180.7 | 182.7 | 182.3 | 176.6 | 175.4 | 134.8 | 91.5 |
| ...oxville, Tenn. [1] | 244.3 | 243.5 | 235.6 | 236.9 | 235.9 | 225.9 | 225.8 | 223.0 | 216.8 | 223.4 | 225.2 | 213.9 | 216.4 | 165.6 | ..... |
| ...tle Rock, Ark. | 211.4 | 211.8 | 200.4 | 200.4 | 201.3 | 195.1 | 193.6 | 189.8 | 188.1 | 193.0 | 190.8 | 182.9 | 182.4 | 139.1 | 94 0 |
| ... Angeles, Calif. | 212.2 | 211.1 | 206.7 | 201.9 | 204.2 | 195.4 | 193.8 | 193.8 | 196.7 | 195.7 | 195.5 | 194.1 | 194.3 | 154.8 | 94.6 |
| ...isville, Ky. | 200.1 | 198.9 | 195.8 | 196.2 | 198.2 | 189.7 | 185.4 | 183.4 | 180.0 | 183.6 | 183.9 | 176.6 | 177.7 | 135.6 | 92.1 |
| ...nchester, N. H. | 208.8 | 204.7 | 199.0 | 198.0 | 201.3 | 196.8 | 192.6 | 190.3 | 185.1 | 184.0 | 186.8 | 177.5 | 183.6 | 144.4 | 94.9 |
| ...mphis, Tenn. | 230.7 | 229.7 | 226.2 | 223.6 | 220.5 | 213.5 | 210.1 | 205.1 | 201.6 | 204.6 | 205.1 | 198.6 | 200.2 | 153.6 | 89.7 |
| ...lwaukee, Wis. | 206.4 | 204.6 | 200.7 | 197.6 | 200.1 | 196.8 | 193.4 | 190.8 | 186.6 | 185.4 | 186.9 | 180.1 | 178.0 | 144.3 | 91.1 |
| ...nneapolis, Minn. | 202.6 | 199.3 | 193.7 | 194.6 | 197.2 | 187.4 | 182.5 | 182.6 | 179.0 | 179.6 | 181.3 | 174.6 | 174.0 | 137.5 | 95.0 |
| ...bile, Ala. | 219.6 | 216.3 | 206.8 | 209.3 | 206.8 | 200.8 | 198.6 | 196.9 | 197.0 | 201.6 | 199.6 | 188.7 | 189.2 | 149.8 | 95 5 |
| ...wark, N. J. | 201.4 | 199.4 | 197.4 | 194.6 | 196.8 | 190.0 | 186.3 | 184.1 | 181.1 | 183.3 | 185.3 | 176.5 | 178.5 | 147.9 | 95 6 |
| ...w Haven, Conn. | 201.5 | 198.9 | 193.4 | 193.8 | 196.1 | 191.2 | 187.8 | 186.4 | 180.5 | 178.5 | 181.4 | 174.1 | 177.3 | 140.4 | 93.7 |
| ...w Orleans, La. | 226.4 | 222.1 | 220.2 | 219.5 | 216.8 | 211.0 | 207.2 | 203.7 | 201.1 | 204.0 | 204.3 | 199.1 | 199.7 | 157.6 | 97 6 |
| ...w York, N. Y. | 209.7 | 206.1 | 203.9 | 200.6 | 203.0 | 194.3 | 191.7 | 187.9 | 184.8 | 187.3 | 189.5 | 182.1 | 183.5 | 149.2 | 95.8 |
| ...rfolk, Va. | 216.5 | 216.1 | 210.6 | 214.3 | 210.7 | 203.2 | 199.5 | 198.0 | 198.8 | 200.5 | 199.8 | 191.6 | 191.3 | 146.0 | 93.6 |
| ...naha, Nebr. | 204.2 | 202.6 | 198.1 | 195.6 | 197.9 | 191.1 | 187.2 | 187.4 | 183.8 | 183.2 | 183.2 | 178.3 | 178.2 | 139.5 | 92 3 |
| ...oria, Ill. | 219.5 | 224.1 | 220.3 | 212.3 | 212.9 | 211.4 | 205.5 | 201.7 | 195.1 | 198.3 | 197.2 | 183.9 | 187.1 | 151.3 | 93.4 |
| ...iladelphia, Pa. | 205.6 | 201.8 | 197.5 | 196.2 | 199.8 | 191.7 | 188.9 | 187.1 | 183.4 | 181.9 | 185.8 | 177.2 | 179.7 | 143.5 | 93.0 |
| ...ttsburgh, Pa. | 212.8 | 209.6 | 205.2 | 206.1 | 209.8 | 202.0 | 199.9 | 196.9 | 192.4 | 189.9 | 192.0 | 185.6 | 185.2 | 147.1 | 92.5 |
| ...rtland, Maine | 199.6 | 195.2 | 190.7 | 190.9 | 193.6 | 191.0 | 188.4 | 185.3 | 180.2 | 181.4 | 184.8 | 174.3 | 179.8 | 138.4 | 95.9 |
| ...rtland, Oreg. | 223.0 | 219.0 | 214.2 | 208.7 | 209.9 | 205.0 | 202.7 | 199.7 | 200.8 | 201.4 | 198.1 | 191.2 | 192.8 | 158.4 | 96.1 |
| ...ovidence, R. I. | 215.0 | 210.5 | 206.1 | 206.5 | 208.2 | 200.6 | 199.3 | 194.2 | 186.1 | 185.5 | 189.8 | 180.5 | 183.8 | 144.9 | 93.7 |
| ...chmond, Va. | 209.1 | 207.6 | 201.0 | 205.1 | 203.8 | 194.3 | 188.4 | 185.8 | 186.3 | 188.3 | 188.8 | 182.1 | 181.5 | 138.4 | 92.2 |
| ...chester, N. Y. | 202.1 | 200.1 | 194.9 | 192.3 | 195.5 | 192.2 | 187.4 | 185.2 | 180.5 | 178.4 | 180.3 | 174.3 | 177.4 | 142.5 | 92.3 |
| ...t. Louis, Mo. | 217.2 | 215.2 | 209.9 | 209.4 | 215.9 | 205.0 | 200.9 | 196.8 | 193.4 | 195.2 | 198.9 | 188.4 | 187.4 | 147.4 | 93.8 |
| ...t. Paul, Minn. | 198.6 | 195.9 | 191.2 | 191.0 | 192.1 | 183.4 | 179.3 | 178.5 | 176.8 | 176.6 | 179.1 | 172.3 | 173.1 | 137.3 | 94.3 |
| ...lt Lake City, Utah | 211.3 | 209.7 | 202.6 | 199.4 | 200.7 | 197.6 | 192.2 | 192.6 | 189.3 | 189.2 | 186.8 | 184.1 | 183.9 | 151.7 | 94.6 |
| ...n Francisco, Calif. | 218.9 | 215.7 | 214.4 | 208.8 | 210.4 | 200.4 | 200.4 | 196.9 | 199.9 | 201.7 | 199.5 | 195.4 | 200.6 | 155.5 | 93.8 |
| ...vannah, Ga. | 222.9 | 222.2 | 217.5 | 219.2 | 220.3 | 215.1 | 207.4 | 209.4 | 208.2 | 208.9 | 213.1 | 203.1 | 203.8 | 158.5 | 96.7 |
| ...ranton, Pa. | 213.1 | 210.0 | 202.8 | 199.1 | 206.6 | 199.5 | 196.1 | 194.9 | 189.2 | 188.0 | 188.9 | 182.6 | 180.9 | 144.0 | 92.1 |
| ...attle, Wash. | 218.4 | 213.4 | 207.6 | 205.4 | 206.0 | 200.3 | 197.1 | 193.3 | 193.9 | 196.4 | 194.3 | 187.4 | 189.6 | 151.6 | 94.5 |
| ...pringfield, Ill. | 217.9 | 217.3 | 213.2 | 213.6 | 217.1 | 211.0 | 205.9 | 203.5 | 200.2 | 201.7 | 202.3 | 194.5 | 193.4 | 150.1 | 94.1 |
| ...ashington, D. C. | 209.5 | 207.4 | 202.0 | 200.9 | 202.9 | 197.1 | 190.2 | 190.9 | 187.8 | 189.4 | 190.3 | 181.3 | 183.7 | 145.5 | 94.1 |
| ...ichita, Kans. [1] | 222.4 | 221.6 | 215.1 | 213.8 | 213.8 | 201.8 | 199.8 | 197.3 | 195.3 | 198.7 | 196.6 | 190.1 | 193.3 | 154.4 | ..... |
| ...inston-Salem, N. C. [1] | 214.5 | 211.3 | 207.1 | 208.4 | 205.8 | 199.0 | 195.0 | 194.4 | 191.8 | 197.2 | 199.2 | 189.6 | 192.6 | 145.3 | ..... |

[1] June 1940=100.

## TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods [1]

| Commodity | Average price January 1948 | Indexes 1935-39=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | January 1948 | December 1947 | November 1947 | October 1947 | September 1947 | August 1947 | July 1947 | June 1947 | May 1947 | April 1947 | March 1947 | February 1947 | January 1947 |
| **Cereals and bakery products:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals: | *Cents* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flour, wheat, 5 pounds | 54.4 | 210.9 | 209.6 | 204.8 | 194.0 | 189.2 | 187.0 | 187.4 | 189.9 | 191.5 | 187.5 | 171.9 | 164.2 | 161.4 |
| Corn flakes, 11 ounces | 16.3 | 172.9 | 169.3 | 164.3 | 157.9 | 151.7 | 144.9 | 140.7 | 135.3 | 132.7 | 129.6 | 129.4 | 128.2 | 127.4 |
| Corn meal, pound | 11.3 | 219.9 | 218.1 | 217.5 | 211.9 | 204.5 | 192.4 | 182.1 | 178.1 | 176.6 | 177.5 | 175.4 | 176.3 | 178.1 |
| Rice [2], do | 20.9 | 117.3 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 114.0 | 111.5 | 106.8 | 100.0 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Rolled oats [2], 20 ounces | 16.9 | 153.6 | 152.6 | 151.1 | 143.4 | 135.6 | 130.9 | 128.3 | 127.7 | 126.1 | 124.5 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 122.1 |
| Bakery products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, white, pound | 13.8 | 162.3 | 159.8 | 157.5 | 149.3 | 147.9 | 146.8 | 146.7 | 146.5 | 146.1 | 146.4 | 141.7 | 137.0 | 136.3 |
| Vanilla cookies, do | 42.4 | 183.7 | 180.2 | 178.7 | 176.2 | 176.3 | 174.9 | 174.9 | 173.3 | 172.2 | 172.4 | 169.0 | 167.1 | 168.1 |
| **Meats, poultry, and fish:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meats: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round steak, do | 84.0 | 248.4 | 236.4 | 234.2 | 243.8 | 256.4 | 247.6 | 236.7 | 230.9 | 205.2 | 202.3 | 201.7 | 194.6 | 195.4 |
| Rib roast, do | 69.8 | 242.3 | 231.7 | 229.9 | 237.0 | 241.7 | 231.8 | 220.4 | 216.0 | 197.6 | 195.7 | 196.5 | 192.5 | 194.4 |
| Chuck roast, do | 59.0 | 263.1 | 251.5 | 253.5 | 260.1 | 258.9 | 248.5 | 233.3 | 225.7 | 204.4 | 203.1 | 206.7 | 201.0 | 207.7 |
| Hamburger [2], do | 49.4 | 159.7 | 151.5 | 150.3 | 154.4 | 155.8 | 151.3 | 145.3 | 142.0 | 130.7 | 129.8 | 130.5 | 130.0 | 133.2 |
| Veal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutlets, do | 91.7 | 230.0 | 213.1 | 211.8 | 217.7 | 222.6 | 212.0 | 210.2 | 211.4 | 197.0 | 194.0 | 195.4 | 188.7 | 182.5 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chops, do | 72.3 | 219.4 | 206.2 | 214.7 | 248.8 | 257.9 | 239.2 | 226.4 | 225.3 | 214.2 | 202.0 | 219.0 | 191.7 | 182.1 |
| Bacon, sliced, do | 86.8 | 227.7 | 228.8 | 227.6 | 230.4 | 224.7 | 208.4 | 195.5 | 189.9 | 181.2 | 189.9 | 202.1 | 180.8 | 187.7 |
| Ham, whole, do | 69.0 | 234.8 | 223.3 | 218.2 | 244.2 | 256.7 | 245.3 | 231.2 | 227.7 | 217.5 | 224.9 | 241.2 | 210.1 | 215.1 |
| Salt pork, do | 54.2 | 259.6 | 275.3 | 265.6 | 243.7 | 227.7 | 194.9 | 188.3 | 189.5 | 192.3 | 211.7 | 211.5 | 185.4 | 202.8 |
| Lamb: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg, do | 66.7 | 235.2 | 225.0 | 230.7 | 229.8 | 247.9 | 235.8 | 232.3 | 233.0 | 215.0 | 212.9 | 217.8 | 213.7 | 216.3 |
| Poultry: Roasting chickens, do | 60.3 | 200.0 | 190.7 | 184.6 | 189.5 | 191.4 | 180.5 | 181.9 | 182.3 | 179.6 | 177.1 | 178.3 | 176.5 | 185.8 |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish (fresh, frozen), do | (3) | 270.5 | 260.7 | 262.3 | 248.8 | 242.7 | 231.8 | 231.5 | 225.1 | 227.4 | 237.6 | 248.2 | 242.1 | 262.6 |
| Salmon, pink, 16-ounce can | 51.8 | 394.9 | 391.0 | 386.7 | 365.6 | 342.2 | 323.1 | 317.5 | 313.8 | 308.4 | 301.1 | 289.2 | 279.5 | 267.9 |
| **Dairy products:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter, pound | 93.9 | 258.1 | 262.0 | 242.2 | 222.4 | 251.7 | 222.1 | 210.6 | 194.3 | 190.8 | 202.2 | 227.7 | 209.3 | 218.4 |
| Cheese, do | 63.0 | 242.2 | 236.1 | 230.9 | 226.2 | 221.0 | 215.6 | 215.6 | 211.4 | 213.9 | 234.7 | 233.7 | 234.9 | 242.9 |
| Milk, fresh (delivered), quart | 21.1 | 173.3 | 171.2 | 171.0 | 167.5 | 163.0 | 158.8 | 155.9 | 151.8 | 152.9 | 156.6 | 158.4 | 159.5 | 165.5 |
| Milk, fresh (grocery), do | 20.2 | 178.5 | 176.3 | 175.2 | 171.8 | 167.2 | 162.4 | 159.5 | 155.1 | 156.4 | 160.1 | 161.6 | 163.9 | 170.3 |
| Milk, evaporated, 14½-ounce can | 13.5 | 189.6 | 186.4 | 182.3 | 177.2 | 175.3 | 175.2 | 175.1 | 176.6 | 179.8 | 186.0 | 193.5 | 193.9 | 195.1 |
| Eggs: Eggs, fresh, dozen | 74.0 | 213.6 | 236.1 | 224.7 | 232.7 | 235.9 | 212.3 | 203.0 | 183.0 | 178.9 | 176.3 | 174.7 | 169.9 | 181.7 |
| **Fruits and vegetables:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples, pound | 11.5 | 219.2 | 221.8 | 214.3 | 216.1 | 219.7 | 209.8 | 259.6 | 295.9 | 286.0 | 277.1 | 258.0 | 246.5 | 239.5 |
| Bananas, do | 15.6 | 257.9 | 257.8 | 256.9 | 254.6 | 252.3 | 245.9 | 247.1 | 250.0 | 251.2 | 248.2 | 246.4 | 244.8 | 243.1 |
| Oranges, size 200, dozen | 37.7 | 133.5 | 133.4 | 147.9 | 172.2 | 174.1 | 181.0 | 151.1 | 150.8 | 153.5 | 155.6 | 152.9 | 133.6 | 133.2 |
| Fresh vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beans, green, pound | 21.8 | 199.9 | 186.7 | 237.1 | 215.4 | 157.4 | 122.2 | 138.3 | 164.3 | 192.7 | 262.5 | 327.2 | 233.1 | 172.1 |
| Cabbage, do | 8.5 | 222.9 | 237.2 | 192.9 | 165.3 | 170.0 | 234.8 | 168.9 | 204.5 | 241.7 | 167.7 | 172.4 | 172.8 | 164.8 |
| Carrots, bunch | 13.2 | 246.3 | 311.3 | 261.3 | 241.8 | 205.7 | 179.4 | 180.2 | 170.1 | 171.5 | 156.8 | 171.0 | 167.9 | 196.6 |
| Lettuce, head | 16.6 | 201.0 | 179.9 | 170.8 | 151.6 | 189.1 | 172.4 | 146.3 | 139.6 | 181.7 | 141.0 | 154.3 | 187.8 | 165.8 |
| Onions, pound | 11.8 | 285.6 | 260.7 | 229.3 | 194.5 | 188.9 | 190.2 | 184.7 | 180.1 | 180.3 | 158.0 | 124.8 | 121.7 | 119.4 |
| Potatoes, 15 pounds | 84.2 | 234.4 | 222.5 | 211.1 | 201.7 | 202.7 | 214.8 | 252.2 | 244.5 | 219.5 | 207.4 | 189.2 | 178.3 | 177.8 |
| Spinach, pound | 13.7 | 191.4 | 167.5 | 154.1 | 172.2 | 195.5 | 174.4 | 165.7 | 151.2 | 154.7 | 174.2 | 206.8 | 189.8 | 193.9 |
| Sweetpotatoes, do | 10.2 | 196.4 | 183.9 | 173.3 | 174.2 | 195.8 | 234.9 | 226.7 | 223.8 | 200.0 | 198.8 | 200.1 | 203.2 | 202.7 |
| Canned fruits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peaches, No. 2½ can | 31.3 | 162.4 | 161.9 | 162.1 | 162.4 | 163.8 | 168.1 | 168.6 | 168.1 | 166.7 | 167.9 | 167.7 | 167.4 | 167.6 |
| Pineapple, do | 35.3 | 162.1 | 160.1 | 158.2 | 154.6 | 152.8 | 151.7 | 152.0 | 150.7 | 152.5 | 152.1 | 150.9 | 150.4 | 150.8 |
| Canned vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn, No. 2 can | 19.5 | 156.6 | 155.5 | 152.5 | 149.8 | 146.9 | 147.1 | 146.5 | 145.5 | 145.6 | 145.6 | 145.5 | 145.4 | 145.0 |
| Peas, do | 15.4 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 116.9 | 118.3 | 118.7 | 120.0 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 122.6 | 121.3 | 120.9 |
| Tomatoes, do | 16.7 | 185.9 | 185.5 | 185.4 | 183.9 | 191.8 | 213.2 | 220.6 | 224.7 | 230.4 | 230.9 | 232.8 | 233.6 | 236.3 |
| Dried fruits: Prunes, pound | 22.2 | 217.8 | 219.4 | 219.0 | 228.7 | 236.8 | 245.3 | 246.4 | 245.5 | 254.7 | 257.9 | 259.3 | 257.4 | 253.8 |
| Dried vegetables: Navy beans, do | 22.9 | 311.9 | 306.0 | 297.5 | 292.3 | 294.2 | 286.6 | 285.4 | 284.2 | 284.2 | 283.2 | 285.3 | 284.5 | 288.2 |
| Beverages: Coffee, do | 50.6 | 201.5 | 198.1 | 194.3 | 190.5 | 186.6 | 181.3 | 180.5 | 181.1 | 189.1 | 189.7 | 187.0 | 182.7 | 177.9 |
| **Fats and oils:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lard, do | 35.6 | 238.8 | 242.7 | 228.6 | 215.9 | 181.3 | 166.8 | 170.3 | 180.8 | 191.8 | 258.4 | 257.7 | 215.7 | 216.6 |
| Hydrogenated veg. shortening [4], do | 46.8 | 225.8 | 220.0 | 197.7 | 191.5 | 190.9 | 203.6 | 212.5 | 219.2 | 236.6 | 247.6 | 222.0 | 214.2 | 213.9 |
| Salad dressing, pint | 37.8 | 156.1 | 152.4 | 150.2 | 149.7 | 150.3 | 151.8 | 154.2 | 158.6 | 173.2 | 173.6 | 166.2 | 162.2 | 163.1 |
| Oleomargarine, pound | 42.0 | 230.5 | 228.9 | 214.4 | 208.9 | 198.0 | 219.1 | 219.9 | 221.5 | 227.3 | 251.2 | 241.5 | 230.8 | 232.8 |
| **Sugar and sweets:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar, do | 9.9 | 184.3 | 184.6 | 184.1 | 182.7 | 182.0 | 180.7 | 180.6 | 181.0 | 180.6 | 180.6 | 179.9 | 179.2 | 176.9 |

[1] Beginning in August, pricing was discontinued for macaroni, whole wheat bread, rye bread, soda crackers, beef liver, sliced ham, lamb rib chops, canned grapefruit juice, canned green beans, tea, standard shortening in cartons, peanut butter, and corn sirup. Their importance in the family budget has been allocated to related foods.

[2] February 1943=100.

[3] Average price not computed.

[4] Index not computed.

[5] Not priced in earlier period.

[6] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

[7] July 1947=100.

## TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

| Year and month | All commodities [2] | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting materials | Metals and metal products [3] | Building materials | Chemicals and allied products | House-furnishings | Miscellaneous commodities | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured articles | Manufactured products [3] | All commodities except farm products [3] | All commodities except farm products and foods [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| : Average | 69.8 | 71.5 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 57.3 | 61.3 | 90.8 | 56.7 | 80.2 | 56.1 | 93.1 | 68.8 | 74.9 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 70.0 |
| : July | 67.3 | 71.4 | 62.9 | 69.7 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 79.1 | 52.9 | 77.9 | 56.7 | 88.1 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 66.9 | 65.7 | 65.7 |
| : November | 136.3 | 150.3 | 128.6 | 131.6 | 142.6 | 114.3 | 143.5 | 101.8 | 178.0 | 99.2 | 142.3 | 138.8 | 162.7 | 130.4 | 131.0 | 129.9 |
| : May | 167.2 | 169.8 | 147.3 | 193.2 | 188.3 | 159.8 | 155.5 | 164.4 | 173.7 | 143.3 | 176.5 | 163.4 | 253.0 | 157.8 | 165.4 | 170.6 |
| : Average | 95.3 | 104.9 | 99.9 | 109.1 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 82.6 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 91.6 |
| : Average | 64.8 | 48.2 | 61.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 70.3 | 80.2 | 71.4 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 64.4 | 55.1 | 59.3 | 70.3 | 68.3 | 70.2 |
| : Average | 77.1 | 65.3 | 70.4 | 95.6 | 69.7 | 73.1 | 94.4 | 90.5 | 76.0 | 86.3 | 74.8 | 70.2 | 77.0 | 80.4 | 79.5 | 81.3 |
| August | 75.0 | 61.0 | 67.2 | 92.7 | 67.8 | 72.6 | 93.2 | 89.6 | 74.2 | 85.6 | 73.3 | 66.5 | 74.5 | 79.1 | 77.9 | 80.1 |
| : Average | 78.6 | 67.7 | 71.3 | 100.8 | 73.8 | 71.7 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 77.0 | 88.5 | 77.3 | 71.9 | 79.1 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 83.0 |
| : Average | 87.3 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 108.3 | 84.8 | 76.2 | 99.4 | 103.2 | 84.4 | 94.3 | 82.0 | 83.5 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 88.3 | 89.0 |
| December | 93.6 | 94.7 | 90.5 | 114.8 | 91.8 | 78.4 | 103.3 | 107.8 | 90.4 | 101.1 | 87.6 | 92.3 | 90.1 | 94.6 | 93.3 | 93.7 |
| : Average | 98.8 | 105.9 | 99.6 | 117.7 | 96.9 | 78.5 | 103.8 | 110.2 | 95.5 | 102.4 | 89.7 | 100.6 | 92.6 | 98.6 | 97.0 | 95.5 |
| : Average | 103.1 | 122.6 | 106.6 | 117.5 | 97.4 | 80.8 | 103.8 | 111.4 | 94.9 | 102.7 | 92.2 | 112.1 | 92.9 | 100.1 | 98.7 | 96.9 |
| : Average | 104.0 | 123.3 | 104.9 | 116.7 | 98.4 | 83.0 | 103.8 | 115.5 | 95.2 | 104.3 | 93.6 | 113.2 | 94.1 | 100.8 | 99.6 | 98.5 |
| : Average | 105.8 | 128.2 | 106.2 | 118.1 | 100.1 | 84.0 | 104.7 | 117.8 | 95.2 | 104.5 | 94.7 | 116.8 | 95.9 | 101.8 | 100.8 | 99.7 |
| August | 105.7 | 126.9 | 106.4 | 118.0 | 99.6 | 84.8 | 104.7 | 117.8 | 95.3 | 104.5 | 94.8 | 116.3 | 95.5 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 99.9 |
| : Average | 121.1 | 148.9 | 130.7 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 90.1 | 115.5 | 132.6 | 101.4 | 111.6 | 100.3 | 134.7 | 110.8 | 116.1 | 114.9 | 109.5 |
| June | 112.9 | 140.1 | 112.9 | 122.4 | 109.2 | 87.8 | 112.2 | 129.9 | 96.4 | 110.4 | 98.5 | 126.3 | 105.7 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 105.6 |
| November | 139.7 | 169.8 | 165.4 | 172.5 | 131.6 | 94.5 | 130.2 | 145.5 | 118.9 | 118.2 | 106.5 | 153.4 | 129.1 | 134.7 | 132.9 | 120.7 |
| : Average | 151.8 | 181.3 | 168.7 | 181.9 | 140.9 | 108.7 | 145.0 | 179.5 | 127.3 | 129.1 | 114.3 | 165.6 | 148.5 | 145.5 | 145.1 | 134.8 |
| January | 141.5 | 165.0 | 156.2 | 175.1 | 136.6 | 97.7 | 138.0 | 169.7 | 128.1 | 123.3 | 110.3 | 152.1 | 138.8 | 136.7 | 136.1 | 127.6 |
| February | 144.5 | 170.4 | 162.0 | 173.8 | 138.0 | 97.9 | 137.9 | 174.8 | 129.3 | 124.6 | 110.9 | 154.9 | 142.1 | 139.7 | 138.6 | 128.5 |
| March | 149.5 | 182.6 | 167.6 | 174.6 | 139.6 | 100.7 | 139.9 | 177.5 | 132.2 | 125.8 | 115.3 | 163.2 | 145.9 | 143.3 | 142.1 | 131.1 |
| April | 147.7 | 177.0 | 162.4 | 166.4 | 139.2 | 103.4 | 140.3 | 178.8 | 133.2 | 127.8 | 115.7 | 160.1 | 144.5 | 141.9 | 141.0 | 131.8 |
| May | 147.1 | 175.7 | 159.8 | 170.8 | 138.9 | 103.3 | 141.4 | 177.0 | 127.1 | 128.8 | 116.1 | 158.6 | 144.9 | 141.7 | 140.6 | 131.9 |
| June | 147.6 | 177.9 | 161.8 | 173.2 | 138.9 | 103.9 | 142.6 | 174.4 | 120.2 | 129.2 | 112.7 | 160.2 | 145.9 | 141.7 | 140.7 | 131.4 |
| July | 150.6 | 181.4 | 167.1 | 178.4 | 139.5 | 108.9 | 143.8 | 175.7 | 118.8 | 129.8 | 113.0 | 165.3 | 147.0 | 144.0 | 143.6 | 133.4 |
| August | 153.6 | 181.7 | 172.3 | 182.1 | 140.8 | 112.5 | 148.9 | 179.7 | 117.5 | 129.7 | 112.7 | 167.0 | 149.5 | 147.6 | 147.2 | 136.0 |
| September | 157.4 | 186.4 | 179.3 | 184.8 | 142.0 | 114.1 | 150.7 | 183.3 | 122.3 | 130.6 | 115.9 | 170.8 | 152.0 | 151.6 | 150.8 | 138.2 |
| October | 158.5 | 189.7 | 177.8 | 191.7 | 143.0 | 115.9 | 151.1 | 185.8 | 128.6 | 132.3 | 117.1 | 175.1 | 154.1 | 151.1 | 151.5 | 140.0 |
| November | 159.7 | 187.9 | 178.0 | 202.4 | 144.7 | 118.1 | 151.7 | 187.5 | 135.8 | 137.7 | 118.8 | 175.5 | 156.4 | 152.3 | 153.3 | 142.4 |
| December | 163.2 | 196.7 | 178.4 | 203.1 | 147.6 | 124.3 | 152.3 | 191.0 | 135.0 | 139.7 | 121.5 | 182.0 | 157.9 | 154.7 | 155.7 | 145.6 |
| : January | 165.6 | 199.2 | 179.9 | 199.8 | 147.0 | 130.0 | 154.4 | 193.1 | 138.8 | 141.1 | 123.5 | 183.9 | 157.0 | 157.6 | 158.0 | 148.1 |

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last two months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

## TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, Table D–7]

| Week ending | All commodities | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting materials | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and allied products | House furnishing goods | Miscellaneous goods | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured products | Manufactured products | All commodities except farm products | All commodities except farm products and foods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1947* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 6 | 161.0 | 193.6 | 179.6 | 204.0 | 145.3 | 119.4 | 151.3 | 187.6 | 138.4 | 134.8 | 120.1 | 180.0 | 157.3 | 153.3 | 153.7 | 143.1 |
| Dec. 13 | 161.4 | 196.2 | 179.0 | 204.9 | 146.3 | 120.2 | 151.5 | 188.4 | 135.1 | 135.2 | 119.8 | 180.9 | 157.0 | 153.7 | 153.7 | 143.5 |
| Dec. 20 | 162.5 | 196.9 | 178.2 | 204.4 | 146.9 | 126.2 | 151.6 | 189.1 | 132.9 | 135.3 | 120.5 | 183.4 | 156.9 | 154.4 | 154.9 | 145.4 |
| Dec. 27 | 163.0 | 197.0 | 177.8 | 203.4 | 146.9 | 127.7 | 152.0 | 189.1 | 133.0 | 135.3 | 121.5 | 183.4 | 157.4 | 155.0 | 155.4 | 146.0 |
| *1948* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 3 | 164.4 | 199.2 | 181.3 | 202.2 | 147.5 | 128.5 | 152.0 | 189.4 | 135.0 | 135.3 | 121.8 | 184.5 | 157.9 | 156.6 | 156.6 | 146.4 |
| Jan. 10 | 164.5 | 197.0 | 182.1 | 200.3 | 145.8 | 130.0 | 152.8 | 189.7 | 139.0 | 136.7 | 122.1 | 182.9 | 158.4 | 157.3 | 157.3 | 146.9 |
| Jan. 17 | 165.5 | 201.5 | 181.2 | 201.4 | 145.7 | 130.0 | 153.2 | 191.1 | 140.8 | 136.9 | 123.0 | 186.0 | 157.1 | 157.6 | 157.5 | 147.4 |
| Jan. 24 | 164.4 | 199.2 | 177.4 | 201.5 | 145.5 | 130.4 | 153.9 | 191.3 | 139.3 | 137.2 | 123.6 | 184.8 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.7 | 147.6 |
| Jan. 31 | 163.7 | 195.1 | 176.5 | 201.2 | 145.8 | 131.2 | 154.1 | 191.3 | 139.3 | 137.5 | 123.9 | 182.3 | 157.3 | 156.5 | 156.8 | 148.0 |
| Feb. 7 | 163.8 | 195.5 | 177.9 | 198.0 | 147.0 | 131.4 | 154.2 | 192.1 | 134.3 | 137.7 | 122.6 | 182.3 | 156.6 | 156.7 | 156.7 | 147.8 |
| Feb. 14 | 159.7 | 180.9 | 173.3 | 196.2 | 146.7 | 131.6 | 154.8 | 192.0 | 134.0 | 137.7 | 120.2 | 173.4 | 155.6 | 154.5 | 154.9 | 147.5 |
| Feb. 21 | 159.2 | 181.7 | 170.3 | 193.3 | 146.9 | 131.6 | 155.5 | 191.9 | 134.9 | 143.6 | 119.1 | 173.6 | 155.9 | 153.5 | 154.1 | 147.5 |
| Feb. 28 | 159.2 | 182.8 | 170.5 | 188.5 | 146.2 | 131.7 | 155.6 | 192.1 | 135.3 | 143.7 | 119.0 | 173.9 | 154.8 | 153.5 | 153.9 | 147.3 |

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.

## TABLE D–9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

| Group and subgroup | 1948 | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1946 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | June | |
| All commodities[2] | 165.6 | 163.2 | 159.7 | 158.5 | 157.4 | 153.6 | 150.6 | 147.6 | 147.1 | 147.7 | 149.5 | 144.5 | 141.5 | 112.9 | |
| Farm products | 199.2 | 196.7 | 187.9 | 189.7 | 186.4 | 181.7 | 181.4 | 177.9 | 175.7 | 177.0 | 182.6 | 170.4 | 165.0 | 140.1 | |
| Grains | 256.3 | 252.7 | 245.5 | 241.4 | 230.3 | 208.8 | 202.3 | 206.0 | 202.4 | 199.8 | 203.3 | 171.1 | 162.6 | 151.8 | |
| Livestock and poultry | 232.9 | 226.3 | 211.0 | 224.5 | 224.8 | 215.9 | 209.9 | 200.9 | 198.7 | 199.2 | 216.0 | 201.5 | 189.6 | 137.4 | |
| Other farm products | 162.4 | 162.5 | 157.2 | 153.7 | 150.3 | 152.6 | 157.5 | 155.3 | 153.5 | 156.4 | 155.8 | 150.5 | 149.7 | 137.5 | |
| Foods | 179.9 | 178.4 | 178.0 | 177.8 | 179.3 | 172.3 | 167.1 | 161.8 | 159.8 | 162.4 | 167.6 | 162.0 | 156.2 | 112.9 | |
| Dairy products | 183.9 | 183.5 | 175.9 | 167.3 | 170.6 | 164.3 | 152.8 | 140.9 | 138.8 | 148.8 | 157.6 | 161.8 | 164.6 | 127.3 | |
| Cereal products | 170.1 | 170.6 | 172.5 | 167.6 | 158.7 | 153.3 | 154.7 | 149.2 | 151.7 | 154.1 | 150.4 | 141.3 | 139.9 | 101.7 | |
| Fruits and vegetables | 141.1 | 135.4 | 135.5 | 130.8 | 130.1 | 133.0 | 139.7 | 145.2 | 144.3 | 142.2 | 141.5 | 134.2 | 131.6 | 136.1 | |
| Meats | 222.3 | 214.8 | 217.6 | 230.0 | 244.8 | 234.6 | 217.9 | 208.6 | 203.0 | 196.7 | 207.3 | 199.5 | 183.4 | 110.1 | |
| Other foods | 155.0 | 160.0 | 159.4 | 157.2 | 150.7 | 140.7 | 141.7 | 139.7 | 138.4 | 147.6 | 152.8 | 146.0 | 141.1 | 98.1 | |
| Hides and leather products | 199.8 | 203.1 | 202.4 | 191.7 | 184.8 | 182.1 | 178.4 | 173.2 | 170.8 | 166.4 | 174.6 | 173.8 | 175.1 | 122.4 | |
| Shoes | 194.3 | 190.7 | 187.0 | 178.0 | 175.2 | 174.9 | 173.2 | 172.6 | 172.2 | 172.1 | 171.5 | 171.5 | 170.6 | 129.5 | |
| Hides and skins | 238.9 | 256.9 | 263.4 | 243.7 | 221.1 | 215.6 | 203.5 | 187.1 | 177.7 | 178.1 | 192.2 | 191.4 | 198.5 | 121.5 | |
| Leather | 209.2 | 216.2 | 216.0 | 204.3 | 197.4 | 190.7 | 187.4 | 178.9 | 176.3 | 179.7 | 183.7 | 181.1 | 181.6 | 110.7 | |
| Other leather products | 139.8 | 141.8 | 141.3 | 139.6 | 139.5 | 139.1 | 138.8 | 138.3 | 138.3 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 137.1 | 140.3 | 115.2 | |
| Textile products | 147.0 | 147.6 | 144.7 | 143.0 | 142.0 | 140.8 | 139.5 | 138.9 | 138.9 | 139.2 | 139.6 | 138.0 | 136.6 | 109.2 | |
| Clothing | 138.7 | 136.3 | 135.6 | 134.7 | 134.4 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 120.3 | |
| Cotton goods | 214.2 | 213.5 | 209.1 | 204.6 | 202.3 | 199.2 | 195.9 | 193.8 | 193.0 | 194.7 | 196.6 | 193.7 | 184.6 | 139.4 | |
| Hosiery and underwear | 104.4 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 75.8 | |
| Rayon | 40.7 | 40.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 33.8 | 30.2 | |
| Silk | 46.4 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 71.2 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 67.9 | 69.4 | 73.2 | 80.2 | 101.2 | (3) | |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 141.6 | 139.6 | 134.9 | 134.2 | 133.8 | 133.3 | 130.1 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.1 | 127.5 | 121.9 | 120.8 | 112.7 | |
| Other textile products | 181.2 | 177.8 | 174.8 | 176.3 | 175.1 | 171.8 | 171.2 | 173.8 | 176.1 | 175.8 | 175.1 | 170.1 | 169.9 | 112.3 | |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 130.0 | 124.3 | 118.1 | 115.9 | 114.1 | 112.5 | 108.9 | 103.9 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 100.7 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 87.8 | |
| Anthracite | 124.2 | 123.4 | 123.3 | 122.8 | 122.5 | 121.7 | 114.2 | 112.7 | 112.2 | 113.9 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.7 | 106.1 | |
| Bituminous coal | 176.8 | 174.3 | 173.3 | 172.2 | 170.1 | 169.8 | 163.0 | 145.6 | 145.1 | 145.0 | 143.6 | 143.3 | 142.6 | 132.8 | |
| Coke | 190.6 | 183.4 | 182.2 | 182.0 | 181.9 | 170.2 | 160.7 | 157.3 | 155.7 | 155.4 | 155.2 | 155.1 | 152.5 | 133.5 | |
| Electricity | (1) | (3) | (3) | 64.9 | 65.2 | 64.5 | 65.0 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 65.7 | 64.9 | 67.2 | |
| Gas | (1) | 85.4 | 83.6 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 86.0 | 85.5 | 85.8 | 85.0 | 84.9 | 84.9 | 84.3 | 80.8 | 79.6 | |
| Petroleum and products | 120.7 | 112.0 | 99.9 | 96.5 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 89.8 | 87.5 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 81.7 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 64.0 | |
| Metals and metal products[2] | 154.4 | 152.3 | 151.7 | 151.1 | 150.7 | 148.9 | 143.8 | 142.6 | 141.4 | 140.3 | 139.9 | 137.9 | 138.0 | 112.2 | |
| Agricultural implements | 128.4 | 127.0 | 125.3 | 120.7 | 119.6 | 118.6 | 118.4 | 118.2 | 117.8 | 116.6 | 116.8 | 117.6 | 117.5 | 107.0 | |
| Farm machinery | 130.1 | 128.6 | 126.7 | 121.8 | 120.8 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 119.2 | 118.0 | 118.2 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 108.4 | |
| Iron and steel | 145.5 | 142.2 | 141.3 | 140.8 | 140.4 | 139.4 | 133.3 | 131.4 | 128.6 | 127.6 | 126.9 | 125.0 | 123.9 | 110.1 | |
| Motor vehicles | 160.8 | 160.5 | 160.3 | 159.9 | 159.4 | 156.3 | 150.3 | 149.4 | 149.3 | 148.8 | 149.2 | 149.3 | 151.3 | 135.5 | |
| Nonferrous metals | 145.5 | 143.0 | 142.2 | 142.0 | 142.0 | 141.8 | 141.8 | 142.9 | 143.9 | 141.0 | 139.0 | 131.3 | 130.5 | 99.2 | |
| Plumbing and heating | 137.9 | 136.1 | 136.0 | 136.0 | 135.9 | 128.6 | 123.4 | 119.1 | 120.0 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 106.0 | |
| Building materials | 193.1 | 191.0 | 187.5 | 185.8 | 183.3 | 179.7 | 175.7 | 174.4 | 177.0 | 178.8 | 177.5 | 174.8 | 169.7 | 129.9 | |
| Brick and tile | 150.9 | 148.8 | 147.3 | 145.6 | 145.4 | 144.3 | 143.3 | 134.7 | 134.5 | 134.5 | 132.4 | 132.3 | 132.2 | 121.3 | |
| Cement | 126.4 | 121.6 | 120.6 | 120.1 | 119.0 | 116.9 | 114.9 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 112.3 | 109.9 | 108.3 | 102.6 | |
| Lumber | 307.3 | 303.2 | 295.6 | 290.0 | 285.7 | 276.7 | 269.0 | 266.1 | 269.4 | 273.5 | 269.3 | 263.6 | 249.9 | 176.0 | |
| Paint and paint materials | 163.2 | 164.0 | 161.8 | 161.4 | 157.9 | 154.9 | 156.1 | 159.6 | 169.2 | 175.5 | 176.1 | 173.9 | 171.2 | 108.6 | |
| Plumbing and heating | 137.9 | 136.1 | 136.0 | 136.0 | 135.9 | 128.6 | 123.4 | 119.1 | 120.0 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 106.0 | |
| Structural steel | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 130.8 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 120.1 | |
| Other building materials | 157.2 | 155.5 | 152.6 | 152.5 | 150.6 | 150.1 | 146.1 | 145.1 | 144.8 | 143.7 | 143.5 | 141.5 | 139.0 | 118.4 | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 138.8 | 135.0 | 135.8 | 128.6 | 122.3 | 117.5 | 118.8 | 120.2 | 127.1 | 133.2 | 132.2 | 129.3 | 128.1 | 96.4 | |
| Chemicals | 125.8 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 122.1 | 118.2 | 117.5 | 119.9 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 119.5 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 112.7 | 98.0 | |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials | 154.4 | 154.9 | 151.1 | 137.5 | 136.6 | 136.6 | 137.4 | 156.1 | 173.6 | 181.0 | 182.7 | 182.5 | 181.7 | 109.4 | |
| Fertilizer materials | 115.6 | 114.4 | 112.0 | 111.3 | 109.8 | 105.5 | 103.5 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 101.2 | 101.8 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 82.7 | |
| Mixed fertilizers | 102.4 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 97.7 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 95.5 | 86.6 | |
| Oils and fats | 236.7 | 215.9 | 226.7 | 193.4 | 163.3 | 133.3 | 134.8 | 139.2 | 179.9 | 220.1 | 231.5 | 214.3 | 210.6 | 102.1 | |
| Housefurnishing goods | 141.1 | 139.7 | 137.7 | 132.3 | 130.6 | 129.7 | 129.8 | 129.2 | 128.8 | 127.8 | 125.8 | 124.6 | 123.3 | 110.4 | |
| Furnishings | 143.9 | 142.8 | 140.0 | 139.3 | 138.5 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 137.2 | 136.9 | 135.2 | 131.4 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 114.5 | |
| Furniture | 138.6 | 136.8 | 135.6 | 124.9 | 122.4 | 120.9 | 121.1 | 120.9 | 120.3 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 119.5 | 118.2 | 106.1 | |
| Miscellaneous | 123.5 | 121.5 | 118.8 | 117.1 | 115.9 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 116.1 | 115.7 | 115.3 | 110.9 | 110.3 | 98.5 | |
| Automobile tires and tubes | 63.4 | 63.4 | 61.0 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 62.5 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 65.7 | |
| Cattle feed | 336.0 | 308.2 | 282.7 | 280.5 | 287.2 | 261.3 | 269.4 | 253.3 | 237.4 | 208.9 | 238.4 | 178.6 | 181.7 | 197.8 | |
| Paper and pulp | 168.1 | 164.7 | 160.7 | 159.8 | 159.5 | 157.6 | 157.2 | 154.2 | 154.3 | 152.5 | 145.1 | 143.4 | 141.9 | 115.6 | |
| Rubber, crude | 44.7 | 44.5 | 49.3 | 43.0 | 36.4 | 33.7 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 45.6 | 52.0 | 52.9 | 52.9 | 51.2 | 46.2 | |
| Other miscellaneous | 130.4 | 130.0 | 128.4 | 126.6 | 124.6 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 121.7 | 122.1 | 123.3 | 122.2 | 118.8 | 118.1 | 101.0 | |

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.
[2] See footnote 2, table D–7.
[3] Not available.

# Work Stoppages

## TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

| Month and year | Number of stoppages | | Workers involved in stoppages | | Man-days idle during month or year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Beginning in month or year | In effect during month | Number | Percent of estimated working time |
| 39 (average) | 2,862 | | 1,130,000 | | 16,900,000 | 0.27 |
| | 4,750 | | 3,470,000 | | 38,000,000 | .47 |
| | 4,985 | | 4,600,000 | | 116,000,000 | 1.43 |
| [1] | 3,600 | | 2,200,000 | | 35,000,000 | .4 |
| : January [2] | 320 | 480 | 105,000 | 165,000 | 1,400,000 | 0.2 |
| February [2] | 300 | 500 | 75,000 | 155,000 | 1,300,000 | .2 |
| March [2] | 370 | 575 | 95,000 | 170,000 | 1,200,000 | .2 |
| April [2] | 480 | 700 | 630,000 | 675,000 | 8,600,000 | 1.2 |
| May [2] | 470 | 775 | 225,000 | 690,000 | 6,800,000 | 1.0 |
| June [2] | 380 | 675 | 450,000 | 575,000 | 4,000,000 | .6 |
| July [2] | 300 | 550 | 250,000 | 625,000 | 4,000,000 | .5 |
| August [2] | 335 | 550 | 110,000 | 250,000 | 2,500,000 | .4 |
| September [2] | 200 | 400 | 75,000 | 175,000 | 2,000,000 | .3 |
| October [2] | 175 | 350 | 60,000 | 145,000 | 1,900,000 | .2 |
| November [2] | 150 | 275 | 45,000 | 100,000 | 700,000 | .1 |
| December [2] | 120 | 225 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 500,000 | .1 |
| : January [2] | 175 | 250 | 75,000 | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1 |

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, volving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "man-s idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle in establish-nts directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] All 1947 figures are estimates. Data for some months have been revised but are subject to further revision as final information is received. Figures for December, particularly, are based on incomplete data.

# : Building and Construction

## TABLE F–1: Estimated Construction Expenditures, by Type of Construction [1]

| Type of construction | Estimated expenditures (in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | | 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 | 1939 |
| | Feb.[2] | Jan.[3] | Dec. | Nov. | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July | June | May | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Total[3] | Total |
| Total construction | $1,097 | $1,220 | $1,352 | $1,475 | $1,546 | $1,484 | $1,442 | $1,349 | $1,246 | $1,117 | $1,028 | $954 | $913 | $14,872 | $6,836 |
| New construction [4] | 959 | 1,065 | 1,176 | 1,272 | 1,334 | 1,279 | 1,242 | 1,161 | 1,070 | 955 | 876 | 826 | 795 | 12,825 | 6,062 |
| Private construction | 785 | 863 | 962 | 1,001 | 990 | 962 | 937 | 876 | 811 | 722 | 662 | 648 | 634 | 9,871 | 3,619 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 400 | 475 | 555 | 565 | 530 | 490 | 461 | 429 | 387 | 342 | 306 | 285 | 284 | 4,934 | 2,114 |
| Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5] | 273 | 274 | 285 | 290 | 283 | 275 | 266 | 259 | 254 | 245 | 240 | 247 | 260 | 3,179 | 785 |
| Industrial | 125 | 130 | 133 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 146 | 152 | 1,702 | 254 |
| Commercial | 89 | 87 | 93 | 96 | 89 | 83 | 75 | 73 | 70 | 61 | 55 | 57 | 62 | 883 | 287 |
| All other | 59 | 57 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 54 | 52 | 47 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 594 | 244 |
| Farm construction | 14 | 14 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 65 | 75 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 450 | 226 |
| Public utilities | 98 | 100 | 107 | 121 | 127 | 132 | 135 | 128 | 120 | 95 | 86 | 96 | 80 | 1,308 | 494 |
| Public construction [6] | 174 | 202 | 214 | 271 | 344 | 317 | 305 | 285 | 259 | 233 | 214 | 178 | 161 | 2,954 | 2,443 |
| Residential building | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 33 | 173 | 65 |
| Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities) | 50 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 49 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 36 | 32 | 524 | 835 |
| Industrial facilities [6] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 23 |
| All other | 50 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 48 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 29 | 499 | 812 |
| Military and naval facilities | 9 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 202 | 125 |
| Highways | 45 | 55 | 60 | 110 | 164 | 147 | 139 | 128 | 117 | 95 | 75 | 48 | 34 | 1,154 | 835 |
| Other public | 68 | 76 | 79 | 83 | 93 | 92 | 90 | 85 | 79 | 73 | 67 | 58 | 50 | 901 | 583 |
| Federal [7] | 31 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 36 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 403 | 330 |
| State and local [8] | 37 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 36 | 30 | 498 | 253 |
| Minor building repairs | 138 | 155 | 176 | 203 | 212 | 205 | 200 | 188 | 176 | 162 | 152 | 128 | 118 | 2,047 | 774 |
| Residential (nonfarm) [9] | 43 | 50 | 56 | 70 | 72 | 70 | 69 | 65 | 60 | 54 | 47 | 36 | 33 | 664 | 290 |
| Nonresidential (nonfarm) [9] | 50 | 55 | 60 | 68 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 65 | 62 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 50 | 733 | 180 |
| Farm construction [10] | 45 | 50 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 65 | 63 | 58 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 650 | 304 |

[1] Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from data on value of construction reported in the tables on urban building and Federal construction.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. New construction includes expenditures for major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

[6] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[7] Mainly river, harbor, flood control, reclamation, and power projects.

[8] Includes water supply, sewage disposal, and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

[9] Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

[10] Covers maintenance and repairs.

## TABLE F–2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Fina Construction, by Type of Project [1]

| Period | Valuation (In thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types of projects | Airports [2] | Buildings [3] | | Conservation and development | | Electrification [4] | Highways, streets, and roads | Water and sewage | All o type |
| | | | Residential | Nonresidential | Reclamation | River, harbor and flood control | | | | |
| 1936 | $1,533,439 | (5) | [7] $63,465 | $497,929 | $73,797 | $115,913 | $14,878 | $511,685 | $154,807 | $1 |
| 1939 | 1,586,604 | $4,753 | 231,071 | 438,151 | 115,612 | 109,811 | 29,775 | 355,701 | 118,131 | 1 |
| 1942 | 7,775,497 | 579,176 | 549,472 | 5,580,917 | 150,708 | 67,087 | 32,538 | 347,988 | 152,343 | 3 |
| 1946 | 1,450,252 | 14,859 | 435,453 | 114,203 | 169,253 | 131,152 | 4,586 | 535,784 | 13,231 | |
| 1947 | 1,264,453 | 15,715 | 48,979 | 213,946 | 76,677 | 225,720 | 7,484 | 656,822 | 7,660 | 1 |
| 1947: January | 86,642 | 2,159 | 388 | 35,903 | 2,447 | 19,231 | 475 | 25,561 | 20 | |
| February | 58,508 | 237 | 2,595 | 10,442 | 5,188 | 4,220 | 589 | 34,529 | 172 | |
| March | 92,913 | 340 | 5,197 | 8,942 | 13,803 | 21,082 | 414 | 42,388 | 46 | |
| April | 122,646 | 387 | 7,035 | 16,512 | 7,892 | 16,912 | 312 | 72,218 | 753 | |
| May | 120,696 | 1,348 | 5,968 | 14,486 | 4,446 | 27,148 | 182 | 64,242 | 2,217 | |
| June | 176,092 | 5,466 | 21,248 | 35,919 | 11,779 | 38,923 | 892 | 57,177 | 2,698 | |
| July | 70,396 | 1,224 | 409 | 5,938 | 1,763 | 2,025 | 283 | 57,845 | 40 | |
| August | 119,793 | 1,324 | 4,347 | 28,443 | 16,186 | 3,226 | 309 | 65,742 | 24 | |
| September | 88,142 | 163 | 409 | 4,572 | 1,699 | 20,497 | 52 | 59,827 | 831 | |
| October | 104,254 | 1,899 | 559 | 4,463 | 3,921 | 15,900 | 1,638 | 73,724 | 140 | |
| November [6] | 112,451 | 466 | 710 | 15,641 | 628 | 44,082 | 1,108 | 49,220 | 275 | |
| December [6] | 111,920 | 702 | 104 | 32,685 | 6,928 | 12,474 | 1,230 | 54,349 | 444 | |
| 1948: January | 99,764 | 199 | 134 | 12,854 | 4,278 | 33,170 | 636 | 47,248 | 169 | |

[1] Covers projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Excludes off-continent construction beginning with January 1943. Projects classified as secret by the military are excluded.
[2] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.
[3] Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.
[4] Excludes loans granted by the Rural Electrification Administration.
[5] Covers forestry, railroad construction, and other types of heavy engineering projects, not elsewhere classified.
[6] Included in "All other types."
[7] Includes nonresidential construction at the site of three Resettlement Administration projects for which a break-down of residential and nonresidential costs is not available.
[r] Revised.
[p] Preliminary.

## TABLE F–3: Permit Valuation [1] of Urban Building Construction Scheduled to be Started, by Cl of Construction, and by Source of Funds [2] (Federal and Non-Federal)

| Period | Valuation (In thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All building construction | | | New residential building [3] | | | | New nonresidential building | | | Additions, alterations and repairs | | |
| | Total | Non-Federal | Federal | Total | Non-Federal | | Federal | Total | Non-Federal | Federal | Total | Non-Federal | Fed |
| | | | | | Private | Public | | | | | | | |
| 1942 | $2,707,573 | $1,066,958 | $1,640,615 | $918,413 | | | $315,804 | $1,510,688 | $222,998 | $1,287,690 | $278,472 | $241,351 | $37 |
| 1946 | 4,728,081 | 4,290,600 | 437,481 | 2,501,160 | $2,147,254 | $55,991 | 279,915 | 1,457,142 | 1,415,071 | 42,071 | 769,779 | 728,275 | 41 |
| 1947 [4] | 5,522,814 | 549,887 | 172,927 | 2,944,375 | 2,909,781 | 29,649 | 4,945 | 1,688,490 | 1,577,767 | 110,723 | 889,949 | 862,339 | 27 |
| 1946: December | 229,809 | 221,059 | 8,750 | 109,101 | 109,101 | 0 | 0 | 78,514 | 70,792 | 7,722 | 42,194 | 41,166 | 1 |
| 1947: January | 265,583 | 249,886 | 15,697 | 132,444 | 125,180 | 7,264 | 0 | 83,506 | 76,522 | 6,984 | 49,633 | 48,184 | 1 |
| February | 277,060 | 269,286 | 7,774 | 139,793 | 139,793 | 0 | 0 | 86,376 | 79,562 | 6,814 | 50,891 | 49,931 | |
| March | 382,344 | 372,565 | 9,779 | 207,967 | 206,381 | 1,586 | 0 | 109,887 | 102,830 | 7,057 | 64,490 | 63,354 | 1 |
| April | 440,289 | 429,276 | 11,013 | 241,815 | 239,866 | 0 | 1,949 | 123,558 | 115,920 | 7,638 | 74,916 | 73,490 | 1 |
| May | 427,406 | 418,614 | 8,792 | 227,947 | 227,947 | 0 | 0 | 126,734 | 120,201 | 6,533 | 72,725 | 70,466 | 2 |
| June | 486,854 | 460,321 | 26,533 | 261,072 | 254,555 | 3,857 | 2,660 | 140,168 | 129,585 | 10,583 | 85,614 | 76,181 | 9 |
| July | 535,647 | 529,577 | 6,070 | 272,997 | 272,669 | 0 | 328 | 168,799 | 166,618 | 2,181 | 93,851 | 90,290 | 3 |
| August | 566,058 | 537,554 | 28,504 | 301,603 | 299,875 | 1,728 | 0 | 180,121 | 155,059 | 25,062 | 84,334 | 82,620 | 1 |
| September | 559,118 | 553,344 | 5,774 | 309,120 | 307,173 | 1,947 | 0 | 160,199 | 157,294 | 2,905 | 89,799 | 88,877 | |
| October | 603,255 | 596,548 | 6,707 | 347,569 | 344,079 | 3,490 | 0 | 167,750 | 165,856 | 1,894 | 87,936 | 86,613 | 1 |
| November [5] | 499,642 | 480,243 | 19,399 | 269,195 | 262,343 | 6,847 | 0 | 164,230 | 153,140 | 11,090 | 66,217 | 64,755 | 1 |
| December [4] | 479,557 | 452,672 | 26,885 | 232,853 | 229,915 | 2,930 | 8 | 177,162 | 155,180 | 21,982 | 69,542 | 67,577 | 1 |

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85% of the urban population of the United States; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, comprises all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.
[3] Includes valuation of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other non-housekeeping residential buildings in addition to housekeeping units shown in table F–4.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Revised.

## TABLE F–4: Number and Valuation [1] of New Family Dwelling Units Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,[2] by Type of Structure and by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

| Period | Number of new family-dwelling units | | | | | | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All dwellings | Publicly financed | Privately financed | | | | All dwellings | Publicly financed | Privately financed | | | |
| | | | Total | 1-family | 2-family [3] | Multifamily [4] | | | Total | 1-family | 2-family [3] | Multifamily [4] |
| | 280,838 | 95,946 | 184,892 | 138,908 | 15,747 | 30,237 | $895,503 | $296,933 | $598,570 | $478,658 | $42,629 | $77,283 |
| | 528,755 | 98,737 | 430,018 | 358,126 | 24,271 | 47,621 | 2,445,773 | 331,887 | 2,113,886 | 1,830,395 | 102,754 | 180,737 |
| [5] | 506,416 | 5,155 | 501,261 | 393,463 | 34,119 | 73,679 | 2,914,544 | 34,573 | 2,879,971 | 2,360,705 | 156,152 | 363,114 |
| : December | 21,369 | 0 | 21,369 | 17,469 | 977 | 2,923 | 108,284 | 0 | 108,284 | 92,385 | 4,447 | 11,452 |
| : January | 25,383 | 1,084 | 24,299 | 20,537 | 1,496 | 2,266 | 131,771 | 7,264 | 124,507 | 108,433 | 6,342 | 9,732 |
| February | 27,074 | 0 | 27,074 | 22,156 | 1,615 | 3,303 | 138,443 | 0 | 138,443 | 118,613 | 6,375 | 13,455 |
| March | 37,649 | 491 | 37,158 | 30,615 | 2,448 | 4,095 | 206,511 | 1,586 | 204,925 | 176,084 | 10,763 | 18,078 |
| April | 42,862 | 328 | 42,534 | 35,214 | 3,142 | 4,178 | 240,390 | 1,949 | 238,441 | 202,847 | 13,478 | 22,116 |
| May | 41,138 | 0 | 41,138 | 33,670 | 3,085 | 4,383 | 224,951 | 0 | 224,951 | 189,254 | 14,068 | 21,629 |
| June | 46,999 | 1,005 | 45,994 | 34,627 | 3,478 | 7,889 | 259,350 | 6,517 | 252,833 | 198,400 | 13,984 | 40,449 |
| July | 47,153 | 36 | 47,117 | 36,943 | 3,053 | 7,121 | 271,188 | 315 | 270,873 | 221,040 | 14,269 | 35,564 |
| August | 51,304 | 192 | 51,112 | 39,226 | 3,519 | 8,367 | 298,637 | 1,728 | 296,909 | 238,135 | 16,416 | 42,358 |
| September | 52,179 | 275 | 51,904 | 40,865 | 2,988 | 8,051 | 305,041 | 1,947 | 303,094 | 251,224 | 14,750 | 37,120 |
| October | 56,279 | 460 | 55,819 | 42,716 | 3,536 | 9,567 | 344,118 | 3,490 | 340,628 | 275,643 | 18,032 | 46,953 |
| November | 41,949 | 920 | 41,029 | 30,303 | 3,316 | 7,410 | 263,575 | 6,847 | 256,728 | 201,262 | 15,724 | 39,742 |
| December [6] | 36,447 | 364 | 36,083 | 26,591 | 2,443 | 7,049 | 230,569 | 2,930 | 227,639 | 179,770 | 11,951 | 35,918 |

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for dwelling units to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] See table F–3, footnote 2.
[3] Includes units in 1- and 2-family structures with stores.
[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.
[5] Preliminary

## TABLE F–5: Permit Valuation [1] of New Nonresidential Building Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,[2] by General Type of Building and by Source of Funds (Total and Non-Federal)

| Period | Valuation (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New nonresidential building | | Industrial building [3] | | Commercial building [4] | | Community building [5] | | Government building [6] | | Public works and utility building [7] | | All other building [8] | |
| | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal | Total (including Federal) | Non-Federal |
| 1946 | $1,457,142 | $1,415,071 | $396,923 | $395,250 | $669,498 | $669,498 | $190,098 | $167,327 | $12,042 | $3,624 | $101,241 | $92,032 | $87,340 | $87,340 |
| 1947 [9] | 1,688,490 | 1,577,767 | 320,584 | 320,584 | 683,968 | 683,968 | 387,716 | 302,702 | 40,542 | 14,833 | 143,596 | 14,833 | 112,084 | 112,084 |
| 1946: December | 78,514 | 70,792 | 22,665 | 22,665 | 24,328 | 24,328 | 15,644 | 12,336 | 157 | 157 | 11,382 | 6,968 | 4,338 | 4,338 |
| 1947: January | 83,506 | 76,522 | 22,889 | 22,889 | 31,439 | 31,439 | 16,323 | 9,339 | 257 | 257 | 7,719 | 7,719 | 4,879 | 4,879 |
| February | 86,376 | 79,562 | 20,080 | 20,080 | 30,785 | 30,785 | 17,727 | 11,033 | 659 | 539 | 10,136 | 10,136 | 6,989 | 6,989 |
| March | 109,887 | 102,830 | 26,813 | 26,813 | 38,780 | 38,780 | 26,310 | 19,322 | 388 | 319 | 10,665 | 10,665 | 6,931 | 6,931 |
| April | 123,558 | 115,920 | 22,907 | 22,907 | 45,458 | 45,458 | 24,461 | 21,598 | 7,399 | 2,624 | 13,883 | 13,883 | 9,450 | 9,450 |
| May | 126,734 | 120,201 | 25,366 | 25,366 | 47,863 | 47,863 | 28,155 | 24,015 | 3,246 | 853 | 12,157 | 12,157 | 9,947 | 9,947 |
| June | 140,168 | 129,585 | 28,119 | 28,119 | 54,882 | 54,882 | 32,233 | 28,000 | 7,545 | 1,195 | 8,295 | 8,295 | 9,094 | 9,094 |
| July | 168,799 | 166,618 | 25,763 | 25,763 | 72,685 | 72,685 | 37,483 | 36,637 | 2,770 | 1,435 | 18,228 | 18,228 | 11,870 | 11,870 |
| August | 180,121 | 155,059 | 40,407 | 40,407 | 69,108 | 69,108 | 48,422 | 25,679 | 3,399 | 1,080 | 7,452 | 7,452 | 11,333 | 11,333 |
| September | 160,199 | 157,294 | 26,829 | 26,829 | 82,029 | 82,029 | 23,100 | 22,205 | 3,637 | 1,627 | 12,889 | 12,889 | 11,715 | 11,715 |
| October | 167,750 | 165,856 | 25,186 | 25,186 | 78,420 | 78,420 | 36,951 | 36,014 | 1,767 | 810 | 12,127 | 12,127 | 13,299 | 13,299 |
| November | 164,230 | 153,140 | 22,701 | 22,701 | 66,928 | 66,928 | 46,727 | 38,450 | 4,919 | 2,106 | 13,104 | 13,104 | 9,851 | 9,851 |
| December [9] | 177,162 | 155,180 | 33,524 | 33,524 | 65,591 | 65,591 | 49,824 | 30,410 | 4,556 | 1,988 | 16,941 | 16,941 | 6,726 | 6,726 |

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] See table F–3, footnote 2.
[3] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.
[4] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, public garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.
[5] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.
[6] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, city halls, fire and police stations, army barracks, and naval stations, etc.
[7] Includes railroad, bus, and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.
[8] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.
[9] Preliminary.

## TABLE F–6: Estimated Number of New Dwelling Units Started and Completed in Nonfarm Ar

| Period | Number of new family-dwelling units started | | | | | Number of new family-dwelling units comple | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Permanent [1] | | | Temporary [2] | Total | Permanent [1] | | | Tem |
| | | Total | Private | Public | | | Total | Private | Public | |
| 1946: Total | 776,200 | 670,500 | 662,500 | 8,000 | 105,700 | [3] 476,400 | 437,800 | 437,800 | (4) | [5] |
| January | 42,500 | 37,500 | 36,900 | 600 | 5,100 | ---------- | 15,900 | 15,900 | 0 | |
| February | 49,300 | 42,400 | 42,400 | 0 | 6,900 | ---------- | 17,300 | 17,300 | 0 | |
| March | 70,400 | 62,000 | 62,000 | 0 | 8,400 | ---------- | 18,700 | 18,700 | 0 | |
| April | 79,900 | 67,000 | 67,000 | 0 | 12,900 | ---------- | 21,000 | 21,000 | 0 | |
| May | 83,400 | 67,100 | 67,100 | 0 | 16,300 | ---------- | 25,100 | 25,100 | 0 | |
| June | 79,800 | 64,100 | 62,800 | 1,300 | 15,700 | ---------- | 30,600 | 30,600 | 0 | |
| July | 78,500 | 62,600 | 61,300 | 1,300 | 15,900 | ---------- | 36,700 | 36,700 | 0 | |
| August | 81,300 | 65,400 | 61,900 | 3,500 | 15,900 | ---------- | 43,400 | 43,400 | 0 | |
| September | 65,800 | 57,600 | 57,600 | 0 | 8,200 | ---------- | 49,700 | 49,700 | 0 | |
| October | 58,200 | 57,800 | 56,500 | 1,300 | 400 | ---------- | 55,500 | 55,500 | 0 | |
| November | 47,800 | 47,700 | 47,700 | 0 | 100 | ---------- | 61,200 | 61,200 | 0 | |
| December | 39,300 | 39,300 | 39,300 | 0 | (4) | ---------- | 62,700 | 62,700 | (4) | |
| 1947: Total | 859,000 | 854,600 | 851,100 | 3,500 | 4,400 | 899,600 | 835,100 | 833,300 | 1,800 | 6 |
| January | 40,100 | 40,100 | 39,000 | 1,100 | 0 | 78,600 | 62,600 | 62,600 | 0 | 1 |
| February | 44,100 | 44,100 | 44,100 | 0 | 0 | 75,800 | 60,300 | 60,300 | (4) | 1 |
| March | 59,100 | 58,400 | 58,400 | 0 | 700 | 72,700 | 57,700 | 57,700 | 0 | 1 |
| April | 69,500 | 68,700 | 68,700 | 0 | 800 | 65,900 | 59,500 | 59,400 | 100 | |
| May | 72,700 | 72,500 | 72,500 | 0 | 200 | 62,500 | 59,900 | 59,900 | 0 | |
| June | 79,400 | 77,200 | 77,000 | 200 | 2,200 | 66,800 | 63,000 | 62,800 | 200 | |
| July | 80,100 | 80,100 | 80,100 | 0 | (4) | 68,500 | 65,700 | 65,400 | 300 | |
| August | 86,200 | 85,700 | 85,500 | 200 | 500 | 71,900 | 70,400 | 70,300 | 100 | 1 |
| September | 92,000 | 92,000 | 91,700 | 300 | (4) | 78,100 | 77,200 | 77,000 | 200 | |
| October | 93,800 | 93,800 | 93,300 | 500 | (4) | 82,800 | 82,800 | 82,700 | 100 | |
| November | 80,000 | 80,000 | 79,100 | 900 | 0 | 86,300 | 86,300 | 86,100 | 200 | |
| December | 62,000 | 62,000 | 61,700 | 300 | 0 | 89,700 | 89,700 | 89,100 | 600 | |

[1] Estimates of equivalent living accommodations provided by the conversion of family units, dormitories, and trailers previously shown in this table have been discontinued because of the paucity of data.

[2] Covers both conventional and prefabricated units.

[3] Starts data for 1946, cover only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites. Starts data for 1947 cover all new temporary housing projects whether financed by Fed or by State and local funds.

[4] Covers only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war str tures and their re-erection at new sites.

[5] Monthly data not available.

[6] Less than 50 units.

## LE F-7: Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New[1] Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

| Year and month | Number of new dwelling units started | | | | | | | | | Estimated construction cost[2] (in thousands) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All units | | | Privately financed | | | Publicly financed | | | Total | Privately financed | Publicly financed |
| | Total nonfarm areas | Urban areas | Rural nonfarm areas | Total nonfarm areas | Urban areas | Rural nonfarm areas | Total nonfarm areas | Urban areas | Rural nonfarm areas | | | |
| | 937,000 | 752,000 | 185,000 | 937,000 | 752,000 | [3]185,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $4,475,000 | $4,475,000 | 0 |
| | 93,000 | 45,000 | 48,000 | 93,000 | 45,000 | 48,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285,446 | 285,446 | 0 |
| | 715,200 | 439,582 | 275,618 | 619,460 | 369,465 | 249,995 | 95,740 | 70,117 | 25,623 | 2,852,778 | 2,530,765 | $322,013 |
| | 169,400 | 114,875 | 54,525 | 138,779 | 93,173 | 45,606 | 30,621 | 21,702 | 8,919 | 560,715 | 483,231 | 77,484 |
| | 776,200 | 493,963 | 282,237 | 662,526 | 395,642 | 266,884 | 113,674 | 98,321 | 15,353 | 4,103,251 | 3,713,776 | 389,475 |
| | 859,000 | 478,915 | 380,085 | 851,060 | 473,760 | 377,300 | 7,940 | 5,155 | 2,785 | 5,260,859 | 5,204,581 | 56,278 |
| December | 39,300 | 23,662 | 15,638 | 39,268 | 23,662 | 15,606 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 231,943 | 231,870 | 73 |
| January | 40,100 | 24,611 | 15,489 | 38,998 | 23,527 | 15,471 | 1,102 | 1,084 | 18 | 235,105 | 227,682 | 7,423 |
| February | 44,100 | 25,774 | 18,326 | 44,100 | 25,774 | 18,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244,755 | 244,755 | 0 |
| March | 59,100 | 33,674 | 25,426 | 58,397 | 33,183 | 25,214 | 703 | 491 | 212 | 329,710 | 326,456 | 3,254 |
| April | 69,500 | 38,858 | 30,642 | 68,704 | 38,530 | 30,174 | 796 | 328 | 468 | 393,234 | 388,155 | 5,079 |
| May | 72,700 | 39,376 | 33,324 | 72,544 | 39,376 | 33,168 | 156 | 0 | 156 | 418,008 | 416,875 | 1,133 |
| June | 79,400 | 43,005 | 36,395 | 76,988 | 42,000 | 34,988 | 2,412 | 1,005 | 1,407 | 487,205 | 469,700 | 17,505 |
| July | 80,100 | 43,962 | 36,138 | 80,064 | 43,926 | 36,138 | 36 | 36 | 0 | 488,925 | 488,610 | 315 |
| August | 86,200 | 47,092 | 39,108 | 85,541 | 46,900 | 38,641 | 659 | 192 | 467 | 527,519 | 521,550 | 5,969 |
| September | 92,000 | 49,313 | 42,687 | 91,706 | 49,038 | 42,668 | 294 | 275 | 19 | 561,535 | 559,370 | 2,165 |
| October | 93,800 | 51,970 | 41,830 | 93,327 | 51,510 | 41,817 | 473 | 460 | 13 | 616,126 | 612,578 | 3,548 |
| November | 80,000 | 46,185 | 38,815 | 79,060 | 45,265 | 33,795 | 940 | 920 | 20 | 536,889 | 529,970 | 6,919 |
| December | 62,000 | 35,095 | 26,905 | 61,631 | 34,731 | 26,900 | 369 | 364 | 5 | 421,848 | 418,880 | 2,968 |

[1] Covers both permanent and temporary new family dwelling units. Includes those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their erection at new sites.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to war-time limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

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